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# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVE

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SELECTED AND ARRANGED

FROM ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

IN THE OFFICE OF THE

SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH,

CONFORMABLY TO ACTS

OF THE  
1785-1790  
GENERAL ASSEMBLY,

FEBRUARY 15, 1851, & MARCH 1, 1852.

BY

SAMUEL HAZARD.

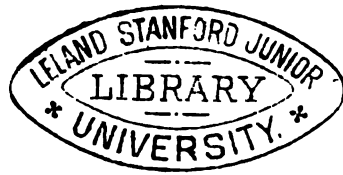
COMMENCING 1756.

VOLUME III.

PHILADELPHIA:

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1853.



*A12371*

ORDERS IN COUNCIL RESPECTING LETTERS OF  
MARQUE, 1756.

At the Court at Kensington the 5<sup>th</sup> day of October, 1756.

PRESENT,

The Kings most Excellent Majesty in Council.

Whereas :

Complaint has been made to His Majesty, by Order of the King of Spain, that some of the Private Ships of War, belonging to British Subjects, have, since the Declaration of the present War with France, seized, and brought into Port, certain Spanish Ships, without sufficient Cause, and contrary to the Stipulations of the Treaty made between the two Crowns in 1667. His Majesty upon Consideration thereof, was pleased with the advice of His Privy Council, to direct, that an Additional Instruction should be prepared for his Royal Signature, in order to put a Stop to such Practices for the future. And the said Additional Instruction having been accordingly prepared and signed by His Majesty. It is thereupon this day Ordered by His Majesty in Council, that Copys of the said Additional Instructions be transmitted to the Governors, or Commanders in Chief, of all His Majesty's Colonys and Plantations in America, that His Majesty's Pleasure in this Behalf may be made known to the Commanders of all such Ships and Vessels as may have Letters of Marque, or Commissions for Private Men of War against France.

W. SHARPE.

---

GEORGE, R.

An Additional Instruction for the Commanders of all such Ships and Vessels as may have Letters of Marque or Commissions for Private men of War against the French King, his Vassals and L. S. Subjects, or others Inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories, or Dominions. Given at Our Court at Kensington, the Fifth Day of October, 1756, in the Thirtieth year of Our Reign.

WHEREAS, Complaint has been made unto Us by Order of our good Brother the Catholick King, that some of the Private Ships of War belonging to our Subjects, have since the Declaration of the present War with France, seized and brought into Port, certain Spa-



*nish* Ships, without sufficient Cause, and contrary to the Stipulations of the Treaty made between the two Crowns in 1667, WE do strictly forbid all Commanders of such Ships and Vessels as may have Letters of Marque or Commissions for Private Men of War to molest the Persons, or interrupt the Navigation of the Subjects of the Crown of *Spain* or to seize or detain any Ships or Vessels belonging to them, on any Pretence whatever, unless on Account of Contraband Goods and Merchandize on board the same. AND WE do farther enjoin and command all those who may be in any wise herein concerned, to observe all and every Part of the Treaty abovementioned, in such manner as to avoid and prevent all Disputes with the Officers, Commanders and Subjects of his Catholic Majesty.

*By His Majesty's Command.*

H. FOX.

---

AN INVENTORY OF PROVISIONS AND STORES NOW AT  
FORT AUGUSTA.

October the 6th 1756.

25 barrels of beef,	6 pair of Maul rings
10 Do. of porke,	97 falling Axes,
4 Do. of pease,	12 broad Axes,
1 Do. of Clams,	4 Adzes,
16,000 W <sup>t</sup> . of flour,	10 Spades,
6 Cags of Rum, q <sup>t</sup> 60 gals.,	10 Shovels,
5 head of Cattle,	3 Drawing knives,
30 Sheep,	2 frows,
20 bushel of salt,	4 Crows,
*4 Cags with bullets,	4 Wedges,
*2 Do. with Shot	7 Calking Irons,
*12 Do. of powder,	3 Whip Saws,
*51 four pound Shot,	3 Cross cut Do.,
1301 grape Do. round,	16 pole Sockets,
309 grape Do. square, made here,	9 pair of Trases,
46 hand granades, no Charge nor	5 Drag Chains,
Fuzes,	1 hand skrew,
6 four pound Cannon,	2 Tap borers,
2 Swivels,	1 barel of Nails,
6 blunderbusses,	795 pound of bar Iron,
8 Lanthorns,	16 yds of flanel,
36 Saddles,	4 Jack plains,
22 pick Axes,	1 Sash Do.
21 grubing hoes,	3 Rabbet Do.
13 round Eyd hoes,	2 plough Do.

4 four Plains	5 gouges,
1 Doz. bits,	6 Trowels,
5 Doz. Files,	1 Doz. Augers,
3 Smoothing plains,	5 hammers,
2 Doz. & 11 gimblets,	11 pad Locks,
2 Doz. & 3 Chizels,	5 Stock Locks,
1 Jointer,	1 Doz. drawing knives,

Some Match Rope very Ordinary, & will not burn Powder.

---

Gov. WENTWORTH TO Gov. DENNY, 1756.

Portsmouth, October 8th, 1756.

Sir,

In the hurry I was in when your Favour of the 21st of August came to my hands it was placed with papers of another Nature, by which means my Answer has been delayed until this late hour, which I hope you will be so good as to Excuse.

I heartily Congratulate you on your appointment to the Government, & shall on all Occasions communicate to you my Sentiments on the public Service, & give you Such intelligences as I may receive relative to the Just & Necessary War His Majesty has entered into against the French King, the event of which is in the hands of Providence, & altho' these Colonys have an Apparent Superiority over the French, yet they Succeed in every Enterprize, while we are making preparations, which demonstrates how far their Government exceeds ours in all Military Concerns.

I am, with great truth & Esteem, Sir,  
your Honour's most Obed<sup>t</sup> hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

B. WENTWORTH.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

---

JACOB ORNDT & GEORGE REYNOLDS TO WM. PARSONS, 1756.

Fort Allin, October 9th, ye 1756.

Honer'd Sir,

Yeasderday I arrifid here with my whole Compa'y att the fort, and Captin Raynolds bath Suply'd with his men my Place, and these Day arrifid one fraindly Indins here with one wite Presoner, his name is Hanry Hass, the Indin informs me that there is teen Indius more a Comen, which are about a Coply miles of from here,



and that the King with more Indins layes att Waywamok, and is afraid to Come in fore, the was Severel Tims informid that the Inglish would Kill Them if the would Come in now, therefore the King hath Sent them to See wether it is True or not, that Indin Desired me to Seand one qu'rt of Rum and Sum bred by him to them teen Indins which are now a litle ways off, and I have Supply'd him with, and I have Seand my Seargind with one Soldir with him to escord him, I have orderid emmadtly a Shealdr to be made a Distance off from the fort that the my lodge there, the Indin was wery glead that he was Recev'd Kindly there, Obinin was to go to Bathleham, but I Told him it was beast to go Streat to Easton to your Worship, then he Told me the would Consider of it, and I hope your Worship will execuse me and Captin Raynolds, that wee Can not Seand our Returns with these opertunyte, fore wee have not quit Setelet, fore I Thought to Sent emitly these Report first fore I and Captin Raynolds, wee are in good health att Present, and wee are Eesy to Setel our besnis here att the fort.

Sir, wee Remain you Frainds and  
Wery humble Servint,

JACOB ORNDT,  
GEORGE REYNOLDS.

Sir, you will excuse heast.

*Directed,*

To Major Persons, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Easton. Thesse, to be forwarded with all Speed.

By ye favor of Mr. Bonman.

*Indorsed,*

9 8ber, 1756, Commander of Fort Allen acquainting Mayor Parsons w<sup>th</sup> the Arrival of Teedyuscum at Wyomink with Prisoners.

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RETURN OF MEN, PROVISION AND AMMUNITION, NOW AT  
FORT HALIFAX, 1756.

GARRISON.	PROVISION.	AMMUNITION.
2 Sergeants,	14000lb Fresh beef,	160 lb Gun Powder,
2 Corporals,	1 Barrel Salt Do.	300 lb Musket Ball,
42 Private Men.	700lb Flower.	60 lb Shot and lead.

DAVID JAMESON.

Octobr ye 9th, 1756.

*Indorsed,*

Augusta Regiment, Return of Men, Provisions, Ammunition, Capt<sup>n</sup>. Jammeson at Fort Halifax, 9 8ber, 1856.

WM. PARSONS TO R. PETERS, 1756.

Easton, Octr. 10th, 1756.

Sir,

By Capt. Orndt's inclosed Letter you will perceive that a Number of the Indians are actually come in, and that the Rest are on the Road, and I understand that besides the white Prisoner brought in they have 10 more with them, who no doubt will all want some kind of Cloathing, especially Shirts & Shoes. When they come to Easton I shall take Care to provide House Room & Provisions for them, but shall want His Honour's Orders concerning them. I imagine they are now all coming in, and it will be very necessary for me to know how long they are to stay here, and how I am to conduct my self in this important Affair.

You will please to acquaint His Honour that Lieut<sup>e</sup>. Allen and Miller have made their Submissions agreeable to His Honour's Commands of the 22d last past. And Capt. Orndt is just moved with his Company to Fort Allen, & Capt. Reynolds is gone to Fort Norris, &c., to supply his Place. By your Favour of the 5th Instant, you inform me that the Governor is gone to Harris's Ferry, I therefore thought it would be best to direct this Letter to you in his Absence. As I expect some of the Indians will be here to-Day or To-Morrow, I have sent my Lad express that no time may be lost.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient,

humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

R. Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

P. S.—Cap. Orndt's Letter came to Hand abt 2 o'Clock before Day this Morning. I am very glad he is got to Fort Allen.\*

*Directed,*

(On his Majesty's Service.)—To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. By Express.

\* See Colon. Rec Vol. VII., p. 278.

## THE COUNCIL TO THE GOV. 1756.

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir:

The Council received by Express this Afternoon the inclosed Letters from Major Parsons & Cap<sup>t</sup> Orndt & advising that one Tediuskunk, a Delaware Chief, who, with other Indians, in Consequence of a late Treaty made with them at Easton by Gov<sup>r</sup> Morris, were coming in with a Number of English Prisoners, had on hearing a Report that we intended to cut them off, stopt at Wyoming & sent a Party forward to know the Truth of that Report. The Council conceiving it of the utmost Consequence, that the Indians should be undeceived & their fears removed without Loss of time, have taken the Liberty to direct Major Parsons to send an Express to them immediately, to invite them down to Easton, there to remain till your Hon<sup>r</sup> shall be pleased to give further Orders about them, and have directed the inclosed Copy of their Letter to Major Parsons to be transmitted to you, that you may supply by your further Orders what they have omitted.

I am

Your Honour's most obedient  
and most humble Servant.

Phil<sup>a</sup>, Oct<sup>r</sup> 11<sup>th</sup>, 1756.*Indorsed.*

Copy Letter to his Honor, the Governor, from the Council. 11  
Oct., 1756.

DAVID JAMESON TO EDWARD SHIPPEN, 1756.

Fort Hallifax, Octob<sup>r</sup> 13<sup>th</sup>, 1756.S<sup>r</sup> :

As Coll. Clapham is at Carlisle, and it being reported hear that his Honour, our Governor, has gone round by York, and therefore not knowing when he will receive an Express that is sent to him from Shamokin, I have thought fit to send an abstract of Maj. Burd's Letter to me that arrived hear at Day break this Morning that the Gentlemen and Malitia of Lancaster County might take such steps as they think most Prudent. I thought it Propper to acquaint you with a piece of intelligence that I have Received by old Ogaghradariha, one of the Six Nations Chiefs, who came here yesterday in the afternoon, and is as follows, that about 10 Days before he left Tioga there was two Delaware Indians arrived there who

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 274.

was just come from Fort De Quesne & informed him that before they left said Fort there was one thousand Indians Assembled there who were Immediately to march in conjunction with a Body of French to Attack this fort, (meand) Fort Augusta, and he, Ogaghia-dariha, hurried down here to Give us the information. He Says further, that the day before he came in here he Saw upon the North Branch a large body of Delaware Indians & Spoke with them, & they told him they were going to speak with ye Govern<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania; whatever intention they have they are marching towards our Inhabitants.

I am, S<sup>r</sup>,

Your most obedient

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

DAVID JAMESON.

N. B. The Maj.'s Letter is dated the 12 Ins<sup>t</sup>., in the afternoon.\*

*Directed.*

On his Majesties Service.

To Mr. Edward Shippen, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,

or any Cap<sup>t</sup> in the Militia, in

Lancaster-Town.

To be forwarded

with all expedition.

*Indorsed.*

13<sup>th</sup> 8ber, 1756. Fort Halifax. David Jameson. Read in Council 18<sup>th</sup>.

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COL. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Harris's, October 13<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

Sir :

Inclosed is a Copy of Intelligence conveyed to Fort Augusta, by an Indian Chief of the Six Nations, on whose Credit I can firmly rely, & transmitted to me by Express from Major Burd, as also an Inventory of the Stores, Ammunition & Provisions now in the Garrison from which your Honor will be enabled to judge of the State and Condition of that Fort, and what Probability there is of it maintaining a long or a vigorous seige. I have dispatched Captain Lloyd to your Honour with this intelligence, and to receive your Orders. I shall immediately repair to my Post & defend it to the last Extremity, in which Endeavour I promise myself all the assistance your Honour may be able to afford me. I should be very glad of

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 282.

the Assistance of Mr. Myer, the Engineer, if your Honour thinks proper to dispatch an Express to him with Orders to repair to me. The Garrison consists of 320 effective men, & not one Side Arm in Case of an Attempt to Storm. If the most vigorous measures are taken I presume that good use may be made of this timely Intelligence; in the mean time I shall endeavour to discharge my duty both as a Soldier and an honest man, & relying on your Honour for the necessary Supplys and Assistance, am

Your Honour's most obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

WILL'M CLAPHAM.

*Indorsed.*

13 8ber, 1756. Coll. Clapham.

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COL. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

P. S. I beg Leave to inform your Honour that from an Exchange of Commissions between two Officers in the Regiment, a blank Lietenancy, which I had from Governor Morris, was filled up for Mr. Miles, and dated on August the Twenty first, which is, I am informed, void by your Honor's Proclamation—and that Alex<sup>r</sup> McKee has for a considerable Time distinguished himself as a Volunteer in the Service, and received Encouragem<sup>t</sup> from me to accept an Ensignancy, dated Aug<sup>t</sup> 17<sup>th</sup>, in Case of your Honor's Approbation. I forgot to mention this to your Honor at Carlisle, and should acknowledge the Grant of those Commissions, as a Favor done to

Sir,

Your Honors most affectionate  
& obedient humble Servant,

WILLM. CLAPHAM.

*Indorsed.*

Col. Clapham's Letter to the Gov<sup>r</sup>, Oct<sup>r</sup> 13, 1756.

Exchange of Commissions between Two Officers.

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SAMUEL WEISER TO RICH'D PETERS, 1756.

Honoured Sir:

These Lines I write to you by Order of my Father, he tells me to Excuse him to you for not writing himself, because he is not well. He ordered me to inform you that he has not the Honour to know where the Governour is at Present, if he did, he would send an Express Immediately to his Honour, the Governor, because the Indians committed a murder on the 11<sup>th</sup> of this Instant, near Adam Read, Esq<sup>r</sup>., where they killed and scalped a man that was in the Field.

and took three Children Prisoners, (according to the Information of Captain Fridrick Smith) and that Cap<sup>t</sup>. Busse was ordered with 50 Private men to Shamokin, (according to the Governors Order,) and that the Frontiers of Tulpenhacon is now very scarce of men. The Frontier People will certainly leave their Plantations, if the Forces on the Frontiers are weakened so, (It is the opinion of Father, and every one that is acquainted with the affairs here,) for there is a great murmuring among the People already, & some of the Chiefs of the Frontiers are fled or flying now. I conclude, and am,

Honoured Sir,

your very humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

SAML. WEISER.\*

Pray Sir Excuse my bad writing, for tha man that brings this was in great haste.

Reading, October the 14, 1756.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary, in Philadelphia.

¶ Henry Peter.

*Indorsed.*

Saml. Weiser. 14 8ber, 1756.

Read in Council, 18<sup>th</sup> 8ber.

---

T. LLOYD TO ———, 1756.

Ashtons, October 14<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

Sir :

When I receivd Colonel Claphams Command to wait on your Honour with the inclosed, he concluded I shoud certainly see your Honour at Lancaster, I had not that Pleasure—and having receivd some Injury by the Fall of my horse, find myself incapable of coming to Philadelphia, and returning from thence to Harris's Time enough for the Escort, which will attend the Commissary to Shamokin, I have, therefore, forwarded the Inclosed to your Honor by Express, and shall repair to my Duty with all Expedition.

I was ordered by Colonel Clapham to inform your Honour that the small number of Granades which we have, being sent without Charges or Fuzes, are, for that reason, next to useless—that the match is, from its bad Quality, of no Service, that the Reason of his Request to have the Engineer Sent was grounded on our want of Knowledge & Practice of Gunnery, of which both Officers & men, in general, are entirely ignorant—the Colonel, since he had the Honor of seeing you has been informed, that there are Twenty Thousand Weight of the Provincial Flour left at Captain Pattersons, on the

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 284.



Western Frontier, and in the Route from Duquesne to Shamokin, or near it—of which he commanded me to make a minute, and know whether it was your Honor's Pleasure that the House should be burnt & the Flour destroy'd or not. I was likewise, by the Colon<sup>l</sup>, directed to inform your Honor that he was credibly assur'd that it is from the nature of the Road, quite practicable for the French to bring brass Four or Six Pounders on Dragg Carrs from Duquesne to Shamokin. I hope your Honor arrived with Health & Safety, at Philadelphia, and am,

Sir, Your Honors most obedient  
humble Servant,  
T. LLOYD.

*Indorsed.*

Capt<sup>a</sup> Lloyd, by order of Coll<sup>l</sup> Clapham, October 14, 1756.  
Answerd 24 8ber.

JAMES YOUNG TO ————, 1756.

Harris's Ferry, 17<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

Sir :

I have the Honor to acquaint you I came here this day at noon, and find Coll<sup>l</sup> Clapham thought it necessary to march to Fort Augusta before I came, and has taken all the Escort up with him, also the Detachment from Col<sup>l</sup> Weisers Battalion are march'd. I Judging it of great importance to have Mr. Meyers, as well as myself at Shamokin, have therefore taken upon me to Endeavor to hire 30 men, if to be had in this part of the Country, a 2.6 <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> day, to Escort us up, with whom, and 20 Soldiers from Hunter and Halifax, I intend to set out in the morning and march with all Expedition to Augusta, I shall be very sorry if this my Conduct is disaprov'd of by your Honor and the Commissioners, as it was for the Publick good I intended it. In our journey to Fort Lyttleton we stoped at Mr. Chamber's Mill, 10 miles beyond Shippensburg, towards Mckdowels, where he has a good Private Fort, and on an Exceeding good situation to be made very Defenceable; but what I think of great Consequence to the Government is, that in said Fort are two four Pound Cannon mounted, and no body but a few Country People to defend it. If the Enemy should take that Fort they would naturally bring those Cannon against Shippensburg and Carlisle, I therefor Presume to recommend it to your Honor, Either to have the Cannon taken from thence, or a proper Garrison Stationed there. Pardon this Liberty from

Sir, Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>  
& most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JAS. YOUNG.

\* "Read in Council, Oct. 24." There appears to be no minute of this date in the Records.

P. S. Cap<sup>tn</sup> Lloyd is come here and intends to march with me to Augusta. Mr. Meyers desires his Respectful Compliments to you, and that he will do his utmost to strengthen Fort Augusta.

Read in Council, 28 8ber.

An Acco<sup>t</sup>. of the *Information of William Johnston*, who has been prisoner among the Indians abo<sup>t</sup>. 14 months, & has made his escape from the Cuskuskie, abo<sup>t</sup>. 40 Miles N. W. of Fort Duquesne.

He says there are not above 160 Men at Fort Duquesne, & only some stragglng Indians. The Officers & Men to be reliev'd by an equal Number as soon as the Waters rise to carry the Battoes. They are impatient to see them rise that they may receive a supply of provisions, of which they have not to last them above a Fortnight. An Officer with abo<sup>t</sup>. 16 men, sent to Buffaloe's Fort to bring down the Battoes. They fear an attack & seem sure of the English's carrying the place in case of an attempt.

The Barracks & Magazine out of the Fort: he gives a particular Description of them, & points out the Way of getting Master of both.

At Vinango, a Captain's Command of abo<sup>t</sup>. fifty men; the Fort of Stockades, very weak, & scarce of provisions: a few Indian Families abo<sup>t</sup>. the place; The new Fort intended at that place not built.

Buffaloe's Fort at the Head of French Creek, abot fifty-five Miles by Land above Vinango, is built of Stocades, & Garrison'd with abo<sup>t</sup>. 100 Men, a few stragglng Indians.

Presqu' isle Fort, situated on Lake Erie, abo<sup>t</sup>. 30 Miles above Buffaloe Fort, is built of squared Logs filled in w<sup>th</sup>. Earth. The Barracks within the Fort, & garrison'd w<sup>th</sup>. abo<sup>t</sup>. 150 Men, supported chiefly from a French Settlem<sup>t</sup>. begun near to it. The settlem<sup>t</sup>. consists, as the prisoner was inform'd, of abo<sup>t</sup>. 150 Families, The Indian Families abo<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Settlem<sup>t</sup>. are pretty numerous; they have a priest and a Schoolmaster. They have some Grist Mills and Stills in this settlement.

N. B. Johnston informs us, that there not above 40 or 50 inlisted Soldiers in Fort Duquesne, & they only lye in the Fort.\*

COL. WM. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Sir:

I have just Time to inform you, that I arriv'd here safe with my Party on Sunday afternoon, having brought with me Seventy Horse Loads of Flour, & a Quantity of Salt, and Thirty Head of Cattle. Capt. Booza arrived here with his Company this Evening, and as I am inform'd that the Commissary of the musters is on his way hither,

\* "October 16, 1756." Indorsement.

I have detach'd a Party of thirty Men this night, under two Officers, as a Reinforcement to his Escort. Inclos'd you have a Return of the Regiment, by which you will be inform'd of the Number of Duty-men, &c. I have also sent you the substance of a Conference I have had this day with the Indian.\*

I am,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

WILLM. CLAPHAM.

Fort Augusta, October 18, 1756.

To the Honourable Will<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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COL. WM. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Sir,

I have had the Pleasure to receive Mr. Myers's Instructions relative to the additional Works to be made at Augusta, and shall endeavour to conform to them with all the Exactitude which so good a Plan deserves, and the Time will allow: but beg Leave to inform your Honor, that the escorts for Provisions, and the reconnoitring Partys which I am continually under the necessity of detaching will necessarily impede the Execution of the Plan at the same Time that they weaken the Garrison, and if only once intercepted, subject it to the Danger of inevitable Ruin from the want of Provisions, of which there is seldom more than a sufficiency for two weeks in store. I have endeavour'd to hire four men, pursuant to your Honors Direction, but they having been employ'd before in the Service of the Government, and receiv'd no Compensation for their services, are utterly unwilling to engage, tho' I offer'd to become bound for their Reward. I have, with the advice of Mr. Myers & Mr. Young, (who at the same time communicated to me your Honor's opinion on the subject) presumed to promise each man nine Pence additional Pay p<sup>r</sup>. Day, during the time he is employ'd, and faithfully discharges his Duty as a Pioneer in the Works, and having no Rum, shou'd be very glad of a supply, as it seems necessary for their Health at this Season, and at the same Time, is the most effectual Encouragement to exert themselves.

Inclos'd is a Return of the Provisions, Ammunition, and Stores, now in the Magazine, and also a Return & Description of the Deserters from the Regiment, as there is no Provision made by Law for the Recovery of them, while the Farmers entertain, and the Regulars publickly inlist them, I am at a loss how to proceed, and the Service in the mean Time suffers.

I wait with Impatience for your Honors further orders, and am

Sir, with the greatest Respect,

Your Honors most ob<sup>t</sup>. humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

WILLM. CLAPHAM.

Fort Augusta, 8ber. 23<sup>d</sup>., 1756.

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 299. "Read 24 Oct. 1756."

## Duty men, 164

**Total, 306**

## THE EXAMINATION OF WILLIAM JOHNSON, 1756.

Aged twenty-three years or thereabouts, taken before Thomas Cresap, Gent. One of his Lordships Trustees of the Peace for the County of Frederick, in the Province of Maryland.

This Examinant being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, saith that he was born near Naaman's Creek, on Delaware River, which Place he left about three years ago, and came to Deer Creek in Baltimore County, Maryland, where he was for some Time employed in the service of Thomas Burgons, Derby Toote & James McDonald, during which Time he was several Times to Mass at Priest Neals Mass House, and whilst in that Society it was insinuated to them by the said Neall, that it would be much better for them to live under a French than an English Government, as they would thereby get their Lands on easier Terms and might enjoy the Free Exercise of their Religion. He recommended to them the providing themselves with Arms & Ammunition, to be ready to joyn any Party of French & Indians that might come down to invade or attack his Brittannick Majesty's Subjects. This was generally approved of by the whole Society. This Examinant saith one John Flagherty likewise made himself very busy in the matter, & that the s<sup>d</sup> Neale informed him that one Diggs who lived near York being an able Person would be of great Service in effecting their Schemes, furnishing them with Arms, Ammunition and the Like. This Examinant also saith that by the Discourse of the whole Society, he understood that one Burke would do all in his Power towards furnishing any that would join in their Schemes, with Arms, Ammunition, &c. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith further, the sd Priest Neal understanding that he the this Exam<sup>t</sup> from the Notions that had been put in his Head of the several advantages of being under a French Government, had an Inclination to go back to the French and become a Subject to the French King, apply'd to him to carry a Packet of Letters to a French Officer at Winango, who as the s<sup>d</sup> Neale informed him had but one eye, and this Examinant saith that he at the earnest request of the sd Neal consented, and undertook to carry the sd Packet to the sd officer, & that Neal gave him a Pistole, soon after which the Exam<sup>t</sup> sets off to Winango, where by the Directions of the Indians he arrived & was kindly received by the said French Officer to whom he delivered the sd Packet, but knew not the Contents; the French Officer after Reading the same told this Examinant he was glad to see him, made several Friendly Speeches to him and treated him very well, he also told him he might either stay there or go to Canada, which he should chuse, & that he should be well used. This Examinant further saith he continued at Winango ab<sup>t</sup> three weeks, after which he went with some Indians to Fort du Quesne, & continued there or near that Place till after Gen. Braddock's Defeat. This Exam<sup>t</sup> saith he was not in

the Action but was at the Place of Battle abt three Days after it with several French & Indians by whom he was informed that abt seven days before the Action there were not more than five hundred men at Fort du Quesne, but that abt three Days before the Action a Reinforcement of about fourteen Hundred men arrived at said Fort. And this Exam<sup>t</sup> further saith, there was abt six hundred French & seven hundred Indians in the Action, & that there was then left in Garrison at Fort du Quesne abt three hundred French Men and one hundred and sixty Indians. The Chief Commanding Officer with two Captains of the French were killed, and abt three hundred French men & two hundred & sixty Indians were killed & lost in the said Action, that the Indians in the time of action run away three Times, and were followed by the Cadets who could talk their Language & persuaded them back every Time. That when the English retreated, the French having spent all their Ammunition except abt enough to fire one round more were abt to retreat, but seeing the English beginning to leave the Field stayed till they got some of the Ammunition the English left behind them, & then pursued them as far as the River killing all they could. This Exam<sup>t</sup> further saith, the French have about two hundred men at Buffaloes Fort, that they have settled near two hundred Families at a place called the Licks near Cayahauge, that they were building a Town abt three miles from Fort du Quesne, which when done they are resolved to come down in revenge for the loss of Kittanning, to make an Attack upon Virginia & Maryland.

This Examination was taken the 26th October, 1756.

#### ORDERS TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT HUNTER'S FORT, 1756.

Whither Mr. Johnson or Mr. Mears is ordered to furnish an Escort of Fifteen men, under Command of a Serjeant, to conduct the Waggon Master General, Mr. Erwin, to Fort Hallifax, there join a Detachment from Captain Jemisons Company, to be Commanded by Lieutenant Anderson, and march to Fort Augusta.

The Commanding Officer, at Hunters Fort, is to take great Care of the Battoes, and not to suffer them to be us'd unless by my particular Orders; he is likewise to weigh the two Cannon which now lie in the Water and place them on the Bank, at some convenient Place for Transportation, till further Orders.

Fort Augusta, Novemb<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1756.

A Copy of Orders to the Commander at Hunter's Fort.

*Indorsed.*

Orders to the Commanding Officer, at Fort Hunter.

Inclosed in Coll<sup>d</sup> Claphams, of 23<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

## Gov. LYTTLETON TO Gov. DENNY, 1756.

Charles Town, 3<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

Sir:

I did not receive the favour of your Letter of the 26<sup>th</sup> of August, acquainting me with your having taken upon you the administration of your Government till a few days ago, as it came inclos'd in a packet which, by some neglect, in the persons employ'd to forward it had lain above a Month between this Place & Willmington, in North Carolina. I beg leave to wish you all imaginable Success, & flatter myself the People under your Care will not be so blind to their own Interest, as to obstruct your measures for His Majesty's Service & their Welfare. I shall be extremely oblig'd to you for any intelligences you may think proper to communicate to me, & shall, with great pleasure, obey your Commands in this Province.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble Servant,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTLETON.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.*Indorsed,*William Henry Littleton, Gov<sup>r</sup> of South Carolina.3 Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

## Gov. DENNY TO CONRAD WEISER, 1756.

Sir,

Your Messenger arrivd here last Night & gave me your Letter & String of Wampum, I propose to set out to morrow or next day, and shall have the pleasure to see the King at Easton, to whom my Complements, & if necessary, return a String of Wampum.

I desire and order that no Persons be permitted to confer with the Indians. You cannot but be sensible that People both mistake and are mistaken in their Conversation with Indians. In your presence, and with your Interpretation, what passes may be known to the Government. I hope, therefore, that this sort of Correspondence will be prevented, and that you will, in case any such thing be attempted, declare your Orders from me to the Interpreters on this occasion.

I dont mean to discourage any thing that may be said in your presence, & under your Interpretation, as this can always be communicated to me, and I have a Confidence in your prudence.

Conrad Weiser, 3<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

## A MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNOR FROM THE ASSEMBLY, 1756.

May it please your Honour,

The Representatives of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Assembly met, request your Honour would be pleased to grant a Commission to Samuel Kirk, to be Serjeant at Arms and King's Messenger, at all Times to attend the Service of this House, with Power to execute all Precepts, Warrants and Messages, whatsoever, which shall be issued by their Order, as has been formerly the Usage within this Province.

Signed by Order of the House,

ISAAC NORRIS, Speaker.\*

Nov<sup>r</sup> 3, 1756.

## LIST OF ASSOCIATED COMPANYS IN PHILAD'A CITY, 1756.

W<sup>m</sup>. Vanderspeigle, Captain, Sergeants, 2.  
William Henry, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Private men, 80.  
Joseph Wood, 2<sup>d</sup> Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Blackwood, Ensign,  
Sergeants, 3.  
Private men, 100.

John Kidd, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Walter Shea, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Joseph Hamper, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 80.

Charles Bathe, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Buckridge Sims, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Peter Turner, jun<sup>r</sup>., Ensign.

*Troop of Horse.*  
Edward Jones, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Lynford Leardner, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Taylor, Corn<sup>t</sup>.  
Geo. Adam Gaal, 1<sup>st</sup> Q<sup>r</sup>. Mastr<sup>r</sup>.  
Leonard Melchier, 2<sup>d</sup> Q<sup>r</sup>. Mastr<sup>r</sup>.  
Private men, 40.

*Battery Company.*  
Samuel Mifflin, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Oswal Eves, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
William Moore, Ensign.  
Private men, 150.

The above is a true List.

4<sup>th</sup>, Nov<sup>r</sup>, 2766.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

## LIST OF ASSOCIATED COMPANYS IN BUCKS COUNTY.

Alexander Graydon, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Matthias Keen, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Priestly, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 50.

William Ramsey, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
John Johnson, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Adams, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 56.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 313.



Henry Creusen, Capt.  
Josiah Vansant, Lieut.  
Andrew Van Bockerk, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 50.

Henry Lott, Capt.  
Garrett Wynkoop, Lieut.  
Lufferd Laffordson, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 74.

Jacob Orndt, Capt.  
Anthony Miller, Lieut.  
Nicholas Conrade, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 33.

Joseph Inslee, Captain.  
John Zubers, Lieut.

Joseph Inslee, junr., Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 62.

Anthony Teate, Capt.  
Robert Cummings, Lieut.  
James Cummings, Ensign.  
Sergeants, 2.  
Private men, 40.

Jonathan Palmer, Capt.  
Luther Calvin, Lieut.  
Thompson Price, Ensign.  
Private men, 108.

Charles Stewart, Capt.  
———, Lieut.  
———, Ensign.  
Private men, 40.

LIST OF ASSOCIATED COMPANYS IN YORK COUNTY, 1756.

Isaa Sadler, Captain.  
Archibald McGrew, Lieut.  
William Duffell, Ensign.  
60 Private men.

Hugh Dunwoody, Capt.  
Charles McMullen, Lieut.  
James Smith, Ensign.  
66 Private men.

James Agnew, Captain.  
John Miller, Lieut.  
Sam. Withrow, Ensign.  
60 Private men.

David Hunter, Captain,  
John Correy, Lieut.  
John Barnes, Ensign.  
100 Private men.

The above is a true List.

4 Novr, 1756.

Samuel Gordon, Captain.  
William Smiley, Lieut.  
John Little, Ensign.  
100 Private men.

Andrew Findley, Capt.  
Wm. Gamell, Lieut.  
Moses Lawson, Ensign.  
106 Private men.

Wm. Gibson, Capt.  
Wm. Thompson, Lieut.  
Casper Little, Ensign.  
50 Private men.

Francis Holton, Capt.  
Joseph Ross, Lieut.  
John McCall, Ens.  
100 Private men.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

LIST OF ASSOCIATED COMPANYS IN LANCASTER CO.

John Allison, Captain.  
Samuel Jemmison, Lieut.  
John Gibbony, Ensign.  
60 Private men.

Samuel Anderson, Captain.  
Joshua Anderson, Lieut.  
John Barkley, Ensign.  
60 Private men.

Hugh Patrick, Captain.  
George Clinghan, Lieut.  
Thomas Grubb, Ensign.  
50 Private men.

Moses Irwin, Capt.  
John Mitcall, Lieut.  
Sam. Morrison, Ens.  
80 Private men.

William Steel, Captain.  
John Evans, Lieut.  
A true List.

James McNeely, Ensign.  
50 Private men.

Samuel Simpson, Capt.  
John Snodgrass, Lieut.  
Mathew Cunningham, Ens.  
80 Private men,

Andrew Work, Capt.  
Samuel Ramsey, Lieut.  
John McCarter, Ensign.  
60 Private men.

Alexander Scot, Capt.  
Hugh Peden, Lieut.  
Patrick Hays, Ensign.  
50 Private men.

James Anderson, Capt.  
Samuel Smith, Lieut.  
William Work, Ens.  
55 Private men.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

LIST OF COMPANY'S FOR THE UPPER REGIMENT OF MILITIA IN  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY, 1756.

*New Castle Hundred.*

(North Division.)

Rich<sup>d</sup> McWilliam, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Nath<sup>l</sup> Silsby, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Zach<sup>a</sup> V<sup>a</sup> Luwanigh, Ensign.

(South Division.)

Alex<sup>r</sup> Porter, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Aldricks, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Bryah, Ensign.

*White Clay Creek Hund'd.*

(West Division.)

Rees Jones, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Platt, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Williamson, Ensign.

(East Division.)

Sam<sup>l</sup> Patterson, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Dunn, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
William Read, Ensign.

*Miln Creek Hund'd.*

(North Division.)

Evan Reese, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
James Walker, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
William Ball, Ensign.

(South Division.)

Thomas Gray, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
William McMeahan, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Montgomery, Ensign.

*Christiana Hund'd.*

(S. West Division.)

Ja<sup>s</sup>. Latimer, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Empsom Bird, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Duff, Ensign.

(So. East Division.)

Andrew Tranberg, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
William Hay, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Rob<sup>t</sup>. Robinson, Ensign.

(North Division.)

Thos<sup>t</sup>. Ogle, Jun<sup>r</sup>., Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
John Armstrong, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Hendrickson, Ensign.

*Brandy Wine Hund'd.*

(So. West Division.)

William Empson, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. McKim, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Elliot, Ensign.

(North East Division.)

Emanuel Grub, jun<sup>r</sup>., Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Ford, jun<sup>r</sup>., Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Benj<sup>a</sup> Kellam, Ensign.

*Field Officers.*

William Armstrong, Coll<sup>t</sup>.  
John Finney, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Coll<sup>t</sup>.  
John McKinly, Major.

This a true List, taken from the Returns in the Secretaries office.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

LIST OF COMPANY'S FOR THE LOWER REGIMENT OF MILITIA IN  
NEW CASTLE COUNTY.

*S. George's Hund'd.*

John Jones, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Jerome Dushane, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Isaac Gooding, Ensign.  
John Vance, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
John Vandike, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
John Anderson, Ensign.  
Adam Peterson, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
William Whittel, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Bryan, Ensign.

*Apoquinimink Hund'd.*

William Williams, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Derrick Williams, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Garrett Rothwell, Ensign.  
Alexander Chance, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Charles Carsan, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Daniel Weldon, Ensign.  
George Gano, Cap<sup>t</sup>.

Matthew Rhea, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Thomas Bennet, Ensign.

*Red Lyon Hund'd.*

Jacob Gooding, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Thomas Tobin, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
David Howell, Ensign.

*Pencader Hund'd.*

Lewis Thomas, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
David Barr, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
William Mitchel, Ensign.

Thomas Cooch, Cap<sup>t</sup>.  
Alexander Porter, Lieut<sup>t</sup>.  
Dewid Rowland, Ensign.

*Field Officers.*

Jacob Vanbebbber, Coll<sup>t</sup>.  
David Wetherspoon, Lieut. Coll<sup>t</sup>.  
Thomas James, Major.

This is a true List, taken from the Returns in the Secretaries office.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

LIST OF COMPANYS FOR THE REGIMENT OF MILITIA FOR KENT  
COUNTY, UPON DELAWARE.*Upper Part of Mispillion Hund. Lower Part of Little Creek Hund.*

Thomas Clarke, Cap'.  
Elijah Morris, Lieut'.  
Joseph Marrat, Ensign.

John Brinklee, Cap'.  
Willson Buckmaster, Lieut'.  
Stokeley Sturgis, Ensign.

*Town of Dover.*

John Clayton, Cap'.  
French Battell, Lieut'.  
James Wells, Ensign.

*Lower Part of Mispillion Hund'd.*  
Benjamin Brinklee, Cap'.  
John Molliston, Lieut'.  
Isaac Hall, Ensign.

*For Tidberry.*

John Caten, Cap'.  
Joseph Caldwell, Lieut'.  
James Caldwell, Ensign.

*Middle Part of Mispillion Hund'd.*  
Rob' Killen, Cap'.  
Archibald Flemming, Lieut'.  
Sam' Bevins Turner, Ensign.

*Dover Hund'd.*

Cæsar Rodeney, Cap'.  
James Sykes, Lieut'.  
Caleb Luff, Ensign.

*Lower Part of Murder Kiln Hun.*  
William Rhoades, Cap'.  
Joseph Hutcheson, Lieut'.  
Thomas Craig, Ensign.

*Upper Part of Little Creek Hund.*

John Barns, Cap'.  
James Tybout, Lieut'.  
Matthew Crozier, Ensign.

*Upper Part of Duck Creek Hund.*  
David Clark, Cap'.  
John Reese, Lieut'.  
John Cahoon, Ensign.

*Murder Kiln Hund'd.*

Daniel Robinson, Cap'.  
Charles Hillyard, Lieut'.  
Benjamin Warren, junr., Ensign.

*Lower Part of Duck Creek Hund.*  
Charles Hillyard, Cap'.  
Jacob Stout, Lieut'.  
Thomas Tilton, Ensign.

*Field Officers.*

John Vining, Coll'.  
John Brinckle, Lieut' Coll'.  
Andrew Caldwell, Major.

This is a true List, taken from the Returns in the Secretaries  
office.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

4<sup>th</sup> Novr, 1756.

## LIST OF COMPANYS FOR THE REGIMENT OF SUSSEX COUNTY.

*For the Northern Military District For the Southern Military District  
of Cedar Creek Hundred. of Cedar Creek Hundred.*

Benjamin Wynkoop, Cap'.  
Bethuel Watson, Lieut'.  
Levin Cropper, Ensign.

Thomas Till, Esqr.. Cap'.  
Isaac Watson, Lieut'.  
Nehemiah Davis, Ensign.



*For the Northern Military District of Broad Kill Hundred.*      *For the Southern Military District of Lewes & Rehoboth Hund'd.*

John Haverloe, Cap'.      John Newbold, Cap'.  
James Chipman, Lieut'.      Rice Wolf, Lieut'.  
George Claypoole, Ensign.      Peter Marsh, Ensign.

*For the Southern Military District of Broad Kill Hund'd.*      *For the Northern Military District of Indian River Hund'd.*

Joseph Cord, Cap'.      Cord Hazzard, Cap'.  
William Craig, Lieut'.      Peter Robinson, Lieut'.  
Absalom Little, Ensign.      Thomas Prettyman, Esq'r., Ens.

*For the Northern Military District of Lewes & Rehoboth Hund'd.*      *For the Southern Military District of Indian River Hund'd.*

David Hall, Esq'r., Cap'.      Burton Waples, Cap'.  
Jacob Kollock, jun'r., Esq'r., Lieut'.      John Burton, Lieut'.  
John Hall, Ensign.      William Prettyman, Ensign.

*Field Officers.*

Jacob Kollock, Coll'.  
Ryves Holt, Lieut Coll'.  
Jacob Phillips, Major.

This is a true List, taken from the Returns in the Secretaries office.

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.

4<sup>th</sup> Novr, 1756.

# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1756.

25

## AN ACCOUNT OF ARMS AND AMMUNITION 1756

Paid for by the Commissioners for disposing of the Money granted to the King's use, and dispersed in several parts of the Province of Pennsylvania, for the Defence thereof, from December 1755, Viz:—

Of who	Number of Cannon and weight.	Num. of Swivels.	Fire Arms.	Quantity of Lead.	Quantity of Powder.	Flint.	Tomahawks.	Pistols.	Wall Pieces.	Cyphers.
Saml. M'Call,	14	6	103	25 0 10						
Townsend Whi a,	11 lbs.		93	4 3 0	hd. q. lb					
Joseph Turner,			74	49 0 0	21 3 00	100				
Benjn. Kendall			25							
John Phillips,		6		2 2 24						
Benjn. Franklin,						3000				
William Parsons,				3 7						
Samuel Purviance,			7		2 2 7	150				
John Rouse,							180			
John Hughs,			7		2 3	150				
Rees Meredith,						2000				
John Grove,					9 3 0					
John Hughs,			10 2 6	5 2 5	1800	180				
Ditto.		496	48	5 1						
Evan Morgan,									4	
Mathias Bush,			351		1 2	4100			68	
Evan Morgan,			105		11 1	500		42		
Benjamin Franklin,							100			
George Croghan,						100				
Ditto.				2	2					
Jeremiah Warder,			28 2		11 2 15	50				
William Parsons,						50				
John Hughs,				2 1 8						
William Rush,			150							
Samuel M'Call,			54		3			24		
Joseph Richardson,					7					
Joseph Fox,				2	1					
Leon'd. Melchoir,			2							
Mary Hazleton,									9	
Samuel Powell,				2						
David Barclay & Sons,	15		1500							
Saml. Neave,	18 lbs									
Jeremiah Warder,				1 3		1000				
George Croghan,		1	29							
Rt. Hunter Morris, Esq.,		1								
Edwd. Shippen,				2 15						
Rush and Hall,			292							
From Boston (King's Arms)			600							
William Rush,			35							
Allen & Turner, belonging to			472	7 Casks.						
the Association Stock,			408							
Ditto purchased,										
	29	14	4789		80 1 27	12750	710 66	13 68		

### MEMORANDUM.

Two Six pounders and Two Twelve pounders, Brass Field Pieces, with a Seven Inch Mortar, are sent for by the Commissioners, but not yet arrived.

A Considerable quantity of Powder and Lead was sent to the Commissioners by Messrs Barclay & Sons; but Mr. Hamilton, who has the Invoice, is out of town, so it cannot be exactly ascertained, therefore omitted in this account.

## An Account of Guns, Stores, &amp;c., Belonging to the Fort :

*Guns Mounted.*

1 32 Pounder,  
4 24 Pounder,  
25 18 Pounder.

*Guns not Mounted.*

4 18 Pounders,  
9 12 Pounders,  
6 9 Pounders,  
3 6 Pounders.

*Round Shott.*

30 32 Pounders,  
139 24 Pounders,  
754 18 Pounders,  
142 12 Pounders,  
59 9 Pounders,  
136 6 Pounders.

*Double Head Shott.*

42 24 Pounders,  
78 18 Pounders.

*Grape.*

160 for 32 Pounders,  
480 for 24 Pounders,  
320 for 18 Pounders.

*Copper Measures.*

1 for 32 Pounder,  
1 for 24 Pounder,  
1 for 18 Pounder.

*Carteridge Cases.*

3 32 Pounders,  
6 24 Pounders,

26 18 Pounders,  
6 12 Pounders.

*Ladle & Spunges.*

1 & 1 for 32 Pounders,  
5 & 6 for 24 Pounders,  
9 & 7 for 18 Pounders,  
3 & 7 for 12 Pounders.

*Carteridges.*

40 32 Pounders,  
200 24 Pounders,  
700 18 Pounders,  
100 12 Pounders.

Two Muscovy Lanthorns,  
Four Dark Lanthorns,  
Twenty-four Side Lanthorns,  
Thirty-six Powder Horns w<sup>th</sup>  
Bitts & Priming Irons,  
Two Pouch Barrels,  
Thirty Lead Aprons,  
Thirty-eight Crow Livers,  
Forty-Two Iron Crows,  
Forty Lin Stocks,  
A Gin Compleat,  
A hundred weight Match,  
Eighteen hundred Wads,  
Flag & Flag Staff,  
Twenty-Four Carages,  
Seventy half barrels Powder.

*Officers.*

Captain,  
Captain Lieut. in y<sup>e</sup> West Indies,  
Gunner,

SAM'L MIFFLIN.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, 4<sup>th</sup> Novembr, 1756.

## CALCULATIONS,

Garrison at Wicaco to consist of

		<i>Per. An'm.</i>
2 Serg <sup>ts</sup> ,	@ 2s. 3 <sup>d</sup> day,	} £1205.16.3.
2 Corp <sup>s</sup> ,	@ 1s. 9 " "	
1 Drum.,	@ 2s. 9 " "	
36 Private Men,	@ 1s. 6 " "	
<hr/>		
41 Men's subsistence,	@ 5s. 3 <sup>d</sup> Week,	535,10 03
		<hr/>
		£1741.6.6
A Vessel of Warr with 20 Carriage Guns of 9 or 12		
cwt. Each, and 10 Sweevels, supposed to cost		
when fit for Sea,		£10000
137 Men's Provisions @ 6d. 3 <sup>d</sup> day, Each, for Eight		
months,		922
120 Private Men @ £3.5 3 <sup>d</sup> month, Eight months,		3120
17 Officers, Eight months, about,		758
		<hr/>
		£4800
		10000
		1741.6.6
		<hr/>
		£16.541.6.6

## HUGH MERCER TO COMMISSIONERS, 1756.

Lancaster, the 4<sup>th</sup> Novr, 1756.

Sir :

I understand from Coll. Armstrong that the Governor & Commissioners think proper to allow A Surgeon for the Second Battalion, And as no person is as yet in Commission for that purpose, the Coll. and I have desired Mr. Blair, who delivers you this, would wait on the Commissioners with our recommendation for that Place. I believe he is extremely well qualified to discharge the Duty of it, and I have the Collonel's Orders to inform the Commissioners that It would be very agreeable to him to have Mr. Blair appointed his Surgeon.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient humble Servant,

HUGH MERCER.

*Directed.*

To Mr. John Mifflin, one of the Commissioners For the Province of Pennsylvania.

3<sup>d</sup> Favour of }  
 M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Blair. }



Copy of a Letter from Lieutenant Humphreys to Lieutenat Colonel Weiser.

[Not dated, but wrote Thursday, the 4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.]

“Fort above the North Kill.

“May it please the Colonel :

Yesterday we were alarmed by a number of Indians, who came and took a Child away. Immediately upon hearing the News, I, with nine men, went in Pursuit of 'em, leaving a Number of Farmers to guard the Fort 'till we should return. But we found nothing 'till this morning, we went out again; and, in our Return to the Fort, we were apprized of 'em by the firing of several Guns; when I ordered my Men to make what speed they could. We rand till we were almost out of Breath, and, upon finding Nicholas Long's House attack'd by the Indians, the Farmers, who were with us to the Number of Twenty, deserted and fled, leaving the Soldiers to Fight. We stood in Battle with 'em for several Minutes, 'till there was about Sixty Guns discharged and, at length, we put the Indians to Flight.

We have one Man wounded, and my Coat was shot through in four Places. The Number of the Indians was twenty. Our Number at first was twenty-four, But they all deserted and fled except seven. Two old Men were killed before we came, one of whom was Scalped. Ten Women & Children were in the Cellar and the House was on Fire; But we extinguished it and brought the Women and Children to the Fort. I desire the Colonel to send me a Reinforcement; for the men solemnly say they will not go out with the Farmers, as they deserted in the Battle and never fired a Gun. The Indians cryed the Halloo during the Battle.

We have one of their Guns and a Blanket, which had two Holes with a Bullet in, and is bloody. The Indians had all red Hats and red Blankets.

Sir,

This in Distress, (wanting a  
Reinforcement) from

Yours to command,

SAMUEL HUMPHREYS.”\*

May it please the Colonel to send by the Bearer, Adam Haverling, as much Powder & Lead as you can spare

\* See page 36.

## ROBERT CALLENDER TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, November 4th, 1756.

May it please your Hon<sup>r</sup>,

This Day I receiv'd Advice from Fort McDowel, that on Monday or Tuesday last, one Samuel Perry and his two Sons went from the Fort to their Plantation, & not returning at the Time they propos'd, the Commanding Officer there sent a Corporal and Fourteen Men to know the Cause of their Stay, who not finding them at the Plantation, they march'd back towards the Fort, & on their Return found the said Parry kill'd and scalp'd, & cover'd over with Leaves; immediately after a Party of Indians, in Number about thirty, appear'd and attack'd the Soldiers, who return'd the Fire, and fought for Sometime untill Four of our People fell, the Rest then made off, & six of them got into the Fort, but what became of the rest is not yet known; there are also two Families cut off, but cannot tell the Number of People. It is likewise reported that the Enemy in their Retreat burnt a Quantity of Grain and sundry Houses in the Coves.

As Colonel Armstrong is now Absent, I thought it my Duty to represent to your Hon<sup>r</sup> the Hardships & Difficulties that in all probability will arise by Means of the Contract enter'd into by the Commissioners with the Persons who are to Victual the Battalion on this Side Susquehanna. The Men are allowed only one Pound of Beef <sup>per</sup> Day, which is half a Pound less than their former Allowance, wherewith they are very much dissatisfied, & the more so, because the most of the Beef Cattle which the Victuallers buy here are very young & small, & cannot be call'd Beef such is commonly bought for the Use of Soldiers. They also weigh off to the Troops all the-Necks, Houghs & Shins of this Ordinary Stuff, which I am inform'd is not done among the Regular Troops where they have the best Beef that can be got. The Commissioners have also order'd that Six Months Provisions at the above Rate shall be deliver'd to the Commanding Officer of each Company, without making any Allowance for Wastage, but say that if they fall short that the Officers shall make good the Deficiency. I humbly conceive that it will be very disagreeable to me and the Other Officers to comply with these Instructions, and must beg your Hon<sup>r</sup> pardon for saying I cannot submit to them, unless particularly order'd by your Hon<sup>r</sup> or the Colonel. I am,

Y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> Most Obed<sup>t</sup> &

most humble Servant,

ROBT CALLENDER.

P. S.—I have not quite compleated the Eighth Company, but

hope in a few Days to have it full; I cannot get either Arms or Blankets from the other Companys for them.

*Directed,*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor and Commander of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

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JACOB MORGAN TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

November Fourth, 1756.

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Yesterday Morning at break of Day, one of ye Neighbours discovered a Fire at a distance from him; he went to ye top of another Mountain to take a better Observation, and made a full Discovery of Fire, and supposed it to be about 7 Miles off, at the House of John Finsher; he came and informed me of it; I immediately detach'd a party of 10 Men (we being but 22 Men in the Fort) to the place where they saw the Fire, at the said Finsher's House, it being nigh Skulkill, and the Men anxious to see the Enemy if there, they ran through the Water and the Bushes to the Fire, where to their disappointment saw none of them, but the House, Barn, and other out houses all in Flames, together with a Considerable Quantity of Corn; they saw a great many tracks and followed them, & came back to the House of Philip Culmore, thinking to send from thence to alarm the other Inhabitants to be on their Guard, but instead of that found the said Culmore's Wife and Daughter and Son-in-Law all just kill'd and Scalped; there is likewise missing out of the same House Martin Fell's Wife, and Child about 1 Year old, and another Boy about 7 Years of Age, the said Martin Fell was Him that was kill'd, it was just done when the Scouts came there, and they seeing the Scouts ran off. The Scout divided in 2 partys, one to some other Houses nigh at Hand, & the other to the Fort, (it being within a Mile of the Fort) to inform me; I immediately went out with the Scout again, (and left in the Fort no more than 6 Men) but could not make any discovery, but brought all the Famileys to the Fort, where now I believe we are upward of 60 Women and Children that are fled here for refuge, & at 12 of the Clock at Night I Rec<sup>d</sup> an Express from Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Humphres, commander at the Fort at Northkill, who inform'd me that the same Day about 11 o'Clock in the Forenoon, (about half a Mile from his Fort) as he was returning from his Scout, came upon a Body of Indians to the Number of 20 at the House of Nicholas Long, where they had killed 2 old Men and taken another Captive, and doutless would have kill'd all the Familey, they being 9 Children in the House, the Lieut<sup>t</sup> party tho' 7 in Number, fired upon the Indians and thought they killed 2, they dropping down and started up again, one held his Hand (as they imagined) over his Wound, and they all ran off making a hollowing Noise; we got a Blankett and a Gun which he that was

shot dropt in his Flight. The Lieu<sup>t</sup>. had one Man shot through the right Arm and the right side, but hopes not mortal, & he had 4 Shotts through his Own Cloaths. I this day went out with a party to bury the dead nigh here; we are all in high spirits here; if it would please his Honour to order a Reinforcement at both Forts, I doubt not but we should soon have an Oportunity of Revenging the Loss, from

Honour'd Sir,

your most Hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup> to Command,  
JACOB MORGAN.

Fort Lebanon, Wednesday, the 4th of November, at 3 of the Clock, post Meridian.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Governour and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>, and Countys of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

The Humble Petition of Jacob Morgan, Cap<sup>n</sup>. Commander at Fort Lebanon, most Humbly sheweth:

That having two Forts belonging to one Company, and my Men to the Number of 19 was drafted from me, being total but Fifty-Three, Your Petitioner thinks himself too weak to be of any Service to the Frontiers, seeing the Enemy commits violent Outrages nigh the Forts; as Yesterday, the 3d of November, I found 3 Persons Scalped, and their is 3 more missing within a Mile of Fort Lebanon, & 2 Men killed and one took Captive within ½ Mile of the Fort at Northkill, and dangerous it is to keep ye Forts if their was a Superiority in Number to besiege them, So your Petitioner in Humility begs that your Honour would take ye Premising into Consideration, & do as it shall seem meet or expedient to your Honour, which is in distress from him that for your Honour shall ever Pray.

JACOB MORGAN.\*

CAPT. JACOB MORGAN TO CONRAD WEISER, 1756.

Fort Lebanon, November 4th, 1756. }  
at 3 of Clock, P. M. }

Sir,

I have sent down an express inclos'd with a Petition and acc<sup>t</sup> of the outrages and Murthers done by the Indians, which after your Perusal, should be glad if you would present to his Honour the Governour, the Murthers done at both Forts.

& Remain, Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir,

your most Hum<sup>ble</sup> Servant,  
JACOB MORGAN.

*Directed,*

To Colonel Weiser, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Philadelphia, with speed.

\* See page 36.

## EXTRACT OF MR. WEISER'S JOURNAL, 1756.

November the 5<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

This Afternoon Mr. Horsfield, from Bethlehem, came to Easton and informed Major Parsons and myself that the night before an Indian went privately from Easton to Bethlehem and informed Augustus, Joshua & another Indian there, that there was about 40 Indians at and about Fort Allen; that at Trout Creek were about 100 Men, their number increasing, who were of Minisink Tribe, and who were averse to a Peace with the English. These had laid a Design to come and attack Easton, while the Gov<sup>r</sup> was there and destroy both the White People and Teedyuscung with his Party; but that they had now laid that Design aside and wait to see the End of the Treaty and then they would come down in a Body to attack & destroy Bethlehem, which would make them Masters of the whole Country. That they would be very careful to pass the Forts & Inhabitants without doing any harm to any, least they should alarm the People, who would fly to Bethlehem for Shelter, & so strengthen that place.

Upon this news I sent an Express to Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Engell, at Fort Franklin, to come with a Detachment of 20 Men, including a Sergeant with all possible speed, to re-inforce the Town Guard, during the time His Honor, the Governor, should stay in Easton. The Express went away ab<sup>o</sup> 7 in the Evening.

I informed the Six Nation Indians, that were in Town, of the news that Mr. Horsfield brought, in private Conversation, and desired them to be open and honest, according to what the Six Nations always were their friends. They told me that two of their Indians would be here this night; they had sent them to Fort Allen two Days ago. Accordingly these Indians, with two more of the same Tribe, came in Town a little after Dark; a white man, a Soldier, escorted them. They came in a Body to my Lodging, and desired to have a Conference with me. I made them welcome and signified to them that I should be glad to hear what good News they brought from Fort Allen and from over the Mountain. One of them, to wit, Son-in-Law to French Margaret, took a String of Wampum, which one of the others gave to him, and spoke to the following purport:

Brother, as to what you informed us this Day about the Minisink Indians, we now assure you that it is but the Singing of ugly Birds, that naturally will rise their voice in the night and there is no Substance in it; we therefore desire you to take no Notice of it. You remember what you told & advised us when you first came to this Town, to wit, not to listen to such Birds that usually let their voice be heard in the night. We assure you we took your Advice in good part, so we desire you will take ours; we that are of the Six Nations are one Flesh & Blood with the English, and will dye with them.

Gave the String of Wampum.

Then John Cooke came to see me and gave me the Names of the Six Nation Indians who are now in Town, to wit: Rasyianuntha, Rayenliavery, Tanachdagan, Cayincker, Nahochreany and John Cook, Mohocks, and two Shawanees, to wit, Pileason and Passechgnon, sons of Chinunfuhonly.

Novr 6<sup>th</sup>.

Since copying the foregoing Mr. Weiser has had the following Conversation with the 5 of the Six Nations Indians and two Shawanees (the Delawares being Drunk) viz :

As we had assured the Indians that the Governor would be here to Day, he thought it necessary to acquaint them why he did not come, and told them that the same bad news that we had by Mr. Horsfield yesterday had been carried to the Governor by some Person from these Parts, which he believed might be true, which occasioned him to stop, And his Council being with him they would not suffer him to proceed untill he heard from us. Now, Brethren, I am going to write to the Governor and desire your Advice what we shall say to him. The Indians, after some Consideration, answered that they desired that their Brother, the Governor, should be informed that they came a great way and from time to time were advised not to come for that they would be cut off when they come to Pennsylvania, but, notwithstanding, they came along and did not believe those Stories, and they desire their Brother, the Governor, will not believe these Reports; they would assure him there is no Truth in them, and they will live & dye with him. And as he encouraged them not to believe the Reports against the English, so they hoped he would not believe those Reports against the Indians.\*

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JOHN HARRIS TO R. PETERS, 1756.

Paxton, Novemr 5<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

Sir,

Here is at my Fort Two Prisoners y<sup>t</sup> Came from Shamokin abt one month agoe. Be pleased to Inform his Honour, Our Governor, that Directions may be given, how they are to be disposed of, they have been this long time confined. I hope that his Honour will be Pleased to Continue some men here During these Calamitous times in Our Frontiers, as this place and the Conveniencies here may be of Servis if Defended. We had a Town Meeting Since the Murder Committed in Hanover Township, and have unanimously Agreed to Support Twenty Men in our Township, at the Mountain, there to Range and keep Guard, or Watch Day & Night, for one Month, Commencing from the 3<sup>d</sup> of this Ins<sup>t</sup>, when its hoped we shall be

\* Received in letter of C. W., and W. Parsons, on p. 35.

Relieved by a Strict Militia law that will Oblige us all to Doe our Duty.

Paxton Township has kept up a Strong Guard at Our Mountain, near these Twelve Months Past, w<sup>ch</sup> has been Expensive & Fatiguing, but its much Better for us to Doe Soe than move off our familys & Effects & Ruin Ourselves. Whether the Enemy Comes or Not we have had Acco<sup>ts</sup> from Conegojogo, but if Lord Loudon is Victorious Its to be hoped that a Proper Spirit will Prevail among us in America. I Conclude, Sir, your most

Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN HARRIS.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esqr.,  
in Philadelphia.

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

May it Please Your Honour :

Sir,

The Bearer hereof David Zeisberger Comes to Inform you of something we have heard this Evening Concerning the Indians at Easton, which I Conceive Will be of Servis. I Concluded it better for him to Wait on your Honour and Deliver it Verbally than in Writing, as a Letter might miscarry, and be of very ill consequence.

I am Your Honour's

Most obed<sup>t</sup>

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

Bethlehem, Nov<sup>r</sup> 6, 1756.

*Directed.*

On His Majesty's Service.

To The Honourable William Denny, Esquire,  
Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania,  
at Easton.

*Indorsed.*

[Christian came from Easton to Bethlehem and told Jacob a Mohicken, who had always lived w<sup>th</sup> the Brethren, y<sup>t</sup> there were Indians of ye 5 Nations, & more at Fort Allen, who were all for Peace; That ye Indians at Trout Creek were Minisink Indians ag<sup>t</sup> a Peace; That Teedyuscung was really for a Peace, & if well received would speak to the Minisink Indians & others to joyn in y<sup>e</sup>

Peace or not to come over a certain line into this Province, & if they did they should treat them as Enemies of the Indians as well as the English.]

CONRAD WEISER AND WM. PARSONS TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Sir,

By the inclosed Copy,\* you will perceive that we were informed of the Occasion of this mighty Pannick, and have taken such measures as our best understanding could advise upon the Occasion. It did not, however, so much affect us as to induce us to give his Hon<sup>r</sup> any trouble about it, till his arrival here, and if we could have thought there was any great Weight in the Report, we should not have been so much wanting in our Duty as not to have inform'd his Hon<sup>r</sup> by Express. The Indians here are something uneasy that they cant see their Brother the Gov<sup>r</sup> yet, and we have quieted them to this time by telling them he would certainly come to Day, and what we shall say to them next we dont yet know. We are afraid, least this Delay should occasion the Indians to suspect some Designs of the English against them, and so from mutual Suspicion of each other something worse may follow. At present the Indians seem quiet and secure, and if they could get Liquor enough would all of them get drunk. We are both of us in so bad Health that we dare not venture to ride in the Night, apprehending more Danger from the night air than from the Indians. We pray his Hon<sup>r</sup> will be pleased to pursue his Journey to Easton, along the old Road. Mr. Weiser, with as many of the officers & Townsmen as can get Horses, intend to do themselves the Honour to meet him. You will please to make our best Compliments to His Hon<sup>r</sup> from

Sir,

Your obedient  
humble Servants,

CONRAD WEISER,  
WM. PARSONS.

Easton, Nov<sup>r</sup> 6, 1756.

P. S. Your Favour of this morning did not come to Hand till 4 this afternoon.

*Directed.*

On his Majesty's Service—To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

\* See Weiser's Journal, Nov. 5, p. 82.

## JAMES READ TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Sir :

My Duty to my Clients, as a Practitioner of the Law, having called me to Lancaster Common Pleas last Week, I was unhappily absent from Home at the Time the Express from Fort Lebanon passed through this Town on Friday last, or I should have wrote to Philadelphia such Circumstances as might have appeared necessary to have thrown Light upon the Letter of Captain Morgan,\* collected from Persons who came from the Neighbourhood of the Forts, after the Action on Wednesday last: for that was the Day, though Lieutenant Humphreys, in his Letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Weiser,† where I have inclosed such a Copy as the present Dispatch will allow me to make, has forgot to give a Date. But a Soldier of our Town Guard having shewn an Inclination to ride gratis, Express to Easton, whither I understood by the Gazette last Night from Philadelphia your Honor was gone, I have furnished him a Horse to convey this and some other Letters to that Town. I have not now an opportunity of getting that Intelligence which yesterday I might have had, (and would have got, had I then known your Honor was at Easton,) the Persons who could have given it being now out of Town, and the Letter I receiv'd from Captain Morgan on occasion of the late Visit from the Savages being sent down to my Wife, who lives in Philadelphia, where I thought your Honor wou'd have receiv'd his Express, and a full & clear account of what had happened by his Son. The inclosed Copy of the Letter to M<sup>r</sup>. Weiser will give your Honour the best Idea of the Transaction near the North Kill. What I can gather from a Person who was near Fort Lebanon, (where Captain Morgan is Station'd) at the Burial of the People kill'd there-about is, That on Wednesday last, about noon, a Party of Savages came to the Farm of one John Finsher, about Six Miles from that Fort, and set Fire to his House, Barn and Barracks of Corn and Hay; upon First Notice whereof, Captain Morgan detach'd ten Men from his Fort, and soon after followed with a few more, who, as they were returning from their Pursuit, not having met any Enemy, found Finchers Barn, &c., consumed, and at Martin Fell's House, about a Mile from the Fort, found Martin and his Wife's Sister and her Mother scalp'd, the young Woman being not yet quite dead, but insensible, and Stuck in the Throat as Butchers kill a Pig; she soon died, and was buried with the others. Martin's Wife, and two Children, one about a Twelvemonth, the other about Seven years old, were carried off Captives. By a Gentleman who left Fort Lebanon yesterday afternoon, I hear that Sixty Women and Children have fled into it for Refuge, and several Families have come further into the Settlements, with their Household Goods & Stock.

By concurrent Accounts from several Persons, whose Characters will not suffer me to doubt what they tell me, I am persuaded that

\* See p. 30.

† See p. 28.

Mr. Humphreys behav'd in a most laudable Manner, and manifested that calm courage and Presence of Mind which will ever gain an Advantage over superior Numbers, whose Leader is too precipitate and void of Discretion.

I presume not, to acquaint your Honor with the State Military in this Quarter, as others whose proper Province it is are now near your Person ; But permit me to observe generally, that it is such as leaves us without a Possibility of resisting, to any Purpose, a very handful of Savages whensoever they shall please to attempt this Town.

Will your Honor be pleased to pardon this Scrawl, which the necessary Dispatch prevents my correcting ? I hope 'twill not be imputed to Presumption, I thought it my Duty to give you the Information, which I would have done in Person, had not my Presence, as Prothonotary at our Common Pleas, next Tuesday been indispensable. Indeed, Sir, it is dictated by a Zeal for the Publick Service ; if it be an impudent one, I depend upon your Honor's known Candor to consider it an honest one, and not much unbecoming any one who can, with the greatest sincerity and most profound Respect, (as I am happily conscious I can) declare himself.

May it please your Honor,

Your Honor's most Obedient

& most humble Servant,

JAMES READ.

Reading, November 7<sup>th</sup>, 1756, one O'Clock, P. M.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governor Denny.

#### ISRAEL PEMBERTON TO R. PETERS, 1756.

Friend Peters,

On coming hither last night not finding the Commissioners here, I immediately sent the letter to Overpeck's, & not finding them there he left the Letter at Bowman's, where I expect they will receive it, when they come so farr, as J. Chapman tells me they must come round by his house to get to Deane's, I wrote a line to inform them that Chapman intended this morning to wait on the Governor, & request them to meet them here, being nearer the end of y<sup>r</sup> Journey, & where you may be accomodated as well as at Deane's.

The Sheriff was yesterday at Fetter's, & return'd to Easton to acquaint Conrad Weiser of the Governor's being at Deane's, & intending to meet y<sup>e</sup> Governor to day ; & as I Chapman, I think, justly suspects that if y<sup>e</sup> Sheriff, Weiser, and most of y<sup>e</sup> People at Easton should come away, it will give y<sup>e</sup> Indians some cause of Suspicion, tho' I had concluded to wait here for the Governor's coming, I now

think it will be more prudent to go forward, in hopes of being of some Service to prevent any uneasiness among y<sup>e</sup> Indians.

I am, respectfully, your Fr<sup>d</sup>,

ISR. PEMBERTON.

First day morn<sup>g</sup>.\*

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, at J. Deane's.

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GOV. DENNY TO COL. CLAPHAM, 1756.

Easton, 8 Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

Sir :

Having receivd news that the Indians are<sup>r</sup> committing Murders and Devastations in that part of the Country, where Captain Busse was stationd, You will order him forthwith to return with the Detachment under his command to his former Post, and to march thro' the woods, not by the river side, Each man taking with him Provisions for 3 or 4 days ; let the Capt<sup>r</sup> divide his company into two or three Parties, w<sup>ch</sup> ranging at a small distance from one another may discover the Enemy Indians, who are supposd to have a Camp somewhere in the woods between this Fort and Shamokin, perhaps near the old Indian Path and near Red Hole, and have on their red Blankets, or perhaps they may be returning with their Prisoners & Plunder, of which they have taken abundance.

You will order such a Detachment as you think proper out of your Garrison, to march half way with Capt<sup>r</sup> Busse, and order them to return to you by a different way, so as to range as much of the country between Shamokin & Blue Hills, as they conveniently can.

You will not fail to let me know, by Capt<sup>r</sup> Busse, what progress is made in the Works, & any other matter y<sup>t</sup> has occurd since your last, worthy of my notice.

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REMARKS ON AN INDIAN CONFERENCE.

Held at Easton in Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1756.

19. Brother, the reason I Struke you I think you must know, It is I think because the King of Eng<sup>d</sup> & France made Warr with one another for our lands, and both this Nation incroach'd upon our lands and Coop'd us up as If in a penn, and after the France had Such great advant<sup>s</sup> over the English, it was an Easy Matter for that false hearted French King to prevail on our foolish young men to

\* " Nov. 7, 1756." Indorsement.



join them, and take up the hatchit against our Brethren the English, the French making use of arts and presents.

Brother, you desired me to be free and open about every thing that might Stick in the Indians mind, or what they might have had to Say against their Brethren the English. I will now tell you the truth with an honest heart as farr as lies in my power, and you may Judge of it yourself. What made your Case worse (tho' what I am going to tell you is not the principal Cause) of the War, some things that have passed in former times in this and other Govern-ments & ce.

16. This very ground I Stand on was our land & Inheritance; Bargains or Bargains and we Stand by them, tho' we should have had even only pipes, which will be brock to-morrow for Some of our land, but we think we Should not be Ill used on this account by those very people who now enjoy the fruit of our lands, nor be Called fooles for it, the Indians are not such fooles as not to bear this in their minds.

18. The rest of that paragraph is no Indian phrase, not that I desire you to purchas that lands agsin what you purchased before, & ce.

20. I qestion whether I mentioned John Penn and Mr. Walker. J. Penn was then in the Country. I know I ment<sup>d</sup> Mr. Thomas Penn.

*Indorsed,*

Conrad Weiser, Indian Interpretation of Treaty at Easton, in Novr. 1756.\*

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GOV'R TO CAPT. JACOB MORGAN, 1756.

Easton, 8 Novr. 1756.

Sir,

Coll<sup>o</sup>. Weiser having left Philadelphia to attend the Indian Conferences at this Town, your Letter to him with the Petition was forwarded and communicated to me, together with a Letter from Lieutenant Humphrys, and another from Mr. James Read; and I imediatey dispatch'd a Letter to Coll<sup>o</sup>. Clapham, ordering Capt<sup>r</sup>.\* Busse to return thro' ye woods to his Station with the Detachm<sup>t</sup> under his Command.

You will thank Lieutenant Humphrys and the men under him on my Part for ye gallant Behaviour in the late Action ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians.

As soon as Captain Busie returns, and if possible before, I wou'd have you send out small scouting Parties to discover and prevent

\* This seems to be a fragmentary sheet.

† See pp. 28, 80, 86, and 88.

the Enemy from passing between the Forts and attacking the Inhabitants.

The Commissioners will send the Pay due to the Companies of the first Battalion, and for the future they will be more punctually paid.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, 8th Novemb<sup>r</sup>. 1756.

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Honor,

Last Week a party of Indians has been in the Upper part of this County, but a few Miles from McDowel's Mill, where they have Barbarously Mangled a Number of the Inhabitants, and as is supposed taken some Children Captive; enclos'd is a list of the Kill'd and Missing.

A Certain Samuel Peary, mention'd in the List, left McDowel's Fort on Wednesday afternoon, only going to put his Horse to Pasture about a Mile & an half from the Fort, and had with him a little boy, but Neither returning that Night, fourteen men was Sent from the Fort belonging to Capt. Potter's Company, who found S<sup>t</sup> Peary Scalp'd & his body cover'd with leaves; and on their return were waylaid by about thirty Indians, the Soldiers discovering the Enemy on every hand, gave the first fire, and Says they wounded Some, but were soon broken and put to the Rout, four of the Soldiers being kill'd on the Spot, and two missing; this misfortune is happen'd thro' the weakness of the Garrison, neither Potter's nor Armstrong's Company being compleat, and the latter having been Station'd in different parts of the Frontier was not convenient enough to assist, but they shall be no longer Separato. This Week, God willing, we begin the Fort at Barr's. There are general Complaints of the Powder here.

I am, your Honor<sup>t</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup>,

Humb<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

A List of those who were kill'd and is a missing at Canigojegg.

Soldiers Kill'd.—James and William McDonald, Bartholomew McCafferty, Anthony McQuoid.

Of the Inhabitants Kill'd.—John Culbertson, Samuel Perry, Hugh Kerrel, John Woods, with his Wife and Mother-in-law, Elizabeth Archer, Wife to Jno. Archer.

Soldiers Missing.—James Corkem, Will<sup>m</sup>. Cornwall.



Of the Inhabitants Missing.—Four Children belonging to John Archer, Samuel Neely, a Boy, James McCoid, a Child.

*Directed,*

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philad<sup>a</sup>.

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COL. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Fort Augusta, Nov<sup>r</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

Sir,

I rec<sup>d</sup> a supply of six Barrels of Powder, eight hundred weight of Lead, five hundred wtt of Musquet Balls and fifty six round Shot, all of which arrivd in good Order, and have since the Departure of Mr. Meyer, been constantly employd on the Works laid out agreeably<sup>t</sup> to his Instructions, but which must necessarily proceed more slowly for want of stronger Teams and Wheel Barrows, as we have at present no other method of removing the Dirt but by Hand Barrows, and the tedious way of casting it with shovels from man to man; what still encreases the want of Horses and Carriages is the necessity we lye under of conveying Clay from other Places for the construction of the Parapet, what comes out of the Ditch being improper for that Purpose, as we find it a foot or two beneath the surface to grow sandy, and not to be consolidated by any Force or Expedient in our Power; the axes we have are, in general, extream bad, and even the number of them insufficient; Tomahocks with square flat Eyes, Nails of several sorts, and especially Spades, are very much wanted, the Waggon Masters Presence extremely necessary, and Rum for the men employd on the Works. I have sent Cap<sup>t</sup>. Worke with his Company to Halifax, to releive Captain Jameson, on acct of a Mutiny amongst Captain Jamesons men, and having receivd Intelligence of a Town consisting of ten Indian Familys, seated on the West Branch, or about 50 miles Distance from Fort Augusta, whence Partys are continually making Incursions, & who some time past kill'd and Scalp't one of our men at the Spring, I have detachd Captain Hambright, with a Party of chosen men, to destroy or captivate them, who, from their acquaintance with these Parts, as having heretofore been Inhabitants of Shamokin, are capable of being singularly mischievous.

Inclosed is a Copy of Captain Hambrights Orders,\* which I hope will receive your Honors Approbation, and the Design be attended w<sup>th</sup> success. I shall use Endeavours to reconnoitre, and procure Intelligence from Duquesne, Venango and Shingle-Clamushé, in which Intention, if I succeed, I shall immediately do myself the Honor to transmit the Result to you. The Indian Sachem left this Place a few Days before the Receipt of your Honors favor, of the 24<sup>th</sup> past.

\* See p. 42.

After the Works at Augusta are rendered more compleat, and the Season of the Year removes any apprehensions of a siege, I shall embrace your Honors Permission to visit Philadelphia, in order to attend my private affairs, at which Time I beg Leave to bring the Indian Boy with me, and am,

Sir,

Your Honors most ob<sup>t</sup>

humble Servant,

WILLM. CLAPHAM.

P. S. We have three weeks full allowance of Provisions.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO CAPT. HAMBRIGHT, REFERRED TO IN THE  
ABOVE, Nov. 4, 1756.

Sir:

You are to march with a Party of 2 Serj<sup>ts</sup>, 2 Corporals & 38 Private men, under your Command, to attack, burn and destroy, an Indian Town or Towns, with their Inhabitants, on the West Branch of Susquehanna, to which Monsieur Montoure will conduct you, whose advice you are Directed to pursue in every Case. You are to attack the Town agreeable to the Plan and Disposition herewith given you, observing to Intermix the men with Bayonets equally among the three Partys in the attack, and if any Indians are found there you are to kill, Scalp, and captivate as many as you can, and if no Indians are there you are to endeavour to act in such manner, and with such Caution, as to prevent the Discovery of your having been there by any Party, which may arrive Shortly after you, for which Reason you are strictly forbid to burn, take away, Destroy or Meddle with any thing found at such Places, and immediately dispatch Monsieur Montour with one or two more to me with Intelligence; when ye come near the Place of action you are to detach Monsieur Montour, with as many men as he shall Judge necessary to reconnoitre the Parts, and to wait in concealment in the mean Time with your whole Party till his Return, then to form your measures accordingly; after having burnt and destroyd the Town, you are in your Retreat to post an officer and twelve men in Ambush, close by the Road side, at the most convenient Place for such Purpose which may offer, at about Twelve miles Distance from the Place of action, who are to surprize and cut off any Party who may attempt to pursue, or may happen to be engaged in Hunting thereabouts, and at the same Time secure the Retreat of your main Body.

Tis very probable, that on these Moon Light Nights, you will find them engag'd in Dancing, in which case embrace that Opportunity,

by all means, of attacking them, which you are not to attempt at a greater Distance than 20 or 25 yards, and be particularly carefull to prevent the Escape of the Women and Children, whose lives Humanity will direct you to preserve as much as possible; if it does not happen that you find them Dancing, the attack is to be made in the morning, just at a season when you have Light enough to Execute it, in which attempt your Party are to march to the several Houses, and bursting open the Doors, to rush in at once; let the Signal for the general attack be the Discharge of one Firelock, in the Centre Division.

If there are no Indians at the Several Towns, you are in such case to proceed with the utmost Caution and Vigilance to the Road, which leads to Fort Duquesne, there to lye in Ambush, and to intercept any Party or Partys of the Enemy on the march to or from the English Settlements, and there to remain with that Design till the want of Provisions obliges you to return.

I wish you all imaginable Success, of which the Opinion I have of your self, the Officers and Party under your Command, leave me no Room to doubt,

& am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

W. C.

P.S. You will not omit to post the Serjeant with a party on the other side of the River during the attack, according to Direction, in order to prevent the Enemy from escaping that way, and to reserve always one half of your Fire.

Given at Fort Augusta, Nov<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

To Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hambright, Commander of a Detachment from Colonel Clapham's Regiment.

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GOV. DENNY TO COL. ARMSTRONG, 1756.

Easton, 9 Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

Sir,

I have receivd several accounts of Murders committed by Parties of Indians all along the Frontiers of Berks County, from Manada Gap, to the Line of Northampton County, and by their dress, part of w<sup>ch</sup> is red Hats and Red Blankets, it is supposed these murdering Indians come from the Ohio. As they may now or will in a little time be returning, they may be intercepted, their Prisoners, scalps & Plunder taken from them, & they destroyed, I therefore order you to send such Detachments from the Forces under your Command as you can spare, to scout and range the woods in such Places as will be the most likely to meet with them in their return. I leave it to

you to give such particular orders as will be the most likely to be attended w<sup>th</sup> success, and shall only say that the more the Parties go out one after another the better, and let it be done with the utmost dispatch, after receiving this Letter. I expect that the Country will send as many men into the Forts as will supply the Places of those who go on this service or any other, you will endeavour to persuade them to do so, but w<sup>ever</sup> they do, you will observe these orders.

I have ordered Capt<sup>r</sup> Bussy to march w<sup>th</sup> fifty men from Shamokin to his own former Post, & a Detachment of Coll. Claphams regiment to go half way w<sup>th</sup> him and return by a different way, & I hope, as these are to march in Parties, & so spread over a good deal of ground, they will render and give a good account of the Enemy.

Let me know what you do in consequence of this Letter; the last mischief was done on Saturday, at the east end of Berks County, on the Line of Northampton County.

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#### EXAMINATION OF SAMUEL CLIFFORD, 1756.

The Examination of Samuel Clifford, late of Lancaster County, & now a Soldier in the Royal American Regiment.

This Examinant says that he inlisted with Captain John Moor to serve as a Batteau Man on the Mohocks River, & was taken Prisoner by the French Indians in the Action of Coll<sup>r</sup> Bradstreets, w<sup>ch</sup> happened ab<sup>t</sup> Nine Miles on this Side of Oswego. After the Action they carried this Examinant into the Woods with intent, as he heard them say, to take him to Niagara Fort, but on the fifth night he made his Escape from them, and the first place he came to was a Tutelo Town about forty miles above Diahoga, where he saw four English Prisoners, two of whom called themselves Joseph Nicholas & Catharine Nicholas, and said they formerly lived at Shamokin. He saw, likewise, a Mulatto man who informed him y<sup>t</sup> if he did not make the best of his way from the Town the Indians would make him their own, and told him that they would do the same at Diahogo, on whose advice he went away, intending to pass by Diahogo, but unfortunately met a Party of Indians who took him and carried him there, and afterwards from thence up the Cayuga Branch, about forty miles to an Indian cabin, where he lived ten weeks and then was brought down to Wyomink in company with Teedyuscung, who had with him, as he thinks, one hundred men Warriors. From Wyomink this Examinant was sent under the care of ten Indians along w<sup>th</sup> Henry Hess & George Fox to Fort Allen, & thence to Easton, & there delivered up to Gen. Parsons. This Examinant further says that Teedyuscung & his company were overtaken at three different points by single Indians, and they reached Wyomink who told them y<sup>t</sup> the Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania intended to cut off Teedyuscung's neck, & kill all his Indians, w<sup>ch</sup> would have been

done at the last Treaty only they expected him to return with a greater number, but now they intend to kill all the Indians, & said this advice was sent them by Coll<sup>o</sup> Johnson's Indians, who received it from Philadelphia. This Examinant further says, that a Party of the Delaware Warriors returned to Diabogo when he was there, and he heard them say that they had carried a great many English Prisoners to Allegheny and there sold them to the French, but they did not mention what they got for them, only for the Scalps, they had fifty Shillings a Piece. That the Indians would frequently say in conversation they & the French would gather in a Body together & come down to Pennsylvania and kill all the Inhabitants, for it was their, meaning the Indians, Country, & they would have it again. This Examinant further saith that twelve or thirteen English Prisoners were left at Diabogo and places adjacent, when Teedyuscung came away, six men, four young women and three or four Dutch children; that the children were painted Black like themselves, and often cruelly beat and treated worse than the rest.

his  
SAMUEL ✕ CLIFFORD,  
mark.

Sworn before me,  
9<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

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#### EXAMINATION OF LEONARD WEESER, 1756.

The Examination of Leonard Weeser, aged twenty years, taken before the Governor, 9<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

This Examinant says that on the 31<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> last he was at his father's House, beyond the Mountains, in Smithfield Township, Northampton County, w<sup>th</sup> his Father, his Bro<sup>r</sup> William, & Hans Adam Hess; That Thirty Indians from Wyomink surrounded them as they were at Work, killed his Father & Hans Adam Hess and took this Examinant & his Brother William, aged 17, Prisoners. The next day the same Indians went to Peter Hess's, Father of the s<sup>r</sup> Hans Adam Hess; they killed two young men, one Nicholas Burman, ye others Name he knew not, & took Peter Hess & his elder son, Henry Hess, and went off ye next morning at the great Swamp, distant about 30 miles from Weeser's Plantation, they killed Peter Hess, sticking him w<sup>th</sup> their Knives, as this Examinant was told by ye Indians, for he was not present. Before they went off they burned the Houses & a Barrack of Wheat, killed y<sup>e</sup> Cattle & Horses & Sheep, & destroyed all they could. Thro' ye Swamp they went directly to Wyomink, where they stayed only two days & then went

up the river to Diabogo, where they stayed till the Planting Time, & from thence they went to little Passeeca, an Indian Town, up the Cayuga Branch, & there he stay'd till they brought him down. Among the Indians who made this attack & took him Prisoner were Teedyuscung alias Gideon alias Honest John, & three of his Sons, Amos & Jacob, ye other's name he knew not. Jacobus & his Son, Samuel Evans & Thomas Evans were present; Daniel was present, one Yacomb, a Delaware, who used to live in his Father's Neighbourhood. They said that all the Country was their's & they were never paid for it, and this they frequently gave as a reason for their conduct. The King's Son Amos took him, this Examinant; & immediately gave him over to his Father. He says that they cou'd not carry all the Goods, yt were given them when last here, & the King sent to his Wife to send him some Indians to assist him to carry the Goods, & she ordered him to go with some Indians to the old man & coming where the Goods lay, abt 18 miles on the other side Fort Allen, he stayed while Sam Evans went to the Fort to tell Teedyuscung that said Indians were with ye Goods, & this Examinant w<sup>th</sup> them, & this being told ye White People, Mr. Parsons sent two soldiers to ye place where the Goods were & brought him down with them, & he has stayed in Northampton County ever since. This Examinant saw at Diabogo a Boy of Henry Christmans, who lived near Fort Norris, & one Daniel Williams's Wife & five children, Ben Feed's Wife & three children; a women, ye wife of a Smith, who lived with Frederick Head, & three children; a woman taken at Cushictunk, a Boy of Hunt's, who lived in Jersey, near Canlin's Kiln & a negro man; a Boy taken about 4 miles from Head's, called Nicholas Kainsein, all which were Prisoners with the Indians at Diabogo & Passeeca, and were taken by the Delaware Indians; That Teedyuscung did not go against the English after this Examinant was taken tho' His sons did; That the King called all the Indians together, & they made up ye number of Eighty Five, viz: from Diabogo and Passeeca, & another Indian Town; That Provisions were very scarce; That they went frequently out in Parties ag<sup>t</sup> ye English; That he never saw any French or other Indians among them as he knows of.

his  
LEONARD  $\bowtie$  WEESER.  
mark.

Sworn before me,  
at Easton, the Ninth  
Day of November, 1756.  
WILLIAM DENNY.

## ENGINEER MEYER TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Monsieur :

Par Ordre du Mylord Loudon, Mr. Le Col. Stanicks, a écrit une Lettre à Mr. Oswald, par la qu'elle il marque, quil devoit me faire partir tous en Suite pour venir aupres de luy en Albanie : La Lettre est arrivé aujourd'hui, et je ne peut me dispenser de partir après demain au lieu que Mylord m'indique. Il m'est très Sensible Monsieur, que cette Ordre Subite me prive de L'Occasion de pouvoir montrer à quel point L'intrait dela Province m'étoit à Coeur : j'auois Souhaité Ardement de pouvoir être en état d'en donner des Epreuves convaincantes.

Les deux Plans du Fort Augusta Sont acheves, je les m'étois entre les Mains de Mr. Young, qui aura Soin de les remettre entre vos Mains a votre retour à Philadelphie.

J'ai envoyé les Plan et Profil du Susdit Fort avec les petits Changements a Mr. le Col. Clapham avec les quelles j'ai ajoutté une Lettre ou tous les Ouvrages et les Changements ont été Si clairement marquées et explequées qu'il est presque impossible qu'il puisse manquer.

Je Vous prie en Grace Monsieur de Vouloir bien employer Votre Puissant Credit, pour que les Soldats a Schamokin obtiennent les Neuf Sous par jour que je leur ai promis, mon honneur en depend. J'ose Vous prier encore Monsieur, de me faire obtenir une Gratification proportionné aux fatiques et Depences que j'étoit obligé d'avoir pour le Voyage en question (et au tems que j'ai employes depuis le 4<sup>me</sup> Acust jusqu'a present) ayant eu San compter l'achat d'un Cheval, passé dix Livres des fraix a ce Sujet. Je prierais Mons. Oswald de me faire tenir ce qu'on trouvera apropos de me bonifier.

Je Serais Charmé Monsieur d'avoir L'Occasion de pouvoir temoigner par mes très humbles Services La parfaite Reconoissance que j'ai des Bontés particuilleres dont vous m'avez bien voulu Honorer depuis que j'ai L'Honneur d'être conû de Vous. Ils ne s'effaceront jamais de ma Memoire. Je demeure avec la Veneration et la Reconoissance La plus parfaite.

Monsieur,

Votre très humble et très  
obeyssant Serviteur,

E. MEYER, Lieut. Eng<sup>r</sup>.

Philadelphie, ce 10<sup>me</sup> Novembre, 1756.

## GOV. DENNY TO ENGINEER MEYER, 1756.

10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756.

Sir,

By a Letter I have received from Mr. Young, I find he is not disposed to continue Commissary on the terms proposed by the Commissioners, I must therefore desire you will come to me at this Place, along with this Messenger, if your convenience will admit, or as soon after as you can, if it wont; I propose you shall visit y<sup>e</sup> Forts on the Frontiers of this & Berks County, in the same manner you have done the other Forts, and you will be attended by a German Officer & a proper Escort.

I should like your coming up whilst I am here, that I may have the pleasure to see you set out in a suitable manner, and that you may become acquainted w<sup>th</sup> the officers of this Battalion, who are on duty here, except Busse & the Commander of Fort Allen.

I am.

## COL. ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, 11<sup>th</sup> Novembr, 1756.

Dear Sir :

I hope this will find you return'd safe from Easton. I thought to have been at McDowels Mill by this time to begin near that place the new Fort, but was oblig'd to send 100 men to Escort Cattle, &c., to Lyttleton, and must wait their return before we can do any thing; the Contract with Messrs. Hoops & Buchanan gives a general Umbrage, and was the most mistaken thing I ever knew, it will not be in my Power to keep the Soldiers in any degree of temper upon one pound <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> day of such young & thin Beef, as this part of the world produces; it is bought on an average at about 12s. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Hundred, & the flower, as we hear, at about One penny <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pound, Pork at 2d. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> pound; at this way of Buying, after a sufficient allowance for Salt, Barrels, Carriage, &c., they will save by the bargain at least £2300 in the feeding of 448 men one year, hereby the Country has but a stinted Price, the Service is like to be retarded, and nothing saved to the Publick, but an Extravagant sum thrown into the hands of two private persons for a Service of not more than two months in y<sup>e</sup> whole year; every one is crying out against this Contract, and the Consequences that its like to have. I am persuading the Victualers to throw in the tother half pound of Beef, (of which their bargain will readily admit,) Else the officers must remonstrate for a pound and half <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> day of this kind of Beef the men must have whilst its in the Pickle, else they will not serve, nor can the officers have any satisfaction or peace, if less is given. I should have wrote the Go-

Governor, but waits to see whether we must remonstrate or not; if you please you may read this letter to Mr. Allen, and favour me with his Opinion, join'd w<sup>th</sup> your own, whether we shou'd remonstrate, or whether we shou'd continue to feed y<sup>e</sup> men with 1½lb <sup>per</sup> day, as usual; but as I have been oblig'd to write this letter in a hurry, so that y<sup>e</sup> State of the Contract is not laid down nor clear from this letter, it may be as well to shew it to no body, and I shall by next post write more clearly to the Governor.

We were very unfortunate at McDowels Mill, on acct of the smallness of the party sent out, and no Commission'd Officer at their head.

Please to forward the Sundry Commissions, &c., and to Send me inclos'd And<sup>r</sup> Millers Bond, as Foster has obtain'd a judgm<sup>t</sup>, but does not exactly know what to Levy for.

Cook says he has paid something, and Signifys that his Land can't be sold, for that in Seven years the Rent wou'd more than pay y<sup>e</sup> debt.

My Wife presents her best respects to you, and will not forget your friendly letters at a time when my coming back was very-uncertain.

I am, dear Sir, your Sincere friend,  
and most Humbl. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JON. ARMSTRONG.

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM JAS. YOUNG TO ———, 1756.

Philad<sup>i</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 8 aClock, P. M.

Dear Sir :

I have your favor by the Express, and am much obliged to the Gov<sup>r</sup> and yourself for Epousing my Cause with the Com<sup>rs</sup>, tho' ineffectual. The Engenier had wrote the inclosd before he receiv'd the Gov<sup>r</sup> letter, he says he has no further to write, he setts out for Albany on Saturday, Cap<sup>n</sup> Oswald would have taken upon himself to let him have gone to Visit our Forts, but he Chuses to go to Lord Louden. We have no Foreign news but what is in the Publick papers; here are some people imprison'd on good information of their being Conser'n'd in a Wicked scheme with our Publick Enemyes. Mr. Allen is taking great pains to get the principals secur'd.

GOV. DINWIDDIE TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Williamsburg, Nov<sup>r</sup> 12<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

Sir :

Yours of the 24<sup>th</sup> of Sept<sup>r</sup> I rec<sup>d</sup>, & should have answer'd before this, but have been much indispos'd & confin'd to my House.

I am glad of the Success of the Expedition against the Town of Kittanin, which makes it obvious that the attacking of the Enemy in their own Country is much more eligible than remaining on the Defensive, when the Extent of the Frontiers are considered, & I fear the Enemy have too good Intelligence of our motions, & of our particular Fortifications, & in course attack us where weakest.

Therefore I am still of Opinion, if the neighbouring Colonies wou'd enter warmly on an Expedition early in the Spring, with a proper number of men from each Colony, will be of more essential service than each Colony guarding their own Frontiers, & in course giving the Enemy great advantage over us.

I presume the Enemy will be unactive till the Spring, & then may be expected to repeat their former Cruelties; if they shou'd make Incursions into Your Government sooner, I should be glad to give any assistance in my Power, but as our Frontier is very extensive, I cannot think it proper at present to part with any of the Garrison at Fort Cumberland, which is too few for its defence in Case of an attack; At same Time, I must observe the Enemy have lately Invaded the Frontiers in the County of Augusta, which oblig'd me to raise a good Number of the Militia to repell their Force, & this I expect will be the Case for some Time, till we form a proper Body to attack them in their own Country.

I am uneasy till I hear Lord Loudoun is gone to Winter Quarters, as I think Nothing essential can be done so late in the Year.

I am glad your Assembly voted 30,000 to be dispos'd of by your approbation, which has long been a Bone of Content<sup>r</sup>. I hope the New Assembly will enter on Business with Spirit, & exert themselves at this critical Juncture.

I sincerely wish You Health & Happiness, with great Regard & Esteem, I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

ROBT. DINWIDDIE.

Governor Denny.

## COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, 12<sup>th</sup> Novembr, 1756.

Honoured Sir :

This moment I have rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> Orders by Express from Easton, and perceive my last, relative to the Murders committed here about a Week ago, had not been rec<sup>d</sup>.

As we had nineteen people, Soldiers and others, kill'd & taken near McDowels Mill, every Post in this C<sup>y</sup>. naturally expecting an attackt at that time, we cou'd not even come up with these Murderers, tho' in our own Country.

At present we have 100 men at McDowels, Guarding and Escorting the Publick Provisions to Fort Lyttleton, and are now on their way there, and as the residue are not near supply'd with proper Arms, its utterly impossible for us to come up with the Enemy so far to the Northward, as in all Probability they will pass, as 'tis highly Probable they will return some 30 or 40 Miles from Shamokin, up or across the East Branch of Sasquehanna, and so make the Ohio near Winnango. Some of them may return on this side Sasquehanna, about Ten or Fifteen Miles from Augusta, yet not so Probable; but in either of the Routs 'tis altogether out of our power to intercept them, yet I hope Colo<sup>l</sup> Claphams People will be successful. I am with a Detachment from each Fort to meet the Escort now set out for Lyttleton on Tuesday next, at Barrs place, where it's very Probable the Red Caps will soon pay us a Visit. We want about Sixty Blankets, and those we have are not near large enough.

I shall again write by Post, and am,

Honoured Sir, y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> most

Ob<sup>d</sup> Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

To Governor Denny.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable Will<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province, Philad<sup>a</sup>.

By the favour of M<sup>r</sup>. Jo<sup>s</sup> Montgomery.

## TO CAPT. ORNDT FROM SEC'RY PETERS, 1756.

Sir :

I am commanded by the Governor to acquaint you that measures are taking, as well at Shamokin as in the Forts in Berks County, to persue the Enemy Indians who have lately committed Murders on the Inhabitants near Fort Henry, Fort Lebanon & Fort Franklin, of which the Governor desires our Friendly Indians may be advised least our Parties should meet w<sup>th</sup> these Indians, mistake them for the Enemy, & if so fall upon them.

16<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Orndt.



A RETURN OF THE STATE OF THE GARRISON AT FORT  
HUNTER.

13th Novr. 1756, East Side Susquahanah.

Numbre of Men.—2 Sarjants, 34 privet Men.

Amunition.—4½ lb Powder, 28 lb of Lead.

Provision.—One thousand Wight Flower, Two thousand of Beef.

Men's Times Up.—2 Men's Times.

---

A LIST OF ALL THE INDIANS LIVING AT BETHLEHEM.

OF THE MOHICANS.

*Man.*

Jacob,  
Joshua,  
Johannes,  
Philippus,  
John Peter,  
Daniel,  
Andreas,  
Michel,  
Marcus,  
Amos,  
Renatus,  
Philippus,

*Boys.*

Joshua,  
Elias,  
Abraham,  
Gabriel,  
Michel,

In all, 35.

*Woomen.*

Rachel,  
Bathseba,  
Lorel,  
Lydia,  
Esther,  
Elsie,  
Cathrina,  
Eva,  
Judith,

*Girls.*

Anna Johanna,  
Rahel,  
Rosina,  
Judith,  
Martha,  
Agnes,  
Christina,  
Sophia,  
Anna Johanna.

OF THE DELLAWARES.

*Man.*

Augustus,  
Anton,  
Joshua,  
Jonathan,

*Woomen.*

Augustina,  
Johanna,  
Agnes,  
Verona,

Joachim,  
Aquilla,  
Gottlieb,  
Namaas,

Benigna,  
Marie,  
Anne Justine,  
Naemi,  
Thamar,  
Erdmuth,  
Amalia,  
Rebecca,

*Boys.*

Levi,  
Johannes,  
Esra,  
Michel,  
Abraham,  
Nett,  
Petitti,  
Achkonema,  
Quisch,  
Quichkschall,

*Girls.*

Juliana,  
Esther,  
Marie Elizabeth,  
Christiana,  
Beata,  
& 3 Girls more.

In all 38 of the Dellawares.

Delivered by D<sup>r</sup> Zeisburger, 15th Nov. 1756.

And besides these Two Months ago came to Bethlehem, Christian  
& his family, of the Dellawares. In all Six.

NAMES OF INDIANS AT EASTON.

Quatanaminqua,  
Solomon,  
Rockaway,  
Gabriel, } his sons.  
Jemmy, }  
Amos,  
Christian,

Nicodemus L<sup>r</sup> Dutch,  
Augustus.  
Capt<sup>r</sup>. Harris,  
Capt<sup>r</sup>. Armstrong,  
Pumpshire,  
Moses Tittamy,  
Jo Peepy.

*Directed,*

To the H<sup>on</sup>ble W<sup>m</sup> Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governour.

By the Hands of M<sup>r</sup>. J. Bechtel.

GOV. DENNY TO N. HARDING, 1756.

Sir,

At the Request of Mr. Stephens, this is to acquaint you that I had the Curiosity to go & see him begin to make Pot Ash, here two Days since, according to the Process he has published. Several Persons of Note were present, besides Mess<sup>rs</sup>. Franklin, two of the Proprietors, & every one appeared to be satisfied with the Performance.



What might excite the Curiosity of many, was his purchasing the Works of the Liverpool Company, in Behalf of the Gentlemen now concerned, & erecting a large Furnace, besides other Buildings, & making Pot Ash, all within a Month; and the other Company's Works had been wholly given over, both here & in Virginia, their Process being defective. I am told that he has been applied to for setting their Works on Foot again at Rapahanock, in that Province, whither he is now going in his Way to Georgia.

To Nicholas Harding, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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Gov. BELCHER TO Gov. DENNY, 1756.

Eliz<sup>a</sup>. Town, (N. J.) Nov<sup>r</sup>. 15, 1756.

Sir,

I hope this will have the Honour of saluting you in good health, and that it may introduce to your Knowledge the Bearer, M<sup>r</sup>. Thomas Stevens, who has been encouraged by the Parliament of Great Britain to put forward in His Majesty's Colonies in America the Manufactory of Potash, he comes recommended to me from a member of the House of Commons as a Gentleman of Honour and great Ingenuity, and has with good Success carried on the making of Potash in New England, & as this Affair will be of great Benefit to His Majesty's Dominions in Great Britain and His American Colonies, I recommend this Gentlemen to Your Countenance and Encouragement in all such Ways as you shall judge proper in thereby promoting the Trade and Commerce of His Majesty's Subjects.

I am with much Respect and Esteem, Sir,  
Your Honour's most obedient and  
most humble Servant,

J. BELCHER.

His Honour Lt. Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO Gov. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, 15th Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1756.

May it please your Hon<sup>r</sup>.

I thought it my Duty on Behalf of myself, the Officers and Soldiers of the Western Battalion to lay before your Hon<sup>r</sup> a Representation of the Grievances and Hardships we are like to labour under, by means of the contract entered into between the Commissioners and the Victuallers appointed for supplying this Battalion. The case is as follows, (viz<sup>t</sup>.) The Soldiers who were formerly allowed a



Pound and half of Fresh Meat each by the Day are now supply'd with only Four Pounds of Beef, three Pounds of Pork and ten Pounds and a half of Flour each by the Week, and also a Gill of Rum or Whisky by the Day. For this the contractors are paid Five Shillings for each Man by the Week, whereby it is Evident their Profits will amount to upwards of Two thousand Pounds in a year, exclusive of being allowed for their necessary Trouble, For as they purchase Beef at 1d.  $\frac{1}{2}$   $\text{p}$  pound, Pork at 2d, Flour at the Rate of Eight Shilling  $\text{p}$  Hundred, and the Rum or Liquor allowed will not amount to more than seven Pence  $\text{p}$  Week for each man, so that the Victuallers, allowing them for their Trouble six pence by the Week for each man, which will make the amounts of their Profits upwards of £2000 as before mentioned. This certainly cannot answer the Intention of the Government who would undoubtedly much rather that the Soldiery should be well supplied in Order to encourage them to Act with Vigour in Defence of their Country, than to contribute so much towards the enriching private Persons for doing Nothing. It can also be made appear that the Beef bought in these Parts is generally ill fed, and the most of it not above two or three years old, which consequently will produce a great Deficiency in the Weight by being salted, besides the Victuallers, notwithstanding the Cheapness and Poorness of the Beef, salt up and deliver to the Soldiers all the Necks, Houghs & Shins which I am informed are never given to the Regular Troops in his Majesties Service, who are generally supplied with the best Beef, & other necessary Provisions that can be bought, but the Victuallers take care to appropriate to their own Use all the Tongues, Tallow, &c. of the Beeves which they have at the abovementioned Rate, and if given to the Soldiers might be of great Service to them. I much doubt that such a Procedure will produce very bad consequences, as the Soldiers are quite dissatisfied, & even threaten to lay down their arms and quit the Service. I further beg Leave to remonstrate to your Hon<sup>r</sup> that it is morally impossible for the Officers to comply with the Rules prescribed in the before mentioned contract, especially as to being oblig'd to receive six months Provisions at one Time, & to weigh out the same in small parcels without any allowance for Wastage. A Deficiency in the Redelivery, for the above Reasons, will naturally follow, which it seems must be made good by the Officers, whereby they will be liable to a certain Loss, be subject to the principal part of the Duty belonging to the Victuallers or Commissaries, & the Persons on whom such Duty is incumbent, pocket the Profits. I have been often informed that a Person might be found who, at the allowance of Fifteen Shillings  $\text{p}$  Day, would supply this Battalion with Provisions to their Satisfaction, whereby the Soldiers would be much easier kept to their Duty, the officers exempted from so much Loss and extraordinary Trouble, and the Government save about Fifteen hundred Pounds in a year. I

humbly submit these matters to your Hon<sup>r</sup> Consideration, & am,  
with the greatest Respect,

Your Hon<sup>r</sup>

Most Obedient,  
humble Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG. .

P. S. As I understand the whole years' Provisions will be salted and delivered to the Soldiers, It is to be doubted as they cannot have any Change of Diet by Broth or otherwise, it may be the means of promoting the Scurvy or some other bad Disorder among them.


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EXAMINATION OF HENRY HESS, 1756.

The Examination of Henry Hess, late of Lower Smithfield Township, Northampton County, Labourer, aged nineteen years.

This Examinant saith, that on New Years day last he was at his Unckles, Henry Hess's Plantation in the said Township of Lower Smithfield, and that his Father, Peter Hess, Nicholas Coleman, and one Gotleib a labourer, were there likewise. That about nine a'clock in the morning they were surprized by a party of Twenty Five Indians, headed by Teedyuscung, among whom were several of those now in Town, viz., Peter Harrison, Samuel Evans, Christian, Tom Evans, that they killed the said Nicholas Coleman and Gotleib, and took his Father & himselfe Prisoners, set fire to the stable, hunted up the horses and took three of them. Then the Indians went over the second Blue Mountains, and overtook five Indians with two Prisoners, Leonard and William Weeser, and a little after this they killed this Examinants Father, Peter Hess, in his presence, scalpd him and took off all his cloaths. The Indians who were thirty in number in ye evening before it was dark, stoppd & kindled a Fire in the woods, first tying him and the two Weesers with ropes and fastning them to a tree, in wch manner they remained all night, tho' it was extremely cold, the coldest night as He thinks in this whole year. Some or other of the Indians were awake all night, it being as they said too cold to sleep. They seemed to be under no apprehensions of being pursued, for they set no watch. As soon as day broke they set off travelling but slowly, and the next day they came to Wyomish, an Indian Town, on the Sasquehannah, and finding no Indians there, this Examinant understanding afterwards that the Indians who used to live there had removed tq Taconnich for fear of being attacked, they proceeded on their journey & came the next day to the Town where were about one hundred Indians, men, women & children. This Examinant further saith, that after the severe weather was abated, all the Indians quitted Taconnich and

removed to Diahogo, distant as he thinks fifty miles, situate at the mouth of the Cayuga Branch, where they staid till Planting time, and then some of them went to a place up the Cayuga Branch near its head, called Little Shingle, where they planted corn, and lived there till they set off for this Treaty. During this Examinants stay with them small parties of five or six Warriors went to War, and returnd with some scalps & Prisoners which they said they had taken at Allemingle and Minisinks. This Examinant says further, that they would frequently say in their discourses all the country of Pennsylvania did belong to them, & the Governor's were always buying their land from them but did not pay them for it. That Teedyuscung was frequently in conversation with a negro man a Runaway, whose Master lived some where above Samuel Depuys, and he overheard Teedyuscung advising him to go among the Inhabitants, & talk with the negros, & persuade them to kill their Masters, which if they would do he would be in the woods ready to receive any negros y' woud murder their Masters, & they might live well with the Indians. This Examinant saith, that he saw some English Prisoners at different places up the Cayuga Branch, and particularly one Hunt, a Boy, as he thinks of fifteen or sixteen years, who was taken near Paulins Kiln in Jersey, that he had not seen him after Teedyuscung's Return to Diahogo on his first journey.

his  
HENRY  HESS.  
mark.

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CAPT. HUGH MERCER TO JAMES YOUNG, 1756.

Lancaster, the 17<sup>th</sup> November, 1756.

Sir:

When Coll. Armstrong was last in Town he prevailed with the Commissioners to have a Surgeon provided for our Battalion, But the Person not being fixed upon, the Coll. and I have recommended the Gentleman who waits upon you with this, As one well qualified for that Place, and I beg the favour of you to use your Interest with the Governour and Commissioners for Doctor Blair. I intend next week to joyn my Company at Shippensburg, (my Wound being in a fair way of being Cured) tho' it will be a considerable Time in healing quite up and rendering me fit for much Duty.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, humble Servant,

HUGH MERCER.

*Directed.*

To James Young, Esquire,  
Commissary Gen<sup>l</sup> of the Musters,  
In Philadelphia.

By favour of }  
Doct<sup>r</sup> Blair. }

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Mc. Dowel's Mill, November 19<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Honour :

According to y<sup>r</sup> Honour's Orders I have carefully examined Barr's place, and could not find in it a proper Situation for a Fort, the Soil being too Strong to admit the Ditch, and the Spot it self, Overlook'd by an adjoining Hill, but has fix'd on a Place in that neighbourhood near to Parnel's Knab where one Patton lived, the Spot I hope will be very agreeable to your Honour & to Mr. Myer, and as its near the New Road, will make the distance from Shippensburg to Fort Lyttleton two Miles Shorter than by McDowel's. I'm making the best preparation in my power to forward this New Fort, as well as to prepare by Barracks, &c., all the others for the approaching Winter. Yesterday the Escort of one hundred men returned from Lyttleton who left the Chattle, &c., safe there, and to-day we begin to Digg a Cellar in the New Fort; the Loggs & Roof of a New House having there been Erected by Patton before the Indians burn'd his Old One. We shall first apprise this House, and then take the benefit of it, either for Officers' Barracks or a Store House, by which means the Provisions may the sooner be mov'd from this place, which at present divides our Strength.

This tother half Pound of Beef is like to be an insurmountable thing, nor will the men, I think, be content without it, whilst the Meat is Green or in the Pickel, but when dry'd I think the Pound a day will do very well.

I am, Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> Honor's

most Obedie<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S. May this Fort be call'd Pomfret Castle, or what will you please to call it?

Governor Denny.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province  
Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

By favour of }  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Edward Ward }

COL. JNO. ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Fort Morris, 21<sup>st</sup> November, 1756.May it please y<sup>r</sup> Honour :

The inclosed paper, relative to Frederick Croft and Philip Pather, were sent me By Cap<sup>t</sup> Ward, from Fort Lyttleton, where Pather was intercepted on his way to Fort Duquesne, on receipt of which, being then at McDowel's Mill, I detached a party of Men for Frederick Croft, with Orders to Deliver him to the Commanding Officer at this place, which was done, and this morning has Sent Pather & Croft to Carlisle Goal, where they must be confined untill your Hon<sup>r</sup> pleasure is known.

On Croft's Examination he says that about a year agoe a Dutchman being appointed Centinal at Duquesne, Deserted his Post, after sundry days travel made the House of the s<sup>t</sup> Croft, in Antrim Township, where, after receiving Victuals, s<sup>t</sup> Deserter inform'd Croft's Wife he knew two kinsmen of Croft's at Fort Duquesne, Viz: Martin Croft (a Cooper by trade) and Hans Adams Nolt, Soldiers, who would have deserted with him had they had opportunity, and were inlisted with him by the French in Some part of Jermamy. Pather on losing his Wife & Children told Croft he could have no quiet, and must follow them, expecting if the Indians did not kill him on his way he might yet get his Wife and Children; whereupon Croft says he was excited to give Pather the inclosed paper written in the Jerman Language; they both profess themselves Protestants. Croft, by his neighbours, is suspected to be a Papist, and Seems to me to know more than what he has yet acknowledg'd; he has a Wife and small family living on the Frontier, and the Sooner your Honour's Orders are rec<sup>d</sup> the better. Pather's Character in the neighbourhood, given by his own Country men, is not good.

I am

Y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> most ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Denny.

COL. WM. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Fort Augusta, 23<sup>rd</sup> November, 1756.

Sir :

I did myself the Honor to write you by Captain Busse on the 19<sup>th</sup> Instant, since w<sup>ch</sup> the B<sup>at</sup>toes are repaired and the river at length almost Navigable, and daily rising; as soon as the Water admits of their passing I shall use my Endeavours to hire men for that Service, but 'tis uncertain whether or no I shall be able to procure any from a Deficiency of Money to discharge the Arrears due to those Men already, whose Accounts I have annexed, and hope that your Honor

will give Orders for the immediate Remittance of the Ballance due to them, as I find it impossible to do without their Assistance, and am afraid the Service must suffer in the mean Time for want of it, and a favourable opportunity of supplying the Garrison be lost. As soon as the Battoes can pass I shall discharge the Horses; that method from the rising of the Creeks being subject to great Inconveniencies.

The Bearer, Capt Patterson, has been very serviceable on two Detachments of great fatigue, and has in every other Respect, during his stay here, behaved himself like a brave and an Honest Man. As he is owner of the House where I mentioned the flour was left and accompany'd the Detachment sent to that Place, he will be able to inform your Honour more particularly on that Head.

Inclos'd is a Copy of Mr. Mear's Orders, and likewise Major Burd's orders on that Occasion the Detachment from Captain Bussee's Company, mention'd in my last, being return'd, I have dispatch-ed them w<sup>th</sup> a Reinforcement of thirty men from the Regiment, w<sup>th</sup> Orders to march back by a different Route thro' the Woods, and am,

Sir,

Your Honor's

most Obedient humble Servant,

WILL'M CLAPHAM.

## ESTIMATE OF ANNUAL COST OF THREE BATTALIONS, 1756.

An Estimate of what Three Battalions, Pennsylvania Forces, will cost per Annum, Each Battalion to consist of Seven Companies of Foot, and one of Horse, Vist:—

## FIRST BATTALION.

		£	s.	d.
1 Lieut Col <sup>l</sup> .	@ 17s. <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> day,	310	5	
1 Major,	15s. "	278	15	
5 Captains of Foot,	10s. "	912	10	
7 Leiv <sup>ts</sup> ,	5s. 6d. "	702	12	6
7 Ensigns,	4s. "	511		
1 Adjutant,	4s. "	73		
1 Surgeon,	6s. "	109	10	
1 Surgeon's Mate,	3s. "	54	15	
14 Serjants,	2s. "	511		
14 Corporals,	1s. 9d. "	448	2	6
7 Drummers,	1s. 9d. "	224	1	9
350 Private Soldiers,	1s. 6d. "	9581	5	

## TROOP OF HORSE.

1 Captain,	10s. "	182	10	
1 Leiv <sup>t</sup> ,	5s. 6d. "	100	7	6
1 Ensign,	4s. "	73		
2 Serjants,	2s. "	73		
2 Corporals,	1s. 9d. "	63	17	6
1 Drummer,	1s. 9d. "	31	18	9
1 Ferrier,	1s. "	18	5	
50 Private Men,	1s. 6d. "	1368	15	

468	First Battalion,	15623	10	6
3	Second Battalion,	15623	10	6
	Third Battalion,	15623	10	6

1404

One Commis<sup>r</sup> of the Musters & Pay-master, @15s. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> day,

273 15

His Traviling Expenses, . . . about

200

One Military Secretary, <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> Ann<sup>m</sup>,

100

Subsistence of 1404 men @ 5s. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> wk. each man,

17901

First Cost of 177 horses, about £16,

2832

Subsistence of 177 horses, . . . @ 1s. <sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub> day,

3230 5

177 Saddles with hol<sup>rs</sup>, sadle bags &c £3 5s. "

575 5

177 Pair Pistols, . . . 35 "

309 15

177 Sabres, . . . 20 "

177

£72469 11 6

November 24<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

ESTIMATE OF THE CURRENT YEAR'S EXPENSE FOR THE  
PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Three Battalions on the Frontiers of Seven Companies of Foot and one of Horse, each } $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Calculation, - - - - -	72.469 11 6
An Occasional Garrison at Wiccaco when the King's Troops are absent, as $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Calcula- tion, - - - - -	1.741 6 3
Fort at Mudd Island, about - - -	8.000 0 0
A Vessel of War to protect the Trade, abt } - - -	10.000 0 0
Pay and Provisions for 137 Men, Officers included, on board the Vessel for Eight months, as $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Calculation, - - -	4.800 0 0
Arms, Accoutrements and Amunition for the Militia, to be lodged in a Convenient Arsenal, - - - - -	10.000 0 0
Barrecks for his Majesty's Forces that may be Quartered here, - - - - -	10.000 0 0
An Engineer to be taken into regular pay for the Service of the Province, @ 15 p. $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ day, - - - - -	273 15 0
Contingencies, - - - - -	10.000 0 0
	<hr/> £127.284 12 9 <hr/>

Errors Excepted, 24 Novem<sup>r</sup>. 1756.

A CALCULATION OF PROVISIONS AND STORES NECESSARY  
FOR FOUR HUNDRED MEN, 1756.

Bread for 400 Men, 1 Month, @ 1 lb & $\frac{1}{2}$ $\text{\textcircled{P}}$ Day, Am <sup>t</sup> to 18800 W <sup>t</sup> .	
Rum " " 1 " @ " " "	375 Gall <sup>ns</sup> .
Beef " " 1 " @ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb " "	6000 W <sup>t</sup> .
Pork " " 1 " @ $\frac{1}{2}$ lb " "	6000 W <sup>t</sup> .
Boards, Plank, &c., for Cov'ring and Platforms,	£30
Iron for Smiths & Tools, 1000, - - -	15
A Flag for the Fort, - - - - -	12
2 Buckets, - - - - -	1
50 Cans, - - - - -	3
50 Wooden Bowls, - - - - -	1 17 6
500 Spoons, - - - - -	3 2 6



# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1756.

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40 Brass Kettles of Different sizes,	-	-	-	40	
4 half Bushl Measures,	-	-	-	1	
6 Lanthorns,	-	-	-	15	
100 W <sup>t</sup> Candels,	-	-	-	3	6 3
1 Spying Glass,	-	-	-	1	2 6
Card Compasses, Scales & Dividers, 1 of each,	-	-	-	1	10
Evans's Map,	-	-	-	7	6
6 Hour Glasses,	-	-	-	9	
100 Tents for 400 Men,	-	-	-	200	
400 Blankets,	-	-	-	225	
12 Handspikes for the Cannon,	-	-	-		
24 Priming Wires,	-	-	-		3
12 Linstocks, 6 Pouch Barrels,	-	-	-	2	
Flannel for Cartridges,	-	-	-		
2 Formers,	-	-	-		2 6
16 Spunges & Rammers,	-	-	-	2	
16 Worms,	-	-	-	2	8
16 Copper Spoons or Ladles,	-	-	-	4	
16 Aprons,	-	-	-	2	
Beds & Coyns for 16 Cannon,	-	-	-		
10 Bb <sup>le</sup> Powder,	-	-	-	100	
2000 W <sup>t</sup> Partridge & Grape Shot,	-	-	-	3	
100 W <sup>t</sup> of old Junk for Wadding,	-	-	-		10
300 Tin Cartridges,	-	-	-	15	
100 Granad. Shells,	-	-	-	5	
16 Cannon & Carriages, 2 for the face of ea. Curtain, } & 1 for the face of ea. Bastian, }	-	-	-	280	
100 lb Match,	-	-	-	2	
Balls for the small Arms,	-	-	-	75	
10 Iron Springs for Cleaning Firelocks, with a } Worm at the other End, }	-	-	-	2	
400 Cartridge Boxes,	-	-	-	60	
20 Pairs Hand Cuffs & Shackels,	-	-	-	15	
250 Worms,	-	-	-	5	
320 Round & Barr Shot,	-	-	-		
2 P <sup>r</sup> Jack Screws,	-	-	-		
10 Team of Horses for Hawling Materials for the Fort,	-	-	-		
Cutlasses for 400 Men,	-	-	-		
Swivel Guns,	-	-	-		
Toma hawks.	-	-	-		

## WM. ALLEN TO HIGH SHERIFF OF PHILADELPHIA, 1756.

City of Philadelphia, ss.

Whereas, Information hath been made to me, William Allen, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, upon Oath, That at divers Days and Times, various traitorous and Treasonable Conversation sand Discourses have been had and moved in the house of Doctor Hugh Matthews of this City, at which the said Hugh Matthews was present and bore a Part therein, and many Letters and Papers at the said Times have been read and handed about in the s<sup>d</sup> Company, which there is great Reason to suspect contained some traitorous and treasonable Matters to the great Scandal of his Majestie's Royal and Sacred Person, just Rights, and the Government by Law established.

You are therefore hereby strictly charg'd & commanded to take the Body of the said Hugh Matthews, & bring him before me to answer the Premises and be dealt with according to Law; and that you search the house of the said Hugh Matthews, and all other suspected Places where the Papers of the s<sup>d</sup> Hugh may be supposed to be concealed, and bring all treasonable Papers you may find before me to be inspected and examined, Hereof, fail not at your Peril; and for your so Doing, this shall be your Warrant.

Given under my hand and Seal this Twenty-Fourth Day of November, Anno Dom., 1756.

WILL. ALLEN.\*

*Directed,*

To James Coultas, Esquire, High Sheriff of Philadelphia County.

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ROBERT ERWIN TO COL. CLAPHAM, 1756.

Sir:

On my Journey from Philadelphia to Fort Augusta, w<sup>th</sup> Draft Horses for the use of that Garrison, I halted at Hunters Fort and Requested an Escort of fifteen Men from the Garrison at that place, w<sup>ch</sup> Major Burd had inform'd me Mr. Mears, Commandant of that Garrison, had Orders from you to furnish me with, to w<sup>ch</sup> I receiv'd for answer that Col<sup>o</sup> Clapham had no Command of him nor his men: that he shou'd not pay any Regard to these Orders of Colonel Claphams or the Governours, for how cou'd the Governor give him the Command of that Fort and yet Command it himself, upon w<sup>ch</sup>, having been inform'd by Major Burd, that there was the greatest want of the Horses at Fort Augusta, and that the Service was much

\* "Two freeholders bound in £250 each, and the Doctor in £500." Indorsement. See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 844.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1756.

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impeded from the necessity of them, I Judg'd it necessary to pursue my Journey without the Escort, and am,

Sir,

your very humble Servant,

ROBERT ERWIN.

To<sup>r</sup> William Clapham, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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COL. CLAPHAM TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Sir :

I receivd your Favour of November 8<sup>th</sup>, and beg leave to Assure your Honor that I never sent an Escort, consisting of so small a number as fifty Men, the Repairs of the Battoes are now near finishd, they will require one hundred and thirteen men to work them, for which Expençe, and the Payment of Arrears due on that Account, I have not in my Hands one single Shilling ; the Season advancing, will not admit of the supplying this Garrison by Horses but for a short time, when the Depth of the Creeks, the Badness of the Roads, the Coldness of the Weather and the length of the Way, will render that method impracticable; the continual escorts necessary in that Way have weaken'd the Garrison, fatigued the Men, and prevented me from doing that Service to the Country which I otherwise would have attempted, the Party I sent to the great Island return'd by the Allegany Road without finding any Enemy, or discovering any Tracks made for some months past, except the recent marks of one shod Horse and a single foot Passenger ; immediately on their return I detach'd two more Partys, one to the Place where the Allegany Road crosses Juniata, w<sup>th</sup> Orders to examine into the State of the Flour at Capt. Pattersons, and if Possible to Ambuscade the Enemy—the other to Hunters to Escort Provisions ; the reconnoitring Party, which I hinted a Design of sending to several Places, I shall postpone, for Reasons which I shall communicate when next I have the Honor of seeing you—these Continual Detachments by weakning the Garrison, conduce as much to harrass the People employ'd on the Works as those who march out, since they have but one single night in Turn a Bed and oblig'd to Work every Day, and the Officers fit for out Commands, are almost Fatigued to Death.

I have been Oblig'd to arrest Ensign Mears, at Hunter's Fort, for repeated Breach of Orders. Copys of some of the Complaints against him are herewith transmitted to your Honor, he is releiv'd by Ensign Kearn, of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bussees Company, as he belongs to a different Corps. I beg leave to know whether it is your Pleasure that his offence shou'd be enquir'd into by a Court Compos'd of the Officers of this Regiment, or of the Eastern Battalion, or of both ; twenty

six of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Busses Company were absent on Command when your Orders Relative to him arriv'd, which was the Reason why he cou'd not be forthwith Dispatch'd, as they did not return according to Expectation; I have sent him off without them, and will, at their return, strengthen them with a Detachment from the Regiment w<sup>ch</sup> I cou'd not spare him, and prosecute the Works.

Two Bushels of Blue Grass Seed are necessary wherewith to sow the Slopes of the Parapet & Glacis, and the Banks of the River—in eight or ten Days more the Ditch will be carried quite round the Parapet, the Barrier Gates finish'd and Erected, and the Pickets of the Glacis compleated—after which, I shall do myself the Honor to attend your Commands in Person, and am,

Sir,

Your Honors most Obedient

humble Servant,

WILLM. CLAPHAM.

Journal of the Proceedings of Conrad Weiser with the Indians, to Fort Allen, by his Honour the Governours Order, in November, 1756.

Nov. 18<sup>th</sup>.—After I got all the Indians out of Town with much trouble, I left the Town about four o'Clock in the afternoon, accompanied by the Officers of the Escort and Deedjoskon, Pomphrey, Moses Deedamy, and two more Indians on Horseback; we reached Bethlehem after Dark, and after the Soldiers and Indians were quartered at the Publick Inn this side of the Creek, I gave Deedjoskon the slip in the Dark, and he went along with the Rest to the said Inn, and I stayed at Mr. Horsfields, having acquainted the Officers with my Design, and gave the necessary Order before hand.

19<sup>th</sup>.—The Soldiers and Indians rose early and got ready to march, Deedjoskon could not get his Wife away, she wanted to stay in Bethlehem, because for his debauched way of Living, he took all the Children but one from her; at the Brethern's Request I interceded, and prevailed to go with her Husband. We left Bethlehem by Ten of the Clock, dined at one Hesse's, (the Indians and Soldiers) upon cold Beef and Sider, Deedjoskon and four or five more with me; the Indian Account came to fifteen Shillings and three Pence, which I left unpaid. The Landlord had other Accounts of the same Nature against the Province. We arrived that Night at one Nicholas Opplinger, the

20<sup>th</sup>.—After I had settled with the Landlord, the Indian account, which amounted to £1 10 11, chiefly for Sider, left it unpaid, this being the last Place where they could get it, we sett off and arrived at Fort Allen by 10 o'Clock; Deedjoskan was very troublesome for



Drink to treat the Indians that came to see him, I mean the Menesink Indians that had stayed about 5 miles beyond Fort Allen. They seemed to be very friendly, but notwithstanding they appeared to be guilty of a great deal of mischief: some of them could not look into my face. I found several among them that knew me. I committed thirty of them; they were well used, and took very gladly Share of the Present which Deedjoskon devided, and made a Beginning this Day.

21<sup>st</sup>.—The deviding of the Goods were finished. The Menessink Indians wanted to set off; they said that they have been too long away from their Wives & Children, and left no Body to hunt for them. I did all what I could to keep them, and got Cap<sup>t</sup>. Arnd to furnish them with some Flower; Deedjoskon shared the Rum with them that was left in the Ten Gallings Cask, which was ordered them by the Commissioners to drink beyond Fort Allen, but there was only about five Gallings left. Deedjoskon, by the way, was very troublesome: he would treat the Indians, and I was by no means capable of dissuading him from it; so, after the Menesink Indians had their share he would have a Frolick with his Company, till at last I gave the Cagg and all what was in, which was about three Gallings, with that Proviso, that he must not come into the Fort that night, nor none of his Indians, if they did they must take what follows; if they should attempt to get into the Fort, to which he agreed, and away he went with the Cask. I ordered a Soldier to carry it down to their Fire; about midnight he came back and desired to be let in, and it was found that he was alone, orders were given to let him in, because his Wife and Children was in the Fort; He behaved well. After a while we were alarmed by one of the drunken Indians, that offered to elime over the Stoccadoes. I got on the Plat form and looked out of the Port hole, and saw the Indian, and told him to be gone, else the Centry should fire upon him; he ran off as fast as he could, and cried, damn you all I value you not; but he got out of Sight imediately, and we heard no more of it.

Tokayiendisery was very sick when we left Easton; we brought him along in the Wagon. I desired Mr. Otto, the Doctor in Bethlehem, to come and see him. The Doctor believed he would get the Small Pox and advised him to stay, but we could not prevail on him. When we came to Fort Allen he was most gone, but would not stay; His Companions begged of me to get a Horse for him to ride on, and they would return it in the Spring. I could not refuse them any longer, they having requested three or four times. I bought a Horse, Saddle and Bridle for him, for five Pounds, and paid for it in the Presence of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Arndt. After all the sick man could not ride on Horseback, so the Indians made a Litter for four Indians to carry their Logage, but I believe he will never see his own Country again.

A Certain Indian, called Armstrong, had a rifled Gun taken or stollen from him in Easton, It is supposed by one of the Prisoners

to whom it first belonged. Vernon, the Innkeeper, promised him to make Enquiry for it, and bring it after him ; This was just at our leaving off Easton, in my Presence. Accordingly, Mr. Vernon came after us and overtook us at Hess's, but brought no Gun, and nothing was said of it to my Knowledge ; but when we came to Fort Allen this Indian demanded a rifled Gun of me, and said that Vernon told him that I had it in charge from the Governour to find it for him. I denied it utterly, and told him absolutely that it was false ; However, I offered him one of the Provincial Spare Guns, but he did not like it, and gave it back ; so as to make every thing easy I bought a German Gun of one of the Soldiers for thirty five shillings and gave it to the Indian, which satisfied him, and I paid for the Gun.

22<sup>d</sup>.—After I had a very particular Discourse with some of the Heads of them, and put them in mind of what they had Promised in the Treaty, and what would be their Duty now, we parted, I being satisfied in my Mind that these People were in good Earnest, and very heartily in the Affair, in order to bring over as many of the Enemy Indians as possibly they can. John Cook undertook to deliver the Message to his Grandmother and Poxonosa, and received the Present for them, to witt : Ten Pieces of Eight for each. Deed-joskon, quite sober, parted with me with Tears in his Eyes, recommended Pomphshire to the Government of Pennsylvania, and desired me to Stand a Friend to the Indians, and give good Advice, till every Thing that was desired was brought about. Though he is a Drunkard and a very Irregular man, yet he is a man that can think well, and I believe him to be sincere in what he said.

I took my leave of them, and they of me very candidly ; Cap<sup>t</sup>. Arnd sent an Escort with me of twenty men to Fort Franklin, where we arrived at three o'Clock in the afternoon, it being about fourteen miles distant from Fort Allen. I saw that the Fort was not Teanable, and the House not finished for the Soldiers, and that it could not be of any Service to the Inhabitant Part, there being a great Mountain between them. I ordred Lieut<sup>t</sup>. Engel to Evacuate it, and come to the South side of the Hills himself with Nineteen men, at John Eberets, Esq<sup>r</sup>., and the Rest being Sixteen men more, at John Eckenroad, both places being about three Miles distant from each other, and both in the Township of Linn, Northampton County, untill otherways ordered.

23<sup>d</sup>.—Left Fort Franklin. The Lieut., with Ten men, escorted me as far as Probst's, about Eight mile, where I discharged him, and arrived at Reading that Evening.

CONRAD WEISER.

November the 24<sup>th</sup>, 1756.



## REV. MR. SPANGENBERG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

May it please your Honour,

These are to return your Hnr, our most humble thanks, for the Favour of so kind a visit of y<sup>r</sup> Hnrs at Bethlehem. As we are a people, more used to the country, then to cities, we hope y<sup>r</sup> Hnr will excuse what may have been amiss. So much I can say, and this from the Bottom of my Heart, that y<sup>r</sup> Hnrs Person and Place or Station, is sacred unto us. We all do wish unanimously that y<sup>r</sup> Hnr may prosper, and meet with a blessed success in all undertakings for the good of this Province.

Mr. Horsefield having told us, that y<sup>r</sup> Hnr wants a compleat catalogue of all men, women and children belonging to our oecconomy; I have ordred one to be made, and have added some Memorandums or observations, wh<sup>ch</sup> I hope will give you a clear idea thereof. I recommend my Self, and all my Brethren, who live in this Province, again in y<sup>r</sup> Hnrs Protection.

As for our circumstances we are at a loss how to act with those Indians, that come out of the woods, and want to stay at Bethlehem. They are very troublesome guests, and we should be glad to have your Hnrs Orders about them. Our Houses are full allready, and we must be at the Expences of building Winter-Houses for them, if more should come; which very likely will be the case, according to the account we have from them who are come. And then another difficulty arises, viz., we hear that some of our Neighbours are very uneasy at our receiving such murdering Indians; for so they stile them. We therefore, I fear, shall be obliged to set watches, to keep of such of the Neighbours who might begin Quarrels with or attempt to hurt any of them.

Now we are willing to do any thing that lays in our power, for the Service of that Province, where we have enjoyed sweet pease for several years past. But we want y<sup>r</sup> Hnrs Orders for every step we take, and we must humbly beg not to be left without them; the more so, as we have reason to fear, that some how an Indian may be hurt or kild, which certainly would breed new Troubles of war. We had at least a case last week, that some one fired at an Indian of Bethlehem but a little way from Bethlehem in the woods.

I hope Mr. Horsefield will give y<sup>r</sup> Hnr a particular account thereof, and so I will add no more.

Y<sup>r</sup> Hnrs

Most humble and

Most obedient Servant,

SPANGENBERG.\*

Bethl., Nov. 29, 1756.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 858.

CATALOGUE OF ALL THE MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN, WHO FOR THE  
PRESENT BELONG TO THE BETHLEHEM ECONOMY, 1756.

Bethlehem, Nov. 29th, 1756.

*I. Of the married People & how many Children they have.*

Aug. Gottlieb Spangenberg,	1	Thomas Fisher,	2
Peter Böhler,		Daniel Kunckler,	3
Matthæus Hehl,		Carl Schulze,	1
Anton Lawatsch,		John Schmidt,	2
David Nitschmann,	1	Melchior Schmidt,	
Abraham Reincke,	1	Bernhard Müller,	1
Martin Mack,	3	Gottfried Roemelt,	2
Joh. Michel Graff	1	George Pitsbmann,	
David Heckewælder,	4	Wm. Werner,	4
Matthæus Schropp,	4	Joh. Georg Geitner,	
Christian Henrich,		John Stoll,	1
Thomas Benzien,	2	Anton Schmidt,	3
Bernh. Adam Grube,	1	Michel Schnall,	3
Frank Christian Lembke,		David Digeon,	1
George Neuser,	2	Christian Werner,	
Joh. Jacob Schmick,	1	Andreas Horne,	
John Edwin,	1	Samuel Maw,	2
Jacob Rogers,		David Tanneberger, Sen.,	2
George Weber,		David Tanneberger, Jun.,	3
John Böhner,	3	John Schebosch,	1
Ernst Gambold,	3	Frederik Boeckel,	6
Albrecht Russmeyer,		Matthæus Wittke,	3
George Ohneberg,	3	John Brandmüller,	
Timothy Horsefield,	5	Chr. Fr. Steinmann,	1
John Bechtel,		Abraham Büninger,	3
Philip Christian Bader,	1	Joseph Powel,	
John Okely,		John Christoph Francke,	2
Henry Beck,	6	Jaspar Payne,	
Frederik Otto,	3	Robt. Hussey,	2
Matthæus Otto,	1	Nic. Sangerhausen,	
Frank Blum,	9	Christian Gottfr. Engel,	2
Tobias Hirte,	6	George Partsch,	3
Paul Dan. Bryzelius,	5	Peter Mordyk,	2
George Klein,	1	Michel Mücksch,	4
Wm. Thorne,	2	Jacob Eyerle,	
Joh. Valentin Haidt,		Ephraim Coulver,	4
John Jorde,	4	Rud. Christ,	4
Wm. Dixon,	1	Peter Brown,	
Christian Stoz,		Joh. Christian Richter,	2
Wm. Edmonds,	3	Gottlieb Bernt,	
Christian Eggert,		George Kaske,	3

\* Prepared at Request of Gov. Denny, by Rev. Mr. Spangenberg;—See  
Min. Dec. 8, 1756, Vol. VII. p. 353.



# PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1756.

71

Hartman Verdries,	3	Joh. Fredr. Beyer,	1
John Levering,	2	Andreas Brocksch,	
Henrich Beutel,	3	Albrecht Kloz,	5
Richd. Utley,	2	Henrich Müller,	
Peter Gôtje,	3	George Zeisberger,	
Christ. Fr. Oerter,	3	Gottfr. Schulze,	3
Joseph Müller,	1	George Gold,	3
Thomas Schaaf,		Daniel Oesterlein,	4
Martin Lück,		Rudolph Strähle,	2
Nicol. Schæfer,	1	G. Stephan Wolson,	2
George Schneider,	2	Abraham Hessler,	3
George Christ,		Ludwig Stoz,	4
Henry Frey,		Christian Fritsche,	3
Joh. Nic. Weinland,	2	Joh. Jacob Hafner,	2
John Christian Weinert,		Peter Schnert,	2
Martin Liebsch,	1	Christian Anton,	3
Joseph Müller,	2	Andreas Kremser,	2
Adam Schneider,	2	Matth. Hancke,	3
Paul Fritsche,		Phil. Transou,	1
Henrich Fritsche,	2	Martin Böhmer,	2
Melch. Schmidt, morav.,	2	Andreas Schober,	4
Elias Flex,	2	Joh. George Jungmann,	5
Wenzel Bernhard,		Joh. H. Moeller,	
Enert Enerson,	2	Anton Wagner,	
Joh. Henr. Segner,	2	Philip Meurer,	5
Joh. Matthew Spohn,	2	Daniel Neubert,	
Frank Steup,	2	Michel Jahm,	3
Valentin Führer,		George Nixdorff,	3
Joh. Bürstler,		Fredr. Schlegel,	2
Abraham Bömper,	5	Joh. Hantsch,	1
Michel Haberland,		Joh. Chr. Hoepfner,	2
John Brucker,	3	Henrich Biefel,	2
Samuel Isles,		Carl Opir,	2
Thomas Yarrel,	2	Wm. Grabs,	1
Nic. Garrison, Sen.,	4	Christoph. Schmidt,	
Salomon Schumann,		Künast,	
David Bischoff,	2	George Schmidt.	
Mathi. Krause,	4		
No. of Married people,	157	No. of Children,	288

## II. Widowers.

David Nitschmann, Sen.,		Andreas Shout,	
Jacob Till,		Joh. Fr. Post,	
Joachim Sensemann,	3	Matth. Weiss,	3
Wolfgang Michler,		David Richard,	
Mickel Mücke,	4	Rubel,	3
Daniel Kliest,		John Michler,	1
Jonas Nilson,	2	Gottlieb Haberecht.	
No. of Widowers,	14	No. of Children,	16

*III. Widows.*

Catharina Huber,	3	Magd. Elis. Reissin,	
Gertraud Bonn,	3	Maria Hausin,	
Catharina Brownfield,	1	Elisabeth Herzerin,	
Rosina Endtern,	1	Judith Schurer,	
Ana. Mar. Lehnert,	3	Regina Hantsch,	
Elisabeth Ronner,	2	Rosina Münster,	
Catharina Weber,	4	A. Mar. Demuth,	
Sarah Lighton,	1	A. Elis. Leinbach.	
Rosina Shutsin,			
No. of Widows,	17	No. of Children,	18
188 persons, 322 children.—Total, 510.			

*Nota.* There are 96 children more with us, some Orphans, others belonging to some Brethren & Friends, who are not of the Bethlehem Oeconomy, and therefore their Names are not mentioned.

*IV. Single Men.*

Nathaniel Seidel,	John Musch,
Gottlieb Bezold,	Joseph Hopsch,
David Zeisberger,	Daniel Sydrich,
Otto Krogstry,	Andreas Rillmann,
George Solle,	Peter Drews,
Frederic Weber,	Paul Hennig,
Joseph Haberland,	G. Wenzel Golkobaky,
John Schwiesshaupt,	Christian Wedstadt,
Gottfried Ræssler,	Jacob Rissler,
Carl Friederich,	Joseph Boelen,
Samuel Herr,	Joh. Andr. Borheck,
George Meiser,	Christ. Steimer,
Andreas Höger,	Joh. Henr. Grunewald,
Gottfried Rund,	Melchior Conrad,
Jacob Herr,	Abraham Hasselberg,
George Schindler,	Henrich Schœn,
Christoph. Klöße,	H. Wm. Schemes,
Andreas Albrecht,	Christ. H. Lölher,
Ludwig Hübner,	Nic. Matthiesen,
Joseph Lemmert,	Henrich Lindemeyer,
Gottlieb Lange,	Joh. H. Richling,
Christian Petersen,	Philips Meyer,
Adam Hossfeld,	Johanes Ortlieb,
Andreas Weber,	Abraham Andres,
Andreas Seifert,	John Stadtnr,
Christian Höppner,	Jens Sherbeck,
John Seiffert,	George Walter,
Rich <sup>d</sup> Poppelwell,	Phil. Wesa,
John Merck,	Marc. Kiefer,
Paul Schneider,	Edward Thorpe,
Michel Odenwald,	Joseph Willis,



Christ. H. Baremeyer,	Wm. Okely,
Samuel Saxon,	Wm. Edwards,
P. Christian Stauber,	Michel Ruch,
Samuel Johannes,	John Jag,
Peter Jürgensen,	John Rogers,
Peter Worbas,	Abraham Bless,
Jacob Herrmann,	Casper Fischer,
Adam Koffler,	Joseph Giersch,
Phil. H. Ring,	John Wurtele,
Matth. Gimmeli,	Henr. Gerstberger,
Joh. G. Kriegbaum,	Zach. Eckart,
Jacob Heidecker,	Jens Kolkier,
David Kuntz,	Michel Münster,
John Hirst,	Andreas Hotter,
Martin Heckedorn,	Fredr. Ziegler,
Joh. Adam Wagenseil,	Jacob Schoen,
Joh. G. Bitterlich,	Benjamin Brown,
Joh. H. Merck,	Christian Giersch,
Abraham Steiner,	Henrich Seidel,
Martin Hirte,	Schmaling,
Franz Chr. Diemer,	Hans Jac. Schmidt,
Joh. Theobald Kornman,	Ernst Mensinger,
Carl August Ludwig,	Casper Hellermann,
Andreas Jænecke,	Ellert Korts,
Just. Jansen,	Joh. Mich. Rippel,
Matth. Bacher,	John Rothe,
Detloff Delfs,	John B. Boonighaus,
Mich. Lindstrœhm,	John Müller,
Anton Stierner,	Michel Ruch,
Joseph Hübsch,	James Staal,
Aug. H. Francke,	Henr. Ollringshaw,
Carl Weineke,	Jacob Früs,
Martinus,	John Nic. Funck,
Henrich Zillman,	Gottfr. Schwarz,
Jens Wittenberg,	Lorenz Bage,
Peter J. Pell,	George Huber,
Jacob Schneider,	Joh. Mich. Bizmann,
Curtus Ziegler,	Joh. G. Starck,
John Thomas,	Martin Schenck,
Clau Cölln,	Joh. G. Green,
Samuel Lauk,	Nic. H. Eberhard,
Jacob Meyer,	Adam Weidel,
John Knecht,	Dörffer,
Lucas Fus,	Henr. Strauss,
Lorenz Nilson,	Stephen Nicholaus,
Joh. H. Herbst,	Christian Seidel,
Jacob Ernst,	Jacob Lash,
John Klein,	Gottlieb Hofmann,

Adam Van Erd,  
 Joseph Bulitschek,  
 Balthasar Hege,  
 Jacob Prising,  
 Henr. Sproge,  
 Chr. Matthiesen,  
 Martin Fryhube,  
 Andreas Brocksh,  
 Johannes Scheffler,  
 Joh. H. Lenzner,  
 Carl Jac. Dreyspring,  
 Nic. Anspach,  
 Christian Schmidt,  
 George Lash,  
 Nic. Fleissner,  
 Matheus Kremser,  
 Joh. G. Masner,  
 Fr. Töllner,  
 Ludw. Dehne,  
 Marc Ralfs,  
 Christoph Bambej,  
 Christoph Schmid,  
 Peter Wenzel,  
 Dan. Kamm,  
 George Caries,  
 John Kalberlan,  
 Herman Loesch,  
 John Nagel,  
 Thomas Hofman,  
 George Holder,  
 Jacob Kapp,  
 Abraham Strauss,  
 George Gœpfert,  
 Wm. Angel,

Ludwig Chr. Bachoff,  
 Michel Sauter,  
 Hans Petersen,  
 Gottlieb Fockel,  
 Jeremias Shaaf,  
 John Lisher,  
 Christian Pfeiffer,  
 Jacob Lung,  
 Fr. Pfeil,  
 Ehrhârd Heckedorf,  
 Samuel Wutke,  
 Andreas Gros,  
 Christian Merkly,  
 Henr. Feldhausen,  
 Erich Ingebretsen,  
 John Berosh,  
 Christian Triebel,  
 Melchior Münster,  
 Melch. Rasp,  
 Johannes Ranke,  
 Andreas Bez,  
 Jacob Steiner,  
 Nic. Anspach,  
 Michel Rancke,  
 George Baumgarten,  
 John Richter,  
 George Renner,  
 Gottfr. Aust,  
 Adam Kramer,  
 Christoph Kirschner,  
 Stephan Meyer,  
 Jac. Van der Merk,  
 Joseph Müller.

#### V. *Single Women.*

Anna Rosina,  
 Anna Ramsberg,  
 Hannah Sperbach,  
 Rosina Schulius,  
 Juliana Wækler,  
 Catharina Bender,  
 Anna Antes,  
 Christina Morhard,  
 A. Mar. Krause,  
 Margaretha Wernhamer,  
 A. Mar. Schmuter,  
 Margaretha Seidner,

Catharina Shugastin,  
 Catharina Kochin,  
 Martha, } Indians.  
 Theodora, }  
 Anna Burnet,  
 Barbara Krausin,  
 Henrietta Peterman,  
 Martha Mans,  
 Mariana Beyerle,  
 Gertraud Peterson,  
 Elisabeth Bürstler,  
 Anna Vander Bilt,



A. Mar. Beyer,  
Mar. Elia. Loesch,  
Ana Schæfer,  
Felicitas Schuster,  
Magd. Mingo,  
Catharina Heil,  
Catharina Hotter,  
Mar. Barbara Eierleh,  
Maria Zerb,  
Elisabeth Palmer,  
Maria Pfingstag,  
Elisabeth Cornwell,  
Maria, } Indians.  
Christina, }  
Mar. Elis. Minier,  
Ana Merz,  
Magdalena Schmidt,  
Elisabeth Steiner,  
Salome Bürstler,  
Catharina Biez,  
A. Mar. Schemel,  
Johanna Burnet,

Maria Loesh,  
Regina Neumann,  
Elisabeth Burnet,  
Maria Beroth,  
Mar. Barb. Hændel,  
Rosina Schwarz,  
Magdalena Rederberg,  
Agnes Meyer,  
Cathar. Klingenstein,  
Christina Loesh,  
Anna Bender,  
Sara Preis,  
Cath. Elis. Neumann,  
Magd Steiner,  
Cathar. Gerhard,  
Johannetta Salterbach,  
Magdalena Negro,  
Ana Rebecca Langly,  
Salome Dock,  
Cornelia,  
Anna Wright.

*Memorandum.*

1. Bethlehem makes out a certain Religious Society intended for the Furthurance of the Gospel, as well among the Heathen as Christians.

2. Forty-eight of the above mentioned Brethren & Sisters are actually employed for that End among the Heathen, not only on the Continent of America, as Pensilvania, New England, Barbice, Suriname, &c., but also in Several Islands, as Thomas's, Cruz, John's, Jamaica, &c.

3. Besides them mention'd just now, there are Fifty-four of them employ'd in the Pensilvania, New York, New England, Jersey & Carolina Governments in preaching of the Gospel, keeping of Schools, & the like.

4. Sixty-two of them are meerly employ'd in the Education of our Children at Bethlehem & Nazareth as Attendants and Tutors.

5. Forty-five Single men & 8 Couples of married people, are gone to Carolina to make a new Settlement there, and fifty more, who have come for that End from Europe, will go there Soon.

6. There are Seventy-two of the above mentioned Brethren in Holy Orders, viz: Four Bishops, twelve Ordinaries, (Priests,) and the rest Deacons; And as many Acoluthi, who are preparing for the Ministry in the Congregation, and now & then are made use of like Deacons.

7. About 90 of the Children at Bethlehem & Nazareth have their Parents abroad, mostly on the Gospel's Account.

8. 425 of those in the foregoing List are under Age.

9. Not all who are named in this Catalogue live in Bethlehem Township, but Some in Sackona, Some in Liehy, & Some in another Township joining Bethlehem Township.

10. There are 82 Indians besides those young Indian Women who live with our young Women, and besides the Savages who are going and coming and Staying longer or Shorter with us.

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TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Bethlehem, Nov<sup>r</sup>. 29, 1756.

May it Please Your Honour,

Sir,

According to your Commands, I herewith Inclose a List of the United Brethren & Sisters & Children, &c., &c., Now residing in Bethlehem, Nazareth, &c., &c., with proper Notes to Explain the Same, which I hope will be agreeable.\*

I beg leave to mention to your Honour, that a few Days Since as one of our Indians was in the Woods a Small distance from Bethlehem, with his gun, hoping to meet with a Deer, on his return home he met with two men, who (as he Informs) he Saluted by takeing off his Hat; he had not gone far before he heard a gun fired, and the Bullet whistled near by him, which terefied him very much, and runing thro' the thick Bushes his gun lock Caught fast, and went off, he dropt it, his Hat, Blanket, &c., and came home much frighted. The Indians came to me complaining of this Treatment, Saying they fled from amongst the Murthering Indians, and come here to Bethlehem, and Adresst his Honour the Late Governor, and put themselves under His protection, which the Governor Answered to their Satisfaction, Desireing them to sit Still amongst the Brethren, which they said they had done, and given offence to none. I told them I would do all in my Power to prevent such Treatment for the future, and that I would write to the Governor and Inform him of it, and that they might be Assured the Governor would use proper measures to prevent any mischief hapening. I thought at first to write a few Advertisements to warn wicked People for the future how they Behave to the Indians, for if one or more of them

\* The remarks are recorded in Colon. Records, Dec. 8, Vol. VII., p. 353, but the names and letter are not, it is thought best to keep them together. This was prepared at Gov. Denny's request.

† See Ante, pp. 70, 75.

should be kill'd in such a manner, I fear it would be of very bad consequence; but I have since considered it is by no means proper for me to advertise, for as the Late Governor's proclamation is Expired, the first Proclamation of War against the Indians I conceive is still in force. I thought it my Duty to Inform your Honor of this Affair, and Doubt not you will take the matter into your wise Consideration.

I am with all Due Respect,  
Your Honour's most Obedt,  
Humble Servant,

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esquire.

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TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Bethlehem, Nov<sup>r</sup>. 30th, 1756.

John Holder came here this Evening from Allemangle, and Informed me that last Sunday Evening, ye 28th Inst. three Indians Came to the House of a Certain Man Named Schlosser, and Nockt at the Door, the People within called Who is there? Answer was made, A good Friend; they Within not Opening the Door, they Nockt Again, they Within Answer'd Who is there? No Answer being made from Without, Then one of the Men Named Stonebrook, Lookt Out of the Windo, When an Indian Discharged a gun and Kill'd him on the Spot. They then Open'd the Door, the Woman & 2 Children Endavering to Escape, and the Indians pursued & took Both the Children; One of the Men Fired at the Indians, and Saw One of them fall, when one of the Gairls he had possession of, Made her Escape from him, but the other they took away; the Indian yt was fired at which fell Cryed Out Very Much, but in a Short time he got up & made off.

The above said Holder Informs me he had this Acco<sup>t</sup> from good Authority, said Schlosser's House is situated in Allemangle.

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, 30<sup>th</sup> Novem., 1756.

Dear Sir :

Your favour <sup>of</sup> Philip Davis is just come to hand, I'm sorry that y<sup>e</sup> perfidy of the Heathen, at Easton, has furnish'd the Proprietary Enemies with such a popular apology for the late Murders, which, in truth, are rather owing to y<sup>e</sup> notorious defects of the minor Branch of the legislature.

I'm sensible of the loss of the Soldiers near McDowels was owing to y<sup>e</sup> defects of Potters Company, and Joseph Armstrong's being with 20 of his men then at his own House, but not y<sup>e</sup> murders then done in y<sup>e</sup> neighbourhood, for these might have happen'd had y<sup>e</sup> Fort been ever so well Garrison'd.

You may remember, Sir, your letter to me in favour of Joseph Armstrong, and I believe Mr. Hamilton promis'd him also that some men shou'd for a time be stationed at his House, in Consequence whereof the 20 men were order'd there untill the New Fort was laid out. I shall write his Honour a few lines as prudently as I can on y<sup>e</sup> subject, not throwing too much of the weight on you.

Having extracted what was necessary from the Bond, 'tis here inclos'd. I shall consult Forster in regard of Cook, and write Roger Walton what his fate must shortly be if he don't make up the Rent.

The bearer, Ja<sup>s</sup>. Elliot, is a safe hand, and the news that may be communicated relative to y<sup>e</sup> Assembly, or y<sup>e</sup> coming of Lord Loudon, will be accepted very thankfully <sup>of</sup> dear sir,

y<sup>r</sup> affectionate Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JON. ARMSTRONG.

P. S.—I write y<sup>e</sup> Gover. some news w<sup>ch</sup> you'l doubtless see. I hear Gov<sup>r</sup> Morris is in Town, to whome I beg you'l make my respectful Compliments.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

<sup>of</sup> favour of Mr. Ja<sup>s</sup>. Elliot.

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, 30<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup>, 1756.May it Please y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>.

On my return from Philadelphia the men were call'd in from the Sundry places, whereat they, in small parties, had been station'd— at present there is detach'd from each of the other Garrisons twenty men & a Commissioned officer, to the assistance of the Cap<sup>t</sup>. Potter & Armstrong, in Building the New Fort. I have not yet hired any person to that Service (except the Hauling of Loggs, &c.) but one man to do y<sup>e</sup> duty of Stuart, who is also oblig'd, in the intervals, to perform some Carpenter work. We are in great need of Arms and Blankets, the Commissioners having sent nothing yet that was mention'd in y<sup>e</sup> memorandums. The Commissions also, if y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> Pleases, are much wanted.

I have wrote Mr. Chambers concerning the Guns at His Fort, according to Order, but he thinks, by going to Philad<sup>a</sup>, he may prevail with y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> to let them stay where they are, & is to set out for that purpose in a few days.

We hear that two men and one woman (the Wife or Miss of Jo<sup>s</sup> Frazer,) has made their Escape to Fort Cumberland from Fort Duquesne, who say the French are but about 200 at that place, that they are assisting the Indians to Build a Fort a little way down the River from the Fort, that y<sup>e</sup> Indians are now employ'd in Hunting; 'tis said that two men from Virginia, in Company with Eleven Cat-tabas, are now out in order to espy fort Duquesne.

I cou'd send an Ensign who is a trusty hand, and knows the way to Fort Cumberland, for intelligence, if y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> requires it.

I am Your Honours most Obedient

Humb<sup>l</sup> Servt.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Denny.

#### A RETURN OF THE PROVISIONS AND AMMUNITION NOW IN STORE HERE, 1756.

Fort Augusta, December the 3, 1756.

<i>Provisions.</i>	<i>Ammunition.</i>
57615 pounds of Beef,	1200 pounds of Powder,
6 barrels of Pork,	3000 D <sup>s</sup> . of Lead, bullets & Shot.
2 Ditto of Beef,	108 Cannon balls,
2 Ditto of Peas,	1301 Grape Shot,
11376 pounds of Flour,	46 Hand Granades, not fild nor Fuzed,
	2000 Flints.

By Letters from Commissary Bard, the 21 of December, there was Six weeks Provision of Flour at Fort Augusta.

Indorsed 21 Decem<sup>r</sup>.

REV. HENRY MUHLENBERG TO REV. RICH'D PETERS, 1756.

Reverend Sir,

Having the Honour to be in Your Company, together with Mr. Acrelius, etc., on the Evening of October 31<sup>st</sup>, a. c., and hearing you argue about Substantial Points of real Religion, I perceived something (quoique Sans Comparaison) that made me think like the

מלכת—שָׁאָה 1 of Kings, Cap. 10, v. 7 :\*

“Howbeit I believed not the words, until I came, and mine eyes had seen it: and, behold, the half was not told me: thy wisdom and prosperity exceedeth the fame which I heard.”

And finding you, Reverend Sir, a downright Patriot of the Ch—ch, a Fervent Wellwisher to Zion, and affected Mourner of its Breaches and agonizing Condition, I cannot Comprehend how your Conscience can acquiesce any longer in a Foreign Station, tho' of very high Importance, yet as it seems inconvenient for properly laying out the peculiar and egregious Talents, intrusted to You by the Eternal Sovereign for Trading, Gain and Usury, and so highly necessary for the Church of Christ, which in the approaching evil days, has and shall have to wrestle, not only against Flesh and Blood, but even against Principalities, Powers and Rulers of the Darkness and Spiritual Wickedness in high places, etc.

Please to impute, Reverend Sir, this my humble Sentiment not unto Presumption, but rather to Simplicity of Heart and pardon my Boldness! What and where shall be the Reward for the innumerable Labours you have done night and day, and the heavy Burdens you have borne so many Years hence in Your important Station? A pacified God in Christ, abounding in Mercy and Goodness, will surely reward even a Cup of cold Water, but the World, yea, even the politest part of it, is neither able nor willing to reward any Service, no she finds rather faults with the most honest and sincere Labours and Intentions, and gives at last Stercus pro Solatio. There was found in a City a poor wise Man, and He by his Wisdom delivered the City; yet no Man remember'd that same poor Man. Then said I, Wisdom is better than Strength: Nevertheless the poor Man's Wisdom is despised, and his Words are not heard. Give me Leave, Reverend Sir, You know the in-and outward Situation and Condition of State and Church in America exactly, yea better than any Person of what Rank or Ordres soever. You have candidly employed and spent the Flower of your Vitals for rendring the State of P—a flourishing and happy as much as possible, and don't you think it your incumbent duty now, to Sacrifice and dedicate your Catholick Spirit, together with all the Faculties and intrusted uncommon Talents and-Gifts, which have been, as it were, dormant to act the more vigorous in the Eleventh Hour, for the

\* The quotation is in Hebrew characters, we have substituted the English text referred to.



only Use and Benefit of God's Vinyard or Christ's Church, in the present critical and dangerous Situation? I cannot but think, according to my humble Opinion, that you are the best and fittest Instrument to bring, by the concurring Grace and Assistance of God, real Religion into a better Sway and a happy Union among Partics and divers Nations to pass, for the Glory of Christ, the Encrease of his Church and the Salvation of many thousand Souls in the American-Empire or, Wilderness! As poor and unworthy I am, I might perhaps lend a Hand in some Measure to your Directions, concerning my poor Nation, which is scattered throughout America, like Sheep without true Shepherds; and if there is not done any thing in due Time by true Patriots, who have the real Wellfare of Church and State at Heart, and enjoy Ability to pursue proper Means, Atheism, Naturalism, Enthusiasm, Superstition, Divisions, Disloyalty and Confusion, may surely prevail and become past mending. Sapienti Sat. Every party encreases, but the Ch—ch is left in too many places destitute, not for want of a happy Constitution, privileges and Means of Grace, but—— pray ye therefore the Lord of the Harvest, that He will Send forth Labourers into his Harvest! Matth. 9, 36, 37, 38.

I am sure, Reverend Sir, it is Your hearty Desire that the most adorable name of Jehova in Christ might be hallowed, His Kingdom promoted, and his most gracious Will be done on Earth in general, and especially in our American part as it is in Heaven! And since you are egregiously intrusted with Talents concerning these Objects of the highest and everlasting Importance, walk therefore while you have the Light! for in the Death there is no Remembrance—who shall give thanks in the Grave? Pardon my Boldness, and give me Leave to remain,

Reverend Sir,

your most obedient Servant,

HENRY MUHLENBERG.

Providence, Dec. 6, 1756.

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WM. PARSONS TO RICH'D PETERS, 1756.

Sir:

In obedience to his Honour's Commands, I do hereby humbly certify that I have supplied Fort Allen, Fort Norris, Fort Hamilton, and the Fort at Hyndshaws, with Powder and Lead out of the Magazine at Easton, at follows, viz<sup>t</sup>.

1756.

August 24<sup>th</sup>. Fort at Hyndshaws, 15½lb powder, 90lb Lead, 25 Flints.

Octob'r 11 <sup>th</sup> . Fort Hamilton,	50	100	—	...
17 <sup>th</sup> . Fort Norris,	20	23	—	...
21 <sup>st</sup> . Fort Allen.	49	103	50	...
26 <sup>th</sup> . Fort Norris,	25	11	—	...

4\*

Since which a further Supply of Powder & Lead has been sent to Hyndshaw's Fort, but I have not the Receipt in Town, and therefore cant certify the Quantity supplied, but believe all these Forts are pretty well supplied at present.

There is now in Store, at Easton, about one Barrel of Powder and a proportionable Quantity of Lead ; And I am opinion, that it will be necessary to furnish at least two Barrels of Powder, & a proportionable quantity of Lead, for a Magazine at Easton, during the Winter Season.

And as I imagine the Country People are not all of them sufficiently provided with Powder and Lead, I think it would not be amiss to add to the above Magazine, a quantity to be divided amongst them, in case the Enemy should appear again on our Frontiers this Winter. Flints are also much wanted.

I am, Sir,

your obedient humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, December 6<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

To Richard Peters, Esquire.

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SURGEON J. STEVENSON TO COL. BOUQUET 1756.\*

Dec. 13, 1756.

Sir :

The reason of my not paying my respects to you upon your arrival here, was owing to my being informed by Cap<sup>t</sup> Tullikins that you never have had the small pox, and as I imagined from my being so often among the soldiers sick of that disease, that my coming near you might make you uneasy, I on purpose avoided you.

I am sorry to be obliged to inform you that the small pox is rather increasing among the soldiers & as their quarters are so dispersed & the conveniences for their attendance so bad, unless a proper hospital is soon provided for them, I could almost venture to affirm that every house in this place will be an hospital in a fortnight. The safety of the town, the recovery of the sick soldiers & the principles of humanity, all show the necessity of an hospital being immediately provided, & I am sensible, Sir, from the difficulty you had in procuring Billets for the soldiers, that the fault is not yours, but owing to the people who have the management of the town, & I am,

Sir,

Your very humble servant,

JAMES STEVENSON.

Philadelphia, Dec<sup>r</sup>. 13<sup>th</sup>, 1756.

\* Indorsed "Inclosing a translation of Sower's newspaper. Referred to Janry 1, 1757." The paper is not found, and there is minute recorded of that date.

So indorsed.

COL. JNO. ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1756.

Carlisle, December 22<sup>nd</sup>, 1756.

Honor'd Sir:

Extract of a letter from Col<sup>o</sup> Adam Stephen's, dated at Fort Cumberland the 14th Ult.

By a woman who once belonged to John Fraser, and has now, after being prisoner with Shingas, &c., thirteen Months, made her Escape from Muskingum. We learn that Shingas and some Delawares live near the head of that River, within three days march of Lake Erie, where there is a Town of Wiandots:—And about five days travel from the Lower Shanoë town; on a Branch of Sioto.

I dont learn that there is a Fort in it.

The Shanoës are gathered all together there, and are forced to borrow a Captain of their Cousins the Delawares, having had all their Captains and sixteen Warriors killed on our Frontiers last Spring, and Summer, except one who was sentencing one of our soldiers to be burnt, whom they had taken Prisoner on our Frontiers. The soldier took the advantage of them, and sitting close behind three Indians & the Captain, set fire to a bag of powder close by, & blue himself and the four Indians to Pieces.

Two Indians are Returned from the Command, who left them within thirty-five Miles of Fort Du Quesne. A son of Captain Jacobs is kill'd, and a Cousin of his about seven foot high call'd young Jacob, at the Destroying of the Kittanning, and it's thought a noted Warrior known by the name of the Sunfish, as many of them were kill'd that we know nothing of.

I shall be glad to hear from you frequently and am with Respect,  
Sir,

Your most Ob<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

ADAM STEPHEN.

Col<sup>o</sup> John Armstrong.

P. S. The Principal Captain of the Delawares is Peter a son of the Beaver.

The head Captain of the Shanoës is call'd the Pipe, a Delaware, a relation of a fellow's, named the Pride, who was hanged some time ago in one of the Colonies, Delaware Jamy, Honest Isaacs' Brother, is a better fellow, & lives at the Kiskukis. So far by Col<sup>o</sup> Stephen.

The Publick Stores are safely removed from McDowels Mill to Fort Loudon, the barracks for the soldiers are built, and some proficiency made in the Stockado, the finishing of which will doubtless

be Retarded by the inclemency of the weather, the Snow with us being upward of a foot deep.

In answer to your Honor's last letter I forgot to mention that no Colours had yet been sent to this Battallion.

I am of opinion that Patrolling should not be Performed with less than 50 Men and Two Commissioned Officers at least, but should be glad to be favour'd with your Honor's Orders Respecting that part of Duty, and am in the meantime,

Y<sup>r</sup> Honor's Most Obedient,

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Denny.

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WM. PARSONS, TO RICH. PETERS, 1756.

Dec. 23, 1756.

Sir:

In obedience to your Order I have surveyed a Part of the Proprietary's Tract adjoining the Bretheren's Land at Friedenstahl Mill, including the Dam. Considering how much of the swamp and water it will require to accommodate the Mill Dam, I have not made out the Return, but wait your further Orders. If the Bretheren are properly accommodated I think the Hon'ble Proprietary Tract will be incommoded, as the most part of the Water & Swamp, which is pretty rough and and broken, will be taken from it. Therefore I beg leave to offer it as my opinion, that it would be better to let the Brethren have the whole Tract, than to cut off the Part which will suit their Mill Dam, from the rest.

As the Tract is in itself not very valuable I should humbly propose the Brethren's being admitted to purchase of the Hon'ble Proprietaries, and I really think it will not suit any other Person so well as them. I am,

Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

Easton, Decem<sup>r</sup> 23<sup>d</sup>, 1756

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, in Philadelphia, ~~in~~ favour of Mr. Okely.

\* A portion of the foregoing is printed on Colon. Records, Vol. VII. p. 381.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1756.

RETURN OF THE BEDS IN THE FOLLOWING HOUSES.

Philadelphia, Dec <sup>r</sup> ye 24 <sup>th</sup> 1766			
	Wanting	Bad	Wanting B
W <sup>m</sup> . Bell . . .	1	" Leonard Melchior, .	1
Jn <sup>o</sup> Hamilton, . .	1	" Hen <sup>r</sup> Bosler, . .	1
Jn <sup>o</sup> Cross, . . .	1	" Nichl. Rhyne, . .	"
James Bell, . . .	1	" Mathias Ganset, . .	"
Mary Wood, . . .	1	" Jn <sup>o</sup> Biddle, . . .	"
Wm. Pyewell, . .	1	" Wm. Nicholson, . .	"
Joshua Pearson, .	1	" Robert Mathis, . .	"
Pet <sup>r</sup> Robinson, . .	3	" Rich <sup>d</sup> Morris, . . .	"
Charles Larder, .	"	2 Wm. Bradford, . .	"
Thomas Lemmon, .	2	" McIntire, . . .	2
James Clackston, .	4	" Wm. Whitebread, .	2
Mary O'Hara, . .	1	" Erasmus Stevans, .	1
Rob <sup>t</sup> May, . . .	1	" Wm. Forest, . . .	"
Daniel Mackenet, .	1	" Martin Ashburn, . .	1
Jn <sup>o</sup> Gaw, . . .	1	" Jacob Hoodt, . . .	1
Widdow Gray, . .	1	" Geo. Honey, . . .	1
Dan <sup>t</sup> Sloumats, . .	"	3 Jn <sup>o</sup> Lukehs, . . .	1
Mich <sup>t</sup> Edge . . .	"	4	
Northern Liberties.	"	Wanting	
Conrade Kimbly, .		2	} . 4
Stillwaggon, . . .		1	
Thomas Foster, . .		1	

36

Moimensing uncertain.

LEWIS OURRY,

Acting as Q<sup>r</sup>. Mas<sup>t</sup> to the first Batt<sup>n</sup>. of the Royal America  
Regiment.\*

DEMAND OF COL. BOUQUET ON MAYOR OF PHILA., 1756

Memorandum 24th December, 1756

Coll. Bouquet waited on the Governor in the Presence of  
Mayor, and made the following demand, viz: That all the Defic-  
cies which appear in the Mayor's Return of this Day be suppli-  
ed and other good Quarters provided for the remainder of the El

\* See Colon. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 376.

Hundred Men and Fifty One Officers, on or before the First Day of January next.

A true Copy,

RICHARD PETERS,  
Secretary.

By his Honour's Command delivered to the Mayor, 24th Decr.\*

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MEM. OF CONRAD WEISER RESPECTING INDIANS, 1756.

Pro Memoria, to meselve.

I can never agree that the Indian came to complain about their lauds or some of it being fraudulently got from them, but they were pressed for reasons why they struck us, and gave that for one of their reasons, but I am satisfied, that it was put into their mouth some time before. Witness Sauer's news after the Treaty in July, in Easton, upon that head we want no treaty, without they, the Indians require it. We want no mediator between the proprietors & the Indians about land affair between us & the Delawares, before the proprietors pleasur is known and the Six nations Consulted.

I should be glad if the Indians on Ohio could be spoke to, let them be brought (by means of Sir William Johnson) to us or to the Mohocks Country, or join our invitation with hisen if he pleases.

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CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS 1756.

Dec. 31, 1756.

Sir :

I cant own that I Borrowed the Horse of Bigs, but I think I was present when Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters did, and that John Pompshare had the Horse from Philadelphia to Easton, and from thence to fort Allen, where he got Deedious Kon to speake to me to let him have horse, I told him that the Horse was none of mine, I could not give him to any Body. *What is a Horse*, says Deedious to the Governor of Pensilvania, let me have him, and tell my Brother the Governor that you gave him to me. I told Deedious Kon that I would write in favour of Pompshare in order to get the Horse from the Governor, but Deedious hade the impudence to ask a Bill of Sell of me for the Horse, which I put off from Hour to Hour, till I was just going, and I was no ways inclined to give him any writing, but he Deedious Kon called Witnesses that I had promised Pompshare the Horse If found again

† See Col. Rec. Vol. VII, p. 846-888.

(the Horse being then lost), and so I parted with them. If yourself or any of the Gentlemen Comissioners had been there, you could not have refused the Giving of the Horse up to Deedious Kon, he was so much concerned for Pompshare, whom he called his faithful servant, that he would have bought the Horse for him if I would have taken goods in consideration for it, this is all what I can say of this affair.

The Indian Woman Maryred, that came down with New Castel, wants to be sent back to the Mohocks Country, I Belief with Jigerea she is a bold Beggar, I cant give her any thing more, having from time to time given her and Jagerea some smal matter, she came so low down that she now begs a pair of worsted stockings for which I recomend her to you, who am Sir yours,

CONRAD WEISER.

I am to get my money this day by 10 of the Clocke of Mr. C<sup>th</sup> Norris.

Philad<sup>la</sup> Decr 31, 1756.

*Directed,*

Richard Peters, Esquire,

#### RETURN OF THE MILITIA IN THE GOVERNMENT OF THE THREE LOWER COUNTIES, 1756.

Government of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex upon Delaware.

In the County of New Castle are two regiments called the Upper and Lower.

The Upper Regiment consists of Eleven Companies, In Each, One Captain, One Lieutenant, One Ensign, Two Serjeants, & upon an Average Sixty Men, some Companies having more & Others less.

The Lower Regiment Consists of Nine Companies, In Each One Captain, One Lieutenant, One Ensign, two Serjeants, & upon an Average fifty Men, in some Companies & in Others less.

The Regiment of Kent County Consisting of Twelve Companies, In Each One Captain, One Lieutenant, One Ensign, Two Serjeants & upon an Average fifty Men, some Companies having more & others less.

The Regiment of Sussex County consisting of Eight Companies, In Each, One Captain, One Lieutenant, One Ensign, two Serjeants, & upon an Average fifty private Men.

A LIST OF OFFICERS IN THE PROVINCE PAY, 1756, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR COMMISSIONS.  
PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT. FIRST BATTALION.

Field Officers and Captains.	Date of Com- missions.	Lieutenants.	Date of Com- missions.	Ensigns.	Date of Com- missions.
Lieut. Col. Weiser, Capt	5 May 1756	Sam'l. Weiser, Cap. Lie't,	3 July 1756	Henry Geiger, . . .	20 Dec 1755
Major Wm. Parsons, "	14 No Com	Jacob Wetterholt, . . .	20 Dec 1755	Martin Everhart, . . .	" "
Frederick Smith, . . .	14 Nov 1755	Anthony Miller, . . .	29 " "	Nicholas Cunrad, . . .	29 " "
Jacob Morgan, . . .	5 Dec "	Andrew Engel, . . .	5 Jan 1756	Jacob Kearn, . . .	5 Jan 1756
John Witterhold, . . .	21 " "	James Hyndshaw, . . .	12 " "	Daniel Harvey, . . .	26 " "
Christian Bussee, . . .	5 Jan 1756	Samuel Humphrys, . . .	25 " "	William Johnson, . . .	12 Mar "
Jacob Orndt, . . .	19 Apr "	Philip Marsloff, . . .	27 Apr "	Jacob Sneider, . . .	19 May "
John Vanetton, . . .	17 May "	Samuel Allen, . . .	19 May "		
George Reynolds, . . .	10 Dec "	Philip Weiser, . . .	3 July "		
James Patterson, . . .					

## SECOND BATTALION.

Field Officers and Captains	Date of Com- missions.	Lieutenants.	Date of Com- missions.	Ensigns.	Date of Com- missions.
Lt Col <sup>l</sup> Armstrong, Cap <sup>t</sup> ,	11 May 1756	William Thompson, .	16 Jan 1756	James Potter, . . .	17 Feb 1756
Hance Hamilton, . . .	16 Jan "	James Hayes, . . .	22 May "	John Prentice, . .	22 May "
John Potter, . . .	17 Feb "	William Armstrong, .	10 " "	Thomas Smallman, .	" "
Hugh Mercer, . . .	6 Mar "	James Holladay, . .	25 " "	William Lyon, . . .	" "
George Armstrong, . .	22 May "			Nathaniel Cartland, .	" "
Edward Ward, . . .	" "				
Joseph Armstrong, . .	1 Oct "				
Rob <sup>t</sup> Callander, . . .	11 "				

## THE AUGUSTA REGIMENT.

Colonel Will <sup>m</sup> . Clapham,	29 Mar 1756	Levy Trump, . . .	3 Apr 1756	John Mears, . . .	20 Apr 1756
Major James Burd, . .	24 Apr "	Patrick Davis, . . .	4 " "	Samel Atley, . . .	23 " "
Thomas Lloyd, . . .	2 Apr "	Charles Garraway, .	15 " "	Charles Broadhead, .	29 " "
Joseph Shippen, . . .	3 " "	Daniel Clark, . . .	1 May "	William Patterson, .	14 May "
Patrick Work, . . .	22 " "	William Anderson, .	10 " "	John Morgan, . . .	24 " "
Elisha Salter, . . .	11 May "	Ashter Clayton, Adju <sup>n</sup> t.	24 " "	Samuel Miles, . . .	" "
David Jemison, . . .	19 " "	William Clapham, .	20 Aug "	Joseph Scott, . . .	" "
John Hambright, . . .	16 Aug "			Patrick Allison, . .	25 June "

INSTRUCTIONS FROM GOV. DENNY, TO LEWIS MORRIS, JR.,  
1756.\*

Sir,

Gen. Shirley upon my application, having been pleased to order the Company of Granadiers of the fiftieth regiment & a detachment of the Independent Company, to march immediately to Philad<sup>a</sup>, I must desire you will Provide one or more Vessels to transport them to Amboy in the Province of New Jersey, and put on board those vessells three days Provisions for the Men that shall be embarked from hence.

You will apply to Captain Roger Morris, Aid de Camp to Gen. Shirley, who will inform you of the number of Men destined for this service, and of the time they will move from hence, and you will govern yourself accordingly in Providing the necessary vessells and Provisions, and you will follow his directions as to all matters relating to this service.

When you are informed of the officers that are to Command those respective corps, you will let them know that you are to Provide Vessells & Provisions for the troops, and you will not only lay in Proper stores for the officers, in their Passage to Amboy, but you will consult with them upon every thing relating to the imbarcation of the troops.

You will write to John Johnston Esq<sup>r</sup> at Amboy, and inform him of the imbarcation, that he may be prepared to make proper Provision for them there, and for their March from thence, for which I shall give him full instructions.

You are to Inform me from time to time of what you do in compliance with these instructions, and particularly of the numbers of Men ordered and of the time they sail from hence. And you will keep an exact account of the expences attending this service for which you are to charge the Province of Pensilvania, and draw upon me for the money which shall be punctually paid by sir

*Indorsed.*—To be entered in the Orderly Book.

\* No date but found among the papers of this year.

ORDER OF COURT OF ST. JAMES RESPECTING PRIVATEERS,  
1757.

At the Court at St. James's, the 11 day of January, 1757.

## PRESENT:

The King's most Excellent Majesty in Council.

His Majesty having been this day pleased to approve of an Additional Instruction to enjoin the Commanders of all Ships and Vessels that have, or may have Letters of Marque, or Commissions for Private Men of War, to abstain from any Act of Hostility against the Ships and Subjects of the French King within the Gulph of Naples during the present War, Provided that all Privateers and other French Ships, do, on their part, strictly observe the Orders that have been given them to the same Effect. It is thereupon Ordered by His Majesty in Council, that a Copy of the said Additional Instruction, (which is hereunto annexed) Be transmitted to the Governors or Commanders-in-Chief of all His Majesty's Colonys and Plantations in America, and also to the Governor or Commander in-Chief of His Majesty's Town and Garrison of Gibraltar, that His Majesty's Pleasure in this behalf may be made known to the Commanders of all such Ships and Vessels as have, or may have Letters of Marque or Commissions for Private Men of War against France.

W. SHARPE.

## GEORGE R.

An Additional Instruction to all Privateers and other Ships which may have Letters of Marque against the French King, his Vassals or Subjects, or others inhabiting within any of his Countries, Territories or Dominions. Given at Our Court at St. James's the Eleventh day of January, in the Year of Our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven, and in the thirtieth Year of Our Reign.

Whereas, Our good Brother the King of the two Sicilies, has represented to Us, that many inconveniencies may arise from Hostilities being committed in the Gulph of Naples, by Privateers belonging to either of the powers at War; And that the Intercourse and the supply of the City of Naples (the Capital of his Dominions and the place of his Royal Residence) may be greatly interrupted thereby. His Sicilian Majesty having also communicated to Us, a Copy of the Orders which the Court of France have given to the Commanders of their Privateers, and other Ships relative to this

Affair. We being desirous to give all Marks in, Our power of Friendship and Regard for the Court of Naples, Do hereby strictly enjoin the Commanders of all Ships and Vessels, that have, or may have Letters of Marque, or Commissions for Private Men of War, to abstain from any Act of Hostility against the Ships and Subjects of the French King, within the Gulph of Naples, during the present War, Provided that all Privateers, and other French Ships, do, on their Part, strictly observe the Orders that have been given them to the same Effect.

By His Majesty's Command,

W. PITT.

*Indorsed.*—"Received by Post, 22<sup>d</sup> 7ber, 1757."

WM. GRIFFITTS TO R. PETERS, 1757.

January 22<sup>d</sup>, 1757.

Richard Peters:

Esteemed Friend—

I just now rec'd a few Lines from thee, with a note Inclosed for the Commissioners Upon the Subject of Piere Landry's petition for wood. He was with me this morning requesting a supply of Wood, as many others do daily, whose want of that, and other necessaries, are equal to Piere Landry's. I beg thou wilt be Pleased to acquaint the Governor that there are at present a great Number of the French families suffering for want of many of the Common necessaries of Life, especially at this time when many of them have the Small Pox, added to the severity of the Season. The Overseers of the Poor in the several Townships frequently neglect them, for this Reason, that they cannot obtain their money without extream Difficulty, & the trouble & expence of repeated Journeys to Town, & unless a Remedy can be applied to get payment for what they Disburst Monthly I fear (nay, I am certain) the Design of the present Law lately past will be Evaded, because their is no Penalty inflicted for the non-observance of it, the Consequence of which will be that many of them will Perish in a manner that will reflect Disgrace upon any Christian Government. I apprehend it is intirely out of my Power since the passing of the act to supply these people in the manner I have done, unless I do it at my own Expence & Risque. There is at Present a very large sum due on accot of the French Neutrals, which I stand engaged for at the Governor's request. I should have done myself the honour of waiting on the Governor



many times upon the Subject of this Letter, but his application and attention to other things of moment made me fearfull I should Intrude upon his time. Upon the whole I am Certain there will be Constant Occasion for Petitions from these People if the care of them is left to the Overseers, & tho' I have had an Infinite deal of Trouble with them for Twelve Months past, yet any future time that I can spare to serve them shall never be wanting in

Thy Obliged & Assured Friend,

WM. GRIFFITTS.\*

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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THE COMMISSIONERS, TO THE GOV. 1757.

Philada. Jan<sup>y</sup> 25<sup>th</sup> 1757.

Sir :

The ammunition and other Things applied for by Captain Calender, and allowed by the Commissioners, are sent up some time since, except three Drums which were not then to be had, but will be sent @ the first Opportunity. With this your Honour will receive an Account of the quantity of Ammunition sent, and thereby can judge whether more will be necessary, and how much, on Account of the Detachments sent to reinforce Colonel Armstrong.

On Perusal of the Return of the Persons appointed to inspect the Beef, we are of opinion that, if your Honour thinks fit, strict and positive Orders be sent to the Officers to keep the Men to the Provincial Allowance : at the same Time acquainting them, that if they allow more it shall be stopt out of the Officers Pay. It is very possible that the Beef may be not equal as they say to "some such" as Philadelphia Market affords ; but of that prime Beef the Quantity in this Province is small, and too dear even for middling People to purchase, only the richer sort are able to buy it, and the whole Quantity of that Kind rais'd in the Province would in our opinion be insufficient to feed half Col. Armstrong's Battallion, and therefore we think they ought not to expect it. What is now prepared for them is equal to any they us'd to have, and they never before complain'd of the Quality of it.

As to the Drying of Beef and Pork, the Design must be to make the same Quantity of Nourishment lighter of Carriage for Marching or Ranging Parties. We therefore approve of it, and request your

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 393.

Honour would be pleased to give Directions to Col. Armstrong to cause a Quantity to be weigh'd out of the Casks, an Account taken of such Weight, the whole to be dry'd, and again weigh'd when thoroughly dry; and then distributed occasionally in Weights proportion'd to the Loss by Drying, for example, if one Fourth of the whole Weight be lost, then three Quarters of a Pound is to be given out instead of a Pound, and so in whatever other Proportion the Loss of Weight may be. For what is lost is only in the Watery part, the Nourishing Part all remaining after the Drying.

We send your Honour an Account of the Blankets that have been delivered to that Battalion, by which it will appear they have been more than fully supplied. When they return'd from Kittanning, the Demand was for 300 supposed to be lost; they were immediately sent. Then 60 more were demanded, Those also were sent. Now 40 more are required, these are not sent. Because we find by our Accounts they cannot be wanted, unless the Men have been suffered to sell them: In which case we think the Officers should see them supplied at their or the mens' Expence.

We are preparing an Account of the Provisions that Battalion has consumed, by which your Honour will perceive that we have some Reason to be dissatisfied with the Conduct of the Officers in that Respect. We know not what Col. Armstrong means by the sundry Instances of our taking Umbrage at his Conduct, and shall enter into no Disputes with him, having on many Accounts a Respect for him and his Officers. But this we must remark, that for the Defence of their County all the Men, Arms and Ammunition have been allowed that they could desire; that the Officers were appointed as well as the Men taken into pay from among themselves; that the Contractors were reputable Inhabitants of their own County, with whom we had no connection; that we have no interest directly nor indirectly in the Contract; that the Provisions being bought in their County the Money of course center'd among them; that we have endeavoured on all occasions to have that Battalion well supplied in the same Manner, and on the same Terms with the other Troops of the Province; but so it happens that tho' we have given satisfaction every where else, we are perpetually teiz'd with Complaints from that Quarter, and from thence only. No Officers of that Battalion that we know of are waiting in Town for the Settlement of their Accounts: The Accounts of the others we shall settle as fast as possible.

We are, with the utmost Respect your Honours

Most obedient

Humble Servants

WM. MASTERS,  
B. FRANKLIN,

JOHN MIFFLIN,  
JOS. FOX,

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Wm. Denny Esqr.



An Account of Blankets sent to the W. Side of Sasqua at diff times.

1755,

Dec. 23, George Croghan had 16 Picces which make 240 Blankets, 1756,

June 24, Col. Armstrong had 3 Pieces which make 45 "

July 10, Col. Armstrong had 3 Pieces which make 45 "

Aug. 31, Col. Armstrong had 3 Pieces which make 45 "

Sept. 28, Col. Armstrong had 15 Pieces (20 in a P'e) 300 "

Decr. 8, Col. Armstrong had 4 Pieces (15 in a P'e) 60 "

Besides which, George Stevenson charges for Steel, 40 "

Total, 775

Dec. 16, Sent by Andrew Cox, one Box of Medicines, for the Use of Col. A's Battalion.

Jan. 5, Sent by Rob<sup>t</sup> Amos, 850 Pounds of Lead, 400 Pounds Powder, 1000 Flints, 4 Water Engines, 17 Brass-kettes, 4 Hour Glasses, 6 Tin & 2 Horn Lanthorns, which were delivered to Col. Armstrong.

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WILLIAM PITT TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Whitehall, 4th Feb., 1757.

Sir,

The King, having nothing more at heart than the Preservation of his good Subjects and Colonies of North America, has come to a Resolution of acting with the greatest Vigour in those parts, the ensuing Campaign; and all necessary Preparations are making, for sending a considerable Reinforcement of Troops, together with a strong Squadron of Ships for that Purpose; and in order to act offensively against the French in Canada.

It is His Majesty's Pleasure, that you should forthwith call together your Council & Assembly, & press them in the strongest manner to raise, with the utmost Expedition, as large a Number of Provincial Forces, as may be, for the Service of the ensuing Campaign, over & above what they shall judge necessary for the immediate Defence of their own Province, and that the Troops, so raised, do act in such Parts, as the Earl of Loudoun, or the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces for the time being, shall judge most conducive to the Service in General: and the King doubts not, but that the several Provinces, truly sensible of His paternal Care in sending so large a Force for their Security, will exert their utmost Endeavours to second & strengthen such offensive Operations against the French, as the Earl of Loudoun, or the Commander in Chief for the time

being, shall judge expedient; and will not clogg the Enlistments of the Men, or the raising of the Money for their Pay, &c<sup>r</sup>., with such Limitations, as have been hitherto found to render their Service difficult & ineffectual; and as a further Encouragement, I am to acquaint you, that the raising of the Men, their Pay, Arms, and cloathing will be all that will be required for this Campaign, on the Part of the several Provinces; Measures having been already taken for laying up Magazines of Stores; and Provisions of all Kinds at the Expence of the Crown.

I cannot too strongly recommend it to you, to use all your Influence with your Council & Assembly, for the punctual & immediate Execution of these His Majesty's Commands.

I am likewise to acquaint you that the Earl of Loudoun is directed to send forthwith to Virginia a Battalion of regular Forces, to be employed, as the Exigency shall require, for the Succour & Defence of the said Province of Virginia, South Carolina, or any other of the Southern Colonies.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble servant,

W. PITT.\*

Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Pennsylvania.

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WILLIAM PITT TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Whitehall, 19th Feb., 1757.

Sir,

Having in my Letter of the 4th<sup>th</sup> Inst. informed you, that it was the King's Intention to send a strong Squadron of Ships of War to North America, I am now to acquaint you, that His Majesty has been pleased to appoint Rear Admiral Holburne to command the said Squadron, & it is the King's Pleasure, that, in Case any Naval Assistance shall be wanted for the protection of your Government, you should apply for the same to the said Rear Admiral, or to the Commander in Chief, for the time being, of His Majesty's Ships in those Seas, who will send you such assistance, as he may be able to do, consistently with the Service, with which he is charged by His Majesty's Instructions, and you will regularly communicate to the said Commander all such Intelligence, as shall come to your Knowledge, concerning the Arrival of any Ships of War, or Vessels having

\* See Colon Rec. Vol. VII., p. 564.

† See above.



warlike Stores on Board, & likewise all such Advices, as may concern their motions & Destination, or may, in any manner, relate to that part of his Majesty's Service, with which the Commanders of the King's Ships should be acquainted; and for the better Execution of the Orders sent you in this Letter, you will be diligent in employing proper Persons & Vessels, not only to procure you the earliest Intelligence, but likewise to be dispatched, from time to time, to the said Commander of his Majesty's Ships, with such accounts as you shall have Occasion to communicate to him.

It is also His Majesty's further Pleasure, that you should use all legal Methods, whenever the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Ships shall apply to you, to raise such a Number of Seamen, from time to time, as shall be wanted to recruit the Ships in North America.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

W. PITT.\*

Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Pennsylvania.

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SECR<sup>y</sup> POWNALL TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Whitehall, March 7, 1757.

Sir,

I am directed by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations to send you the inclosed Act, passed in the present Session of Parliament, intituled,

An Act to prohibit for a limited time the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, Flour, Bread, Biscut, Starch, Beef, Pork, Bacon, and other Victual, (except Fish & Roots and Rice, to be exported to any part of Europe southward of Cape Finisterre,) from His Majesty's Colonies and Plantations in America, unless to Great Britain or Ireland, or to some of the said Colonies and Plantations, and to permit the Importation of Corn and Flour into Great Britain and Ireland in neutral Ships; and to allow the Exportation of Wheat, Barley, Oats, Meal and Flour from Great Britain to the Isle of Man, for the use of the Inhabitants there.

I am, Sir,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup>,  
humble Servant,

JOHN POWNALL.†

William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Pennsylvania.

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 564.

† "Received by Express from Gov. De Lancey, 8 July, 1757. Answered 8 December, —."

## EXTRACTED FROM GOVERNOR BELCHER'S SPEECH, 1757.

Of the 15 of March, to the General Assembly of New Jersey.

"Since our last meeting, I received a Letter from the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr. Denny, Governour of Pennsylvania, dated Decem<sup>r</sup>. 16, 1756,\* with a Copy of a Treaty of Peace he has concluded with the Delaware and other Indians, the same I shall order to be delivered, wherein you will find mention made several Times of this Province, which matter you will consider, and act therein as may be judged for the Service of this Province."

## The Answer of the Assembly.

"The present Prospect of Indian Affairs in the neighbouring Government of Pennsylvania, cannot but afford a real Pleasure to every Person acquainted with the late Outrages; we have never since the Surrender of the Proprietary Governments been much concerned with Indian Affairs, nor do we know that they have any Reason to complain of this Province, nevertheless that nothing may be justly laid to our Charge respecting either the Promises given at the late Treaty, or such other Acts of Justice or Kindness as may be due to or necessary for them; we have by the Bill passt at this Session, taken such measures as appear to us the best calculated to be of real Advantage to them, and we hope the Expedient will also prove useful to many of the other Inhabitants."

## A MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE ASSEMBLY, 1757.

Gentlemen,

I yesterday received Intelligence from a Number of our Friendly Indians, lately arrived at Harris's Ferry, to treat with this Government, that Eight Hundred French and Indians are now on their March to attack Fort Augusta. I am likewise well informed, that the Garrison there, as well as the greatest Part of the Provincial Forces, having near Six Months Pay in Arrear to them, refuse to do further Duty; and are determined to leave the Service, unless speedy Provision is made for their Payment and future Support. The Consequence of this will be not only the Loss of that important Fortress, but the Province being without a Militia, will be left entirely naked and defenceless, and so become an easy Conquest to the Enemy.

\* Gov. Denny's letter of this date does not appear, but Gov. Belcher's answer is printed in Colon. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 886. See also p. 467.

† "Laid before Council, March 15, 1757." No minute of that date.



I am still of Opinion that the Bill, Entitled "A Supplement to the Act, Entitled an Act for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's Use, and for Striking Fifty-Five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same." And for granting to His Majesty the additional Sum of "One Hundred Thousand Pounds," is unequal and unjust, and nothing but the pressing Exigency shou'd induce me to give my Assent to it; But as you are determined to adhere to it at all Events, and are pleased to tell me in your last Message that it must pass without Amendment or Alteration, or the Forces must be disbanded, I chuse rather to comply with your Terms, and pass it as it is, than involve the Province in the Ruin that must otherwise inevitably attend it.

*Indorsed,*

22 March, 1757. Intended Message from the Governor to ye Assembly, approv'd by ye Governor, but not sent by the Advice of Governor Dinwiddie, and instead thereof ye verbal Message of this Date was sent.\*

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MAJOR BURD'S PROPOSAL FOR PROTECTION, 1757.

A Proposition for the better securing the Province of Pennsylvania from the Inroads of the Indians, and finding them Employment at Home in their own Country, to prevent them from coming abroad to seek it.

With some few reasons why our Present Situation can never be a Defenceable one, against such an Enemy;

As the Province of Pennsylvania has at present Thirteen Hundred Soldiers in their Pay, viz:

Coll. Clapham's Regiment of	400
Lieut. Coll. Armstrong's Battalion,	400
Lieut. Coll. Wyser's Battalion,	500

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1300 Men.

Suppose the Western Battalion should Garrison Fort Littleton (only) and that, that Fort should have always Stores of all kinds sufficient, or rather more than sufficient, for 400 men for six months, that the Western Battalion should have Three Field Officers, 100 Men under the Command of one of The Field Officers should always be in the Fort, & the other 300 with two Field Officers should be Perpetually employ'd against the Enemy in their own Country, as the Coll. of said Battalion should Order.

\* Colon. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 458.

It would be necessary that there should be a Constant & regular Correspondence between Col. Clapham, Lieut. Coll. Armstrong & Lieut. Col. Wyser, and that they should Endeavour as far as in their Power for good Intelligence.

Each of these Colonels should have it in their Power to Employ from time to time, and as often as they thought Necessary, Persons Properly Qualified to go into the Enemy's Country in quest of Intelligence, who should have Equivalent Rewards regularly paid them, in proportion to the service they do & the Risques they run in obtaining their Intelligence (even tho' Soldiers in the Service) as such Encouragements will certainly Produce good Effects, which intelligence being Communicated from time to time, by each to the other, there would be a great probability of their Judgment being right at all Times, where to strick a blow to advantage.

Col. Clapham's Regiment should Garrison Fort Augusta, and that 300 men of said Regiment should Remain in that Fort with one Field Officer. I mention 300 men at this place because it is a large Fort, and a place of more Importance than Fort Littleton.

That Coll. Clapham's Regiment should be Augmented by Draughts from the Eastern Battalion to 500 Men, an account of the 300 being left to Garrison Fort Augusta and should have 3 Field Officers.

That the remaining 200 of this Regiment & 2 of the Field Officers should be employ'd in the same manner as the Western Battalion.

At Fort Augusta there should always be Stores for six months at least for 500 men.

A Strong Fort should be Built at Eastown, where Lieut. Coll. Wyser's Battalion should be stationed with six months Stores in said Fort for 400 men; this Battalion should likewise have 3 Field Officers.

100 men and one Field Officer should be always in the Fort at Eastown, and the remaining 300 men & 2 Field Officers of that Battalion should be employed as that of Colonel Clapham's & Lieut. Col. Armstrong's.

If these Troops was disposed of in this Manner the Two Battalions would be at the Extremitys of the Present Inhabited Frontiers of this Province, and the Regiment in the Center, at pretty nigh Equal Distances from each other, and were they assiduious in the Noble Cause in which they are engaged, they might give seasonable Intelligence to each other, which might enable one, or other, of them to distress the Enemy, and as each of these Colonels is Supposed to have full power to strick the Enemy where they best can, each of the Lieut. Colonels would have 300 men and 2 Field Officers to Conduct any Enterprize they thought proper to undertake, and Coll. Clapham 200 men, and if at any time they Judged it most for the Benefit of the Service, they might unite two, or all their Bodies, in which Case they would have a little Army of 5 or 600 men and 4 Field Officers, or 800 men and 6 Field Officers, which would be sufficient to find the Indians in Employment Enough, and perhaps



more than enough, in their own Country & Prevent them from the fatigue of marching into this Province in quest of English to fight.

I would presume to offer a few Reasons why the same number of Troops (as they are at Present disposed of) Cannot be of the like service in Defending this Province.

The Troops at present are Divided in small Bodies at a Considerable Distance from one another, & seemingly Independent of each other, they have no Intercourse or Connection one with the other, as for giving Intelligence to each Other (which is a most material thing) it never has as yet, I believe, been once thought off, or at least I may say with safety it has rarely been practised.

The Troops being disposed of in Companies of 50 men, each Company to Garrison a Fort, which Forts if at any Time attack'd their Garrisons are Barely sufficient to Defend them, for which reason they can be of no service to the Country around them, as they cannot come to the assistance of the people, their Garrison being so small without exposing their Fort, and if they should attempt to make a sally, and not meet with success, the Consequence might be, the Fort falling a prey to the Enemy.

But suppose all these Forts should continue in possession of the English, it would be only Defending so much ground as each Fort stood upon; as there is none of them that Defend Rivers, Roads or Passes, by which we could be greatly annoy'd by a Regular Army (Except Fort Augusta & Fort Littleton) as to Indians, every place is a Pass to them, and we cannot pretend to stop their marches by Guarding Passes.

The advantage I would propose from the Fort at Eastown; it would Guard the River Delaware, preserve Eastown from being Destroy'd & serve for a place of Retreat to ye Eastern Battalion, & where they could at all Times be supply'd with every Necessary.

As our Soldiers are not equal to Indians in the Woods, I think it would be a great assistant to them were they supplied with a green shirt, a green Jacket, a green Blankett, and a green Cloth Capp; as the Summer is the chief time of Action, at which season of the Year the woods being very thick of green leaves, the Indians can conceal themselves in time of action much better than we can, but our being dressed intirely in green, would be of great Service to us and would prevent in some measure our Partys from being Discover'd upon a march, which would likewise be of Use.

Was the Disposition & Clothing, &c., of the Troops of this Province as before mentioned, they would in some measure have the same advantage over the Indians, that they have had all along over us; they could go to places where they would be certain of finding them, and in their Turn lay the same snares to Trapan them, that they now do for us in our Country. When the Indians come to attack us in this Province it has been their General Practice to proceed as follows:

They come within a little way of that part of the Inhabitants they

Intend to strick, and encamp in the most remote place they can find to be quite free from discovery, the next Day they send one, or sometimes two (and so in proportion to their party) of the Nimblest Young fellows down into they Inhabitants to different places, to view the situation of the Houses, the number of people at Each House, the places the People most frequent, & to observe at each House where there is most men, or women. To Accomplish this they will lay about a House some days & nights, watching like a wolf, and seldom return to the party without carrying very particular Intelligence, then as soon as all the Spies return, its determined to march in the night in small parties of 2, 3, 4 or 5 in a party, each party having a House allotted to them to attack, ye strength of the party being calculated more than sufficient for the purpose Intended, they arrive at their differ destinations long before day, and knowing exactly the situation of the family and the Number they have to engage, they make their attack about break of Day in the morning to the best Advantage, and seldom fail to kill, and make prisoners the whole Family, as the people know nothing of the matter untill they are thus labrynth'd, it's agreed that the moment Each party has Executed their part, they retreat with their Prisoners and Scalps to the remote place of Rendezvouz they left the night before, by this means they are instantly assembled by different roads, marching in a Body from thence directly for Ohio all that day, and perhaps the next night before they Halt, if they are under any apprehensions of being discovered and persued. Perhaps at some of these Houses thus attackt, some of the people may be fortunate enough to Escape, the Indians not discovering them by some accident or other, as soon as the Indians are gone they allarm the Forts & Country around, then Detachment from the Fort with a Body of the Country proposes to pursue the Enemy, all, or at least chief part of the Day, is spent in Assembling, and consulting, and at last it is concluded to pursue, but the Indians having 8 or 10 Hours start of them they return much fatigued finding it Impracticable to overtake the Enemy, and are obliged to put up with their loss.

Upon this the chief parts of the remaining Inhabit<sup>ts</sup> most adjacent to the place where this affair happens flys and leaves their Habitations and all that they have to depend upon for support for their Families, and some few perhaps determine to stay by their living, choosing, rather to take the chance of dying by the Hand of the Enemy than starve with Hunger by leaving their all Behind, those must be constantly on the watch, and Can't apply themselves to any Industry, but live as long as they can upon what they have already got; the Indians avoid coming nigh that place for some time, & will make their next attack in the same manner at a Considerable distance from thence, where the people are secure and not thinking much about danger, by and by the People that fled from the first place attacked hearing of no late Encroachments on that Quarter, & being obliged thro' Necessity will return to their Habitations again,



and live in their former security as if nothing had happened, & then it will be Time, and the Indians will give them the second stroke with as much success as the first, & in this manner have we of the Province of Pennsylvania been Embarrassed & had our Limbs lop't off, and our once flourishing Country greatly laid waste.

I Introduce the method the Indians have Taken to destroy us, to prove the advantage that would Accrue to this Province and the cause In general our Marching into the Indian Country as here proposed; but let it be observed it would not be prudent in us to march into their Country in the same manner they do into ours, that is, we should never begin a march without good Intelligence for these reasons, the Indians know our Country well, mean the Delawares, Shawnese, Mingos, Muncys & Nanticocks, we know nothing of all theirs, we are thick settled and continue at our settlements, they are not, nor don't Continue at their Settlements, & therefore more difficult to find them, and quite uncertain but by fresh Intelligence they are more hardy, and can suffer more Fatigue, and provide themselves better in the woods with Provisions than we can. This may proceed from Nature, or Custom, or perhaps both, if from Nature, solely, we shall never attain these necessary Qualifications for Indian Fighting, but if from Custom, it is to be hoped in Time we shall become good Soldiers in this way, & prove a Check to this Barbarous Banditti.

It may be thought that we can proceed as we are at present situated to destroy their Towns in the same manner that Lieut. Colonel Armstrong did the Kittanning. This was a Noble undertaking, & Judiciously Executed, but to this I would answer, that this Glorious Enterprize of Lieut. Col. Armstrong's was quite an unexpected thing to the Indians, and as they are a very cunning Indefatigable People, it will put them more upon their guard for the future, and by our Troops being constantly employed amongst them at different places at the same time, if we should be sometimes Discovered (as we undoubtedly will) and fail of an intention in one Quarter, it will produce some good Effects in another, and by this means they never would know where to provide against us, which is a paralell case with us at Present, & will remain so, unless we can remove the Seat of War, by carrying it into the Indian Country, which cannot be done by one Body, unless it is a powerfull one, as we will be discovered in our march 4 Times in 5, & if Discovered, and a small Body they will so Counteract us that we shall be neither to Execute our design, nor retreat, and if there should be a Succesion of this bad Fortune, it would be of Very bad Consequence, it would render it a Difficult matter to persuade Troops with success in that Country.

It is presumed that all the Troops in the Pay of the Province of Pennsylvania (to answer this Purpose) are to be Enlisted for life, as all the King's Troops are, otherwise this end can never be attained, as they will be continually once a year Composed of Recruits.

Another bad Tendency enlisting soldiers for a short Time will

have, that much time will be lost in Recruiting, and in the Interim between their being free & replacing them again, by Recruits (which are always Esteemed Inferior to old Disciplined Soldiers) I say in this Intrin the Province will be left quite Defenceless, being Intirely left without Soldiers, & should the Enemy take the advantage of this, they might overrun the Province without opposition, as we have no Militia.

When the Troops are fitted up again with Recruits before they properly know themselves to be Soldiers, the Times for which they Inlisted is nigh Expiring, & they grow Indifferent whether they do their Duty or not, if they can deceive their officers & Escape punishment, their Freedom engrossing more of their mind than their Duty as Soldiers.

I hope these few thoughts will be accepted as coming from a Person who has nothing so much at Heart as the Welfare of the Province of Pennsylvania, if they are of any Service it's well, if not let the Author's Zeal Opoligize for the attempt, and Pardon his Presumption.

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WILLIAM PARSONS TO RICHARD PETERS, 1757.

Sir,

In my Letter of this Day to the Governor is enclosed a Letter from Capt. Orndt, at Fort Allen, of the 31st last past,\* wherein the Captain informs of the Arrival of Teedyuscung's two Sons, and his Brother Capt. Harris, with other Indians to the number of 50, men, women and children, who all intend to stay about the Fort till Teedyuscung comes himself, w<sup>th</sup> his Company, which probably will be very soon.

It would be a very great Ease to me, and, I believe, better for the Indians & the province, if Orders were given for their immediate March, as soon as Teedyuscung comes with his Company, thro' Bethlehem to Philad<sup>a</sup>.

Last week I was obliged to send to Philad<sup>a</sup> Market for a little Motton, not having seen any at Easton since the last Treaty; neither have I any Person in my House that knows how to dress it when it comes to Hand. This week I propose to move into my new House. I hope his Hon<sup>r</sup> will not command me to attend the Indians to Philadelphia.

I am Sir,

your obedient,  
humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

Easton, April the 3d, 1757.

R<sup>d</sup>. Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Directed.*—To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

\* See it, Colon Rec. Vol. VII. p. 474.

GOV. DENNY'S ORDER TO SHERIFF OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY,  
1757.

Pennsylvania, ss.

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware. To the Sheriff of Cumberland County Greeting. Whereas it having been represented to me that two Great Guns or Cannon were in the Custody and Possession of a Certain Benjamin Chambers at his Dwelling House on the Western Frontier of this Province in the said County of Cumberland, Where they did lie exposed to his Majesty's Enemies who by taking Possession of them might thereby be the better enabled to annoy and Distress his said Majesty's Subjects in this Province, and to lay Siege to and reduce his Majesty's Forts. Therein moved by my Duty to my Sovereign, and a regard & concern for the safety of the People of this Province under my Command, care and Protection. I issued my Order in writing bearing date on or about the fourth day of February last past, directed to Lieutenant Colonel John Armstrong, thereby Commanding him to cause the said two Cannon to be removed from the dwelling House of the said Benjamin Chambers to Shippensburg or some other Fort under his Command as a place of safety, where they might be secure from falling into the hands of the Enemy. And Whereas it has been proved to my satisfaction that the said John Armstrong did send a party of his Majesty's Forces under the Command of Thomas Smallman, to remove the said Cannon accordingly, and that the said Benjamin Chambers with an intent to disturb the King's peace himself did assemble with divers other Persons unknown armed with Swords, Guns, and other Warlike weapons, and Riotously, Traitorously and Seditiously without any Lawful authority did oppose the March of the said Thomas Smallman and the other Forces under his Command, would not suffer them to execute my said order, and did not only refuse to deliver up the said Cannon, but did threaten to kill the said Thomas or any of the said Forces who should offer to take Possession of the said Cannon, and I have reason to believe that the said Benjamin Chambers is disaffected to his Majesty and his Government. You are therefore hereby strictly charged and commanded to take the Body of the said Benjamin Chambers, and bring him under a strong Guard before me the said William Denny, Esquire, at the City of Philadelphia, to answer the Premises and be dealt with according to Law, and all Officers Civil and Military, and others his Majesty's Subjects in this Province are hereby ordered and charged to be aiding and assisting to you therein. Hereof fail not, as you will answer the Contrary at your Peril, and for your so doing this Shall be your Warrant, Given under my Hand and Seal

at Arms at Philadelphia the fifth day of April, & Thirtieth Year of his Majesty's Reign.

WILLIAM DENNY.

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Gov DENNY TO WILLIAM PITT, 1757.

Philadelphia, 9 April, 1757.

Sir,

I am honoured with your Letters of the 4th Decr.,\* the 4th and 19th Feb., and beg leave to congratulate you on his Majesty's having been pleased to appoint you Secretary of State.

The two last Letters were laid before the Assembly with a Message to desire them to pay obedience to his Majesty's orders therein signified.

Their Conduct on this and all other occasions, during their long Sessions, is amply set forth in my Letter to the Proprietaries, a Copy of which is inclosed.

As the Assembly of this Province seem determined not to offer such a Militia Bill, as can be passed, I hope the Parliament will please to take it into Consideration, and lay such taxes on them as would be sufficient for their defence, either by the King's Troops, Regiments in the pay of the province, or both.

An Act of Parliament for establishing a Militia here is also necessary, which would have a good effect in some parts even now, and might be of general use hereafter.

It is true all means wou'd be attempted at present to render it ineffectual, tho' the Country is in such imminent danger.

I am Sir,

your most obedient,

& most humble servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

To the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esquire.

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII, p. 412.

## FROM GOV. DENNY TO PROPRIETARIES, 1757.

Sir,

Philadelphia, 9th April, 1757.

I now sit down to give You a regular Detail of what has passed since my last, When I consider this was wrote so long ago as the 4th November, I am afraid You will think me negligent, but really I cou'd have no Satisfaction in writing till I knew the Result of the Assembly in the several Articles laid before them, my Measures depending thereon, and this was delayed, tho' every day impatiently expected till the Embargo took Place, which deprived me of Opportunities.

I shall first begin with Indian Affairs. The Conference at Easton, where I was preparing to go at the Time of writing my last Letter, were carried on with all the Care and Dispatch possible, and Copies of the Minutes put on board the Packet on the 24th November, then ready to sail, but detained by Lord Loudoun till the latter End of December. These no doubt are long ago come to your Hands, and will have afforded You Satisfaction in every Article, except that of the Indian Complaints against the Proprietaries. It being frequently surmised to me that the Delaware Indians were uneasy on account of Injuries done them, both by this and the neighbouring Provinces in their Transactions with them for Lands, and they never wou'd be brought to make a firm and lasting Peace till these Uneasinesses were removed, I conceived it my Duty to press them to open themselves to me with the utmost Freedom on this head, promising them a fair Hearing and my best Endeavours to obtain for them a full Redress, if their Complaints shou'd appear to be just, and on doing it You see they have laid an heavy Charge on the Proprietaries.

Lieutenant Colonel Weiser, the Provincial Interpreter, declared in Council, the Commissioners being present, that the Indian, Pumpshire, Teedyuscung's Interpreter, inform'd him some White People in Town were perpetually putting Things into the Heads of the Indians respecting their pretended Complaints. I had at first charged Mr. Weiser and him not to interpret anything that should be said to the Indians without my Permission, and the Centries who were posted to guard them had Orders not to suffer any white People to speak to them. Yet, as almost all the Delawares speak English, and Teedyuscung We know does, he and some of the principal Indians went frequently to People's Houses, and might converse with whom they pleased. One morning in particular, the Delaware Chief, with One of his Counsellors and the Interpreter Pumpshire, were observed by Mr. Weiser to go into the House where some of the principal Philadelphia Quakers lodged, and telling Mr. Peters of it, he immediately went there and found it to be true, of which he informed me, and likewise made it public.

Mr. Peters at my Instance has given You a particular Relation of

what passed, and is in hopes to receive your Answer Time enough for his Conduct at the ensuing Treaty, where it is expected the Indians will endeavour to prove their Charges. In the mean Time a Committee of Council is appointed to examine the Indian Deeds, Treaties, Minutes of Council and Minutes of Property, their Examination will be reported to me in Council, from whence a proper Defence will be drawn against any Complaints that shall be made by the Indians.\*

Agreeable to your Request in One of your Letters to Mr. Peters, that whatever passes between this Government and the Indians may be instantly communicated to Sir William Johnson, either by me or him, I did not fail at my first coming to write to that Gentleman, informing him of my appointment to the Government of this Province, desiring his Assistance and Advice as to my Conduct in Indian Affairs, promising to give him particular Accounts of Intelligence, or any other Matters as they should occur, and requesting the same Favour on his Part. I had the honour of receiving a polite Answer from him, wherein he is pleased to assure me of his Correspondence, Assistance and Service. Since that Copies of the Indian Conferences at Easton, which were referred to him for his Approbation, were sent by me to Sir William Johnson, with a Letter on the Subject, which he was so good as to answer, approving what was then done, and recommending Mr. Croghan to me as the Person deputed by him, with the Approbation of Lord Loudoun, to negotiate Indian Affairs within this Province and elsewhere. His Commission and Instructions to Mr. Croghan were laid before the Council and Assembly, and Copies sent to You. In Pursuance of these Powers, Mr. Croghan dispatched in my name a Message to the Delaware Chief, Teedyuscung, pressing him to come here with all possible Expedition, that the Business with him might be finished Time enough to admit the Indians to join his Majesty's Forces at the Beginning of the Campaign. Other Messengers were sent to the Ohio to sound the Shawonese and Delawares in those Parts, and if found to be of a good disposition, then they were instructed to hint to them that if they would lay down the Hatchet and depute some of their principal Indians to the Treaty to be held in the Spring with Teedyuscung, they would not meet with a disagreeable Reception, or something to that Effect. Sir William, informed by Mr. Croghan of these Steps, & approving them, dispatched a Deputation to the Six Nations to attend and assist at the Treaty; tho' there were few at first setting out, yet in their Journey they encreased to above one hundred and fifty, and are now at Conestogoe under the Care of Mr. Croghan waiting for Teedyuscung. A Message is come from him informing me of his good Disposition and Intentions to treat, and bring with him a large Number of Indians, and desiring a Supply of Provisions on their Journey, which was complied with. He likewise gave me Intelligence that the French sent six of their People and four

\* Colon. Rec., Vol. VII., pp. 326, 354, 394, 399, 465, 681.

Indians to view the Fort at Shamokin, and that they were return'd with Two Scalps, which they said were Scalps of Two of the Out Centinels of Fort Augusta. True it is that Two were killed and scalped, but by what Indians it was never discovered, till this Account came from Teedyuscung.

Since my Arrival here I have met with various Attempts to impose upon me, One very remarkable Push was made at me by Friends at Easton, against which I was upon my Guard. Tho' none of the Council, except the Secretary and Mr. Logan, a Quaker, went with me to the Treaty, which was not right as I was a perfect stranger.

You will see in the Minutes of the Indian Conferences, that Teedyuscung was followed by a Number of Indians from Diahogo, who came within Six or Seven Miles of Fort Allen, but wou'd come no further. They had heard Stories as if the Government had had Designs against Teedyuscung and the Indians with him, and it was thought staid behind waiting to see what Reception he should find. These, Teedyuscung after he saw how kindly the Governor behav'd to him, desir'd might be invited to proceed to Easton and join in the Treaty, and proposed the sending a Messenger to them with a String of Wampum from Each of Us. The Quakers, to shew their Importance, wanted to send a third String in their own Name, and Application was made to me that such a String might be sent along with those of mine and Teedyuscung's. I resented this in a Body of Men, who had no more Pretensions than any other religious Society to concern themselves in a Matter of Government, and positively refused it. It was then said Teedyuscung desired it, I said I had Interest enough with Teedyuscung to get him to waive it, and wou'd take it upon me to make him perfectly easy. Finding myself treated in this manner, and observing great Numbers of Friends in Town, I sent for Mr. Wilson and Hunt, the London Friends, told them of this unprecedented Step in the Quakers, and declar'd they ought not nor shou'd be considered by me in a different Light from Churchmen, Dissenters, Moravians, or any other religious Society. None of these offered to meddle in this or any other Treaty, and they had certainly as good Pretensions to do it as Friends. This being a Matter of Government in which no private Society had any Right to concern themselves. It was very observable that great Numbers were in Town of their particular Society, more than all the rest put together.

Having thrown together all that occurs on the Subject of Indians, I shall now go on to mention my Proceedings with the Assembly. It gave me no small concern to think that the public Business was interrupted by my Journey to Easton. I hoped however that upon my Return the Assembly wou'd not fail to dispatch the sundry Things laid before them, and it looked as if they were really inclin'd to do it by sending me a Message soon after my Return, requesting me to lay before 'em what Instructions I might have relating to Laws,

that they might not lose Time in preparing Bills, which by my Instructions I could not pass. Finding only the 44th Instruction to be of a public Nature, I forthwith sent them a Copy of it, with an Assurance that I had no other which cou'd affect any of their Deliberations. The first Business that came on was the Affair of Quarters. Lord Loudoun in a Letter of 22d September, which was laid before the House at their first Meeting, demanded of this Province to make Provision for Quarters and the Necessaries allowed in them; and by a subsequent Letter of the 28th October, informed me that he shou'd send One Battallion of the Royal Americans, and an Independent Company, to be quartered in this City, which coming to my Hands at Easton, cou'd not be laid before the House till the 24th November. This, however, gave Time enough to have a Bill passed and the Quarters settled before the March of the Troops, to which the House was pressed, but in vain; nor was any thing done till the Forces had actually begun their March, and an Officer was sent before to give Notice of it and to inspect the Quarters, imagining they were ready. The House, alarmed at their Approach, presented me a Bill extending the Sections relating to Quarters, in the Act for punishing Mutiny and Desertion, &c. This Act of Parliament You know affects only Public Houses, and is indeed calculated for Times of Peace, even in England. Before I wou'd enter upon the Consideration of the Bill, I sent to the Mayor, and ordered him to cause an exact Account to be taken of the public Houses within this City, and what Number of Quarters cou'd be furnished by them. Upon which he issued his Precepts to the Constables of each Ward to inspect every public House; and on receiving their Return, I examined it, the Mayor and Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tulliken being present. Finding the Return not so exactly made as to be depened on, I desired those Gentlemen wou'd visit every public House themselves in order to be satisfied of the real State of the Quarters; and well it was I gave this Order, for they discovered that the Constables Returns were partial, false, and made at the Instance of the Tavern-keepers, who imagined they should be allowed a Shilling a day for every Soldier, as they had been for every Recruit.

On reading the twenty-fourth Section of the Act of Parliament at large, the Conduct of the Assembly was detected, for by extending the Beginning of this Section, the present Bill was seen to be the very same in Effect with the old Law repealed by the King, and therefore the Bill was return'd with a Negative, and a Message setting forth this Imposition. The House, apprehensive of the bad Consequences of any further Delay, left out the Part objected to. Notwithstanding, I was satisfied that Quarters could not be provided under this Act sufficient for the Number of Troops expected here, yet the Bill was good as far as it would go, and besides established quartering of Troops by Law throughout the Province. I therefore passed it, and recommending at the same Time a further Provision of Quarters to supply the Deficiency of the public Houses.

In the mean time, Lieutenant Colonel Bouquet, being made acquainted by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Tulliken with the Difficulties occurring about the Soldiers Quarters, hastened to Town, exceedingly displeased. As there was a new Provincial Hospital sufficient to hold Five Hundred Men, with the Proportion of Officers, just finished tho' not used; at his pressing Instance I applied for it, as what wou'd help Us at once out of all our Difficulties, and had good Hopes given me of succeeding, tho' in the End I was refused. I then made Application to the Mayor to desire the Corporation wou'd assist in providing Quarters by hiring empty Houses, or by any other means to prevent if possible quartering on private Houses. My Request was politely refused, the Corporation not having Funds sufficient to be at so much Expence. During these Transactions, a very deep Snow fell, succeeded by a sharp Frost. In this severe Weather the Troops marched into Town, the Small Pox raging in every Part, and were crowded into public Houses, where they suffered extreme Hardships and caught the Infection. The Surgeons declared every House would be an Hospital, unless the sick were removed into one Place, and those who were well less crowded and better accommodated. After all the Pains taken by the Mayor and Magistrates, it appeared by the Return that Quarters were wanting for one hundred and twenty-four private Men. These distressed Circumstances of the Troops I repeatedly laid before House, who nevertheless suffered the Men to lye in this miserable Condition.

Lieutenant Col. Bouquet having met with nothing but Disappointments, and more Men falling sick every day, demanded my Warrant. On the Mayor's refusing to Act, I sent for the High Sheriff, acquainting him with Colonel Bouquet's Demand, and assured him a Warrant to provide sufficient Quarters, for the King's Troops wou'd be delivered to Col. Bouquet, directed to him, to which he was to yield Obedience; charging him to take particular Care that the Inhabitants were distressed as little as possible in the manner of quartering. This Measure was intended to hasten the Resolutions of the House on this important Affair, which would admit of no further Delay. The Warrant was accordingly delivered, in the presence of the Sheriff, to the Commanding Officer, with a Blank for the Number of Men who wanted Quarters, and he was to send it to me to have them inserted in case it was necessary to be executed. Early the next day the Sheriff waited on Col. Bouquet, and desired he might be trusted with the Writ for a short Time, in order to shew it to some of his Friends, who had great Influence on the Assembly, and might by their Petition prevent the Necessity of putting it into Execution, which wou'd have been very agreeable to all Parties. Instead of a Petition, the Writ itself was laid before the House in a clandestine manner, and very improperly by the Sheriff's Consent, which threw the House into a Ferment, and for the first Time since the Charter they sat all Saturday Afternoon and Sunday Morning, and drew up a long abusive Message, which they chose shou'd be



delivered by Two of the Members, as the People were going to Church, desiring withal a Conference for the final Settlement of the Matter, to which I readily agreed and appointed the next morning.

On Perusal of their Message I found it contained a long Narrative filled with Abuses, which I answered briefly, telling them these Proceedings shou'd be referred to the King's Ministers, and informing them that whilst they were consuming their Time in long Messages, sixty-two Beds were actually wanted for one hundred and twenty-four Men, who lay upon Straw, and Quarters for the Recruits who arrived every Day.

At the Conference, which was held in Council the Members of the House behaved with great Rudeness and Insolence, calling me a Bashaw &c., using many other expressions, not at all becoming them, I only answered that if they found Fault with me for doing my Duty in quartering the King's Troops in that very severe Season, they did me a great deal of Honour, and that, whatever might be the consequence I was determined to do my Duty. Immediately after the Conference, finding nothing was to be expected from the Assembly, I dispatched an Express to Lord Loudoun, with an account of all these Proceedings, who was pleased by the Return of the Messenger, to thank me for my steady and proper Conduct, offering to send me more Troops to enforce the Quarters, if the Assembly should still continue obstinate. The House having without my Privy or consent, presumed to adjourn for the Christmas Hollidays, notwithstanding the distressed condition and sickness of the soldiers who were raised and paid to defend them; His Lordship's Letter came to my Hands during this Adjournment. This obstinate persisting in an open Neglect of Humanity was the highest Instance I have ever met with of the Depravity of Human Nature. I had however another Resource, which was, to acquaint the Commissioners, that I had received a Letter from his Lordship, which obliged me to know if Col. Bouquet's Demand for Quarters &c., could be complied with, and to insist on a clear and precise answer before night, telling them that the Express waited to carry it to his Lordship. On this Letter the Commissioners met, and sent an answer, subscribed by all, that they would comply with Col. Boquets Demands, and provide Quarters and an Hospital, and all other Things, to his satisfaction. Thus this troublesome affair was at last settled, which might with a great deal of Ease have been done as well at first, and with a much better Grace.

The Assembly was Pleased immediately to print a partial Report of the conference without my Leave, or even acquainting me of their Intention, nor had they so much Decency and Regard to Justice as to compare the minutes with the Clerk of the Council.

On the 13th January, after having sat three compleat Calendar Months, the House presented me three Bills one for binding out & settling, &c., the French Neutrals. The Second for regulating the Provincial Officers and Soldiers, that is, putting them on the same *Footing with the King's Troops*, with a power given me to appoint

a Court Martial. And the Third for continuing the City Watch. All which were passed without any Hesitation or Objection. Still I heard nothing from them on the Article of Supplies, or the Militia, at length, on the 22d January, a Bill was sent to me for raising One Hundred Thousand Pounds for the King's Use, by a Tax on all Estates, Real and Personal, which on Perusal appeared to me as a Stranger, as well as to the Gentlemen of the Council, who have been so long experienced in the affairs of this Country, to be not only contrary to your particular Instructions, but, if there had been no Instructions at all, to common Equity and Justice. Desirous to avoid Disputes about the right of amending Money Bills, which had ever been allowed till lately, as appears by their own Minutes, instead of amending the Bill, I sent a short Message to the House, wherein I declared the Necessity I was under of refusing my assent to it, and pressed them to prepare a new Bill free from the Objections which so obviously lay against this; Instead of a Compliance, they thought proper to return me the Bill with a Remonstrance, demanding it of me as their Right, "to give my assent to it (and as it was a Money Bill without Alteration or Amendment) as I should answer to the "Crown for all the Consequences of my Refusal, at my peril." To this extreme Rudeness and Insolence I made no other Reply than still to refuse my assent to the Bill, and to tell the House I would have it copied in order to be laid before his Majesty with my Reasons for not passing it; and if the House desired an Exemplification under the Great Seal, they might have it upon Application.

Under this Disappointment the House proceeded to consider other Means of raising Supplies, and tho' many might have occurred to them, which I could agree to consistent with Honour and a Regard to Justice, yet it was easy to foresee that in such a Humour they would not offer me a proper Bill; at length they fell upon making a supplemental Bill on the Sixty Thousand Pounds Act already passed by his Majesty, their Pretence for this was, that it had obtained the Royal assent, which agreeable to the Preamble of the Instruction most probably would not have been given, if the Proprietors had not declined all Opposition on account of the Bills having issued, and the perillous Circumstances of the Province; so that what was meant by the Proprietaries, as a well timed instance of their Indulgence, was artfully turned against them, and the Law, tho' unjust, as being permitted to pass sub Silentio, was set up for a Precedent. In order to obviate this plausible Reason in Favour of the Bill, a Message was sent to set forth the grievances which would fall on particulars, in case it was to pass into a Law. This had no other Effect than to produce an abusive Report of a Committee of Assembly, which the House adopted, and returned the Bill with a verbal Message, conceived in their usual Strain, that "if I should continue to refuse my assent to the Bill as it then stood, they must refer it to me to pay the Forces or disband them, as I should judge I could best answer for my Conduct to his Majesty."

As soon as this troublesome Affair was ended, they presented to me a Bill to render the quartering Soldiers on the public Houses more equal, in which they laid a further Excise of two Pence  $\frac{3}{4}$  Gallon on Liquors sold by public Housekeepers, subject by Law to be billeted upon, which leaving out the Retailers of small Liquors did but make bad worse. The Injustice of this Bill I set forth in a Message, to which they paid no Regard; and tho' I was by no means convinced it was a good Bill, yet as it made some further Provisison for Quarters, and was of a short Duration, I was advised to pass it, which I did unwillingly, thinking it to be a partial Bill.

Having received a Letter from the Lords of Trade in January last, ordering Restraints to be laid on all Vessels bound to any other Port than such as belonged to his Majesty, I laid it before the House with a Message desiring a Bill might be prepared agreeably to the King's Orders signified in this Letter, as if there was not already matter enough of Debate, they presented me, a Bill confining the Restraint and Prohibition to America only, leaving Vessels at Liberty to sail to any Neutral Ports in Europe, and adhered to this partial Bill, in Opposition to my just Amendments, and against the express Directions of the Lords of Trade, who were on this occasion treated with Indecency in One of their Messages, which they likewise published in the Gazette.

Another Bill was likewise offered at the same Time to continue the Act now expired, for the more easy and speedy Recovery of Legacies As to this, I was informed by Mr. Hamilton and Mr. Peters You had made some just objections to it, as interfering with the Powers of Chancery, yet this being not a Time to raise new Disputes, the Council advised me to pass it, which I accordingly did.

On the Fourth of March an Express arrived in the Evening from Lord Loudoun, with Letters to me and the Southern Governors, requiring us to lay a general Embargo, and to take all imaginable care that it should be strictly observed. The Collector was instantly sent for, and served with an order in Form under the Great Seal, not to clear any Vessel, and desired forthwith to send a List of all the Vessels in Port, particularly those who had got their Clearances. The next Day I conferred with Col. Stanwix, and gave orders to the Officer who commanded at the Fort not to suffer any Vessels to pass. I sent a Message to the House, acquainting them with what had been done, and desiring such an Embargo might be laid by Law as would answer my Lord's Purposes. To this they have not yet vouchsafed to give me any answer.

In the Minutes of the Indian Conferences, You will find an Invitation made to the Indians to come and settle at Shamokin, with a Promise of having a Store of Goods to be sold to them at reasonable Rates, under the care of a person for whom the Government would be answerable. To enable me to discharge this Promise, and to put the Indian Trade, heretofore in the hands of Persons of no Character who had abused and defrauded the Indians, Upon a good Footing, it

was necessary a good Law should be carefully framed, and such an one I might reasonably have expected ; instead of this, the House sent a Bill the like to which I will venture to say was never offered in any Government. The Power of naming, commissionating and instructing the Agents to be employed in regulating the Trade, and even distributing the Presents to the Indians, and almost every thing else being lodged solely in the House or Committees of Assembly, without any Participation of the Governors and Council. Such a Bill I understood had been offered to the late Governor, whose amendments were read in Council, and being again considered and approved as necessary, reasonable and just, they were transcribed and sent with the Bill to the House, who instantly returned it with a Negative, and I as quickly sent it again with my peremptory Refusal.

Mr. Hockley no doubt has acquainted you with the ill Temper the House was in on my Refusing a Bill for striking the sum of £2840, the Remainder unpaid of your Gift of £5000. The Money was indeed particularly wanted at that Time, and could have been employed to very great advantage, in enabling me to send Lieutenant Col. Armstrong on a private Expedition, which could not be executed for want of such a sum.

One Bill more closes this tedious Account of the Proceedings of the Assembly except what was done with, or by advice of Lord Loudoun, which will be told more properly when I come to speak of my Transactions with his Lordship ; Common Sense and fatal Experience shews that in such a country as this, with so extended a Frontier, the proper Defence must be made by a well disciplined and well regulated Militia ; This tho the first in order and Consequence, was put off to the close of the Sessions, without Regard to my warm Recommendations of it in my Speech at the Opening of the Sessions, and to my repeated Applications during the Course of it. I proposed to the Council to have a good and proper Militia Bill carefully drawn, and to have sent it to the House early in their Sessions, but it was signified to me by them, that many of the new Assembly on the late change of members were well disposed, and might offer a better Bill of themselves, than they would approve, if sent by the Governor, of whom their Attachment to the People led them to entertain unreasonable Jealousies. On this Consideration I dropped the Motion and waited for the result of the Assembly's Deliberations on this important Subject, which as I said, they did not chuse to send me, till the Members were tired with their long Sessions, and impatient to go home, and notwithstanding that I was encouraged to believe they would have drawn up a good one, yet they offered me one even more anticonstitutional than their old Law repealed by the King. In short nothing could surpass this Undutifulness to his Majesty, and their indecency in offering such a Bill but my agreeing to pass it.

The several Messages that have passed between me and the Assembly in this long Session, and the exemplifications of the Laws, as well



as of the Bills that have been rejected, are sent in the General Wall Packet, which will sail soon.

The State of the Frontiers and the Forces come next to be considered. After Col. Armstrong's successful Expedition against the Kittanning, and the Conclusion of the Peace at Easton, the back Inhabitants enjoyed Rest from the Incursions of the Savages, and the poor People who were drove from their Plantations, generally returned to them. Straggling Parties of Indians may be always expected to do Mischief, but none has been done in any Part of this Province during the whole Winter that has come to my Knowledge, except that whilst Teedyuscung and his People were loitering on the Borders in his Return an House was attacked under the Blue Hills in Northampton County, one Man killed, a Girl of about eleven years carried off and a Woman missing; a little after this a Boy was killed and scalped on the Borders of Berks County, and another dangerously wounded, who made his escape, and declared he saw but Two Indians. Two of the Centries at Augusta were shot by foreign Indians in the Winter, who made off instantly, and tho pursued were not overtaken. Of this last Party of Indians, Teedyuscung as I said above, gave an account. In my last I mentioned that the Augusta Battalion were employed in building and carrying on the works at that Fort, their Duty and Labour very severe, even under these Circumstances of the Garrison, I ordered a strong Detachment under Col. Clapham towards the Ohio, to act offensively, and if possible destroy an Indian Town; but Intelligence arriving before these orders could be carried into Execution, that a large body of French and Indians was coming to besiege the Fort, they were obliged to lay the Expedition aside. This account proving false, Col. Clapham who was employed in finishing the Fort, sent out a Captain's Command to attack an Indian Town called Shingleclamouse, situate near the Head of the West Branch of Susquehannah, where was supposed to be a great Resort of Indians. Capt. Hambright entered the Town, found the Cabins all standing, but deserted by the Indians. Agreeably to his Orders he did not touch any thing, nor destroy the Town, in hopes the Indians would come to settle there again. This was the only Indian Town could be attacked; and We found by a second Expedition that they had returned, set their Town on Fire and were retired to Venango, situate where the River au Boef runs into the Ohio. Since the affair of Kittanning the Indians on this side the Ohio have mostly retired with their Wives and Children under the French Forts on that River.

The State of the Provincial Forces, a Subject the most disagreeable of all, still remains to be mentioned. The Thirty Thousand Pounds raised in September, were soon expended in discharging the Arrears due to the Forces, and for other Articles, at the Time that Bill passed; No Money remaining for the future Pay of the Soldiers and the supply Bill being kept back, another large Arrear was incurred, I suppose purposely to breed Discontent among the Forces, prevent Recruiting, and every Way encrease the public Confusion,

in order to oblige me to pass any Bill that should be presented. The Difficulties put upon me were, and still are, inconceivable on account of the Manner used here in enlisting into the service, which is in some Instances, for three Months in others for six, and in almost all only for a Year. This I wanted to alter from the very Beginning and gave the Officers Orders to recruit for no less Term than Three Years, or during the War. I declared from Time to Time to the Commissioners the Necessity of this Alteration, and their giving a large Bounty for every Recruit, but they still answered me, that they had no money for recruiting, and besides they were sure the Soldiers would be glad to stay in the Service, and reenlist. With this answer I was forced to acquiesce.

As in the Spring Parties of the Enemy Indians from the Ohio were expected to renew their Incursions, at the latter end of March I ordered Lieutenant Col. Armstrong to encamp with a Detachment consisting of Three Hundred Men near Rays Town, a well chosen Situation on this Side the Allegheny Hills, between Two Indian Roads, the only known Tract of the Indians to invade this Province. He had further Directions to employ Spies, and send out ranging Parties; by these Precautions the Inroads of the Indians might have been prevented, or their Retreat cut off, which would probably have hinderd future Incursions. For this Service, a few Horses, some Forage and a small Matter of Camp Equipage are wanting. I cannot prevail on the Commissioners to advance the necessary Supplies, so that I doubt this Expedition will miscarry for want of a trifling Expence.

Colonel Clapham gave me early Notice, that most of his Battalion was only enlisted for a year, which in several Instances is already expired, and in most will expire either in this or the next Month. That Gentleman, tired with the Discouragements perpetually given to the Service by the Commissioners, and with their particular Treatment of him, has resigned his Commission; and there never having been a Lieutenant Colonel appointed to that Battalion, Major Burd has now the Command at Augusta. The Works there could not be finished before the severe Season came on, but they will be soon compleated, if the Soldiers can be prevailed upon to continue in the Service, which I very much doubt. They have done a great deal, and ought to have Encouragement to do more, which it is not in my Power to give.

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Philadelphia, 10 April, 1757.

Sir,

I chuse to put what was done with Lord Loudoun into a separate Letter. After settling the Operations of the ensuing Campaign with the Eastern Governments, my Lord came here on the 14th March, and staid a Fortnight. He found the Governors of North Carolina, Virginia and Maryland, who had waited a long Time, im-

patient to enter upon Business. You will see by the Copies of the Minutes of the Conferences held with the Governors, the Result of the general Deliberations. These took up little Time in comparison of what was consumed in the consideration of the affairs of this infatuated Province, at which the Governors assisted. My Lord took true Pains to make himself Master of the Points in Controversy. Besides perusing the Bill and your Instructions, together with the Messages on both sides, his Lordship desired Mr. Dinwiddie, as having a long Experience in Business of this Nature, to study the main articles, and report his Opinion of them, which he did. I was at the same Time requested to put in writing all the Remarks, which in the opinion of the Council would lye against the Bill, or the Assembly's long Defence of it, to which as yet no Reply had been made, and likewise to set forth the utmost of what could be copceded to the Assembly on my Part. These were read with the answers made thereto on the Part of the Assembly, which were drawn up by Mr. Franklin, and delivered to my Lord; and then the whole was considered by his Lordship and the Governors. In the End, Mr. Franklin promised, that the Parts objected against, vizt., the loose Method of taxing, and the Number and Nomination of Assessors, should be rectified in another future Bill. These being by all thought unjust and oppressive. On this Declaration, and weighing the State of the Frontiers, together with the Necessity of immediate Supplies for the Preservation of the Province, his Lordship was pleased to write a Letter upon the Subject, advising me, rather than break up the Forces, to pass the Bill, tho' against my Instructions: and this being approved by the other Governors, was delivered to me to be laid before the Council for my Justification in passing the Bill. Whilst this was under his Lordship's Consideration, an Express arrived from Shamokin with an account of the Arrival of a Number of Six Nation Indians from Sir William Johnson, our known and hearty Friends, who informed the commanding officer, that a Body of French and Indians was making Canoes at the head of the West Branch of Susquehannah, with an Intent to come and attack the Fort. This caused his Lordship to hasten his advice, as well as myself to pass the Bill without any further Delay, that the money might be forthwith sent to pay off the long arrears due to the Soldiers, who might thereby be induced to reenlist, their Times being out. The mode of enlisting in Practice here has embarrassed all our Military System beyond Conception, some of the Soldiers being enlisted only for three Months, some for six Months and others for a year. The Times of the Garrison then expiring, or near it, I told my Lord there would not be a Soldier to defend the Place, in case the News proved true. My Lord ordered the Papers drawn up by Mr. Franklin to be copied, and gave them to me to consider, and in Confidence I send you those Copies for your own particular use.

*After finishing this main point, I took his Lordship's opinion on*

the Indian Trade Bill, and the Embargo Bill, in both which my Lord was clear the Assembly was extremely wrong. In the first his Lordship observed with the other Governors, that they had entirely excluded the King, and, his Majesty's Representative, the Governor, from having any Share in Indian Affairs; and in the other, they had disobeyed his Majesty's Commands signified in clear Terms by the Lords of Trade. I was in hopes they would have presented me the Militia Bill whilst my Lord was here, that I might have had his Lordship's Assistance in making the proper Amendments; but in this I was disappointed, for, knowing what sort of a Bill they had framed, it was, I am persuaded, detained on Purpose till my Lord was gone. His Lordship however was fully made acquainted with their Conduct and Sentiments on this Occasion, and has I hope represented it to the Ministry, and furnished them with a Copy of the Bill which I sent to my Lord with a Letter on the Subject.

The Defence of the Province was then taken into Consideration by his Lordship. After being made acquainted with the Face and Extent of the Frontier Country, and the State of the Three Battallions of the Provincial Forces, the following Disposition was agreed to: Col. Clapham & Lieutenant Colonels Weiser and Armstrong present, Four Forts only were to remain over Sasquehannah, viz., Lyttleton, Loudoun, Shippensburg and Carlisle, which were to be garrisoned by the Eight Companies of Col. Armstrong's Battallion, two in each Fort; This would allow large Patrols to be kept constantly marching between Fort and Fort, who were frequently to change their Rout, patrolling sometimes within and sometimes without the Forts. My Lord was so good as to say he would leave here Col. Stanwix with one half of the first Battallion of Royal Americans; and as he was to take Post in Cumberland County after the Forces were embarked for South Carolina, Col. Armstrong with a Detachment of two or three hundred Men was to encamp at Ray's Town, or Frank's Town; and from thence to order scouting and ranging Parties, or otherwise act offensively against the Enemy, as Circumstances should make it proper.

The River Sasquehannah by its Branches affording the French and Indians an easy Entrance into the Province, it was agreed that Four Hundred Men were necessary for the Defence of Fort Augusta, and that the Works should be forthwith compleated; That to preserve the Communication between the Inhabitants and this important Place, and for the Conveniency of Escorts and Transportation of Provisions and Ammunition, there should be one hundred in Garrison at Fort Halifax, and for the present Fifty at Hunter's Mill. These last were to be otherwise disposed of when the Magazine should be removed from Hunter's, which it was determined should be done as soon as possible, and the Fort there demolished.

The long Frontier between Sasquehannah and Delaware was to be defended by Col. Weiser's Battallion, and all the Forts reduced to three only. Forts Henry, Allen and Hamilton, in each of which

was to be a Garrison of One Hundred Men, the Remainder was to employed in ranging or marching, where the Attacks of the Indians shou'd make it necessary.

You will observe the Manner in which the Forces are mentioned in the supplemental Act, but notwithstanding this Alteration of the disposition made by my Lord, it was not thought proper to amend the Bill agreeable thereto, these Forces being in all Times and Circumstances subject to the Orders of his Majesty's General, or Those who shou'd have the Command in this Province, and to mention it, wou'd but have brought on a Dispute about the Right of amending Money Bills.

As the two hundred Men stipulated to be sent to South Carolina were to be draughted out of the Provincial Forces, You can easily perceive by the Account given of the State of those Forces that this Stipulation was understood by my Lord to be made on a Supposition, that all due Encouragement wou'd be given by the Commissioners, as well to induce the Men whose Times were out to re-enlist, as others to enter into the Service; in short, that all Methods wou'd be taken to get the full Complement of Fourteen Hundred, or otherwise the Men cou'd not be spared. Under these Circumstances I have repeatedly made very warm Applications to the Commissioners to allow the Officers and Men the same as is given in the King's Service, or by the neighbouring Province, but have not as yet been able to prevail with them to do any thing, and very much doubt if I shall be able to perform my Engagements to send those Forces off in Time.

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#### ACT FOR FORMING AND REGULATING THE MILITIA, 1757.

Be it carried to the Governor. An Act for forming and Regulating the Militia within this Province.

Whereas, in this Time of actual War with the French King and his Subjects, and his Savage Indian Allies, it is absolutely necessary for the Service of our most gracious Sovereign, the Defence and Security of this Colony, and the preservation of the Rights and Privileges of it's Inhabitants, that the Province be put into a proper Posture of Defence, and the Inhabitants thereof duly regulated, well armed and expertly Disciplined in the Military Art, whereby they may be enabled under the Favour and Assistance of Divine Providence to defend their Lives and Fortunes against the Hostile Invasion of his Majesties perfidious Enemies, to quell and suppress (2) any Intestine, Commotions, Rebellions, or Insurrections that may happen therein, and to preserve those invaluable Rights and Privileges which they are entituled to under the present Constitution and Form of Government.

Be it therefore enacted by the Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor, under the Honourable Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, Esquires, true and absolute Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Representatives of the Freemen of said Province in General Assembly met, and by the Authority of the same, That the Sheriff of each and every County of this Province by himself or his Deputy, shall, and he is hereby empowered *and* (3) required under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds within Fifteen Days after the Publication of this Act, to issue his Precept to the Constable of every Township, Burrough or Ward in his County, ordering and directing him within three Days after the Receipt of such Precept, to give Notice by publick Advertisements to the Freeholders of the Township, Burrough, or Ward wherein he resides, to meet together, on a certain Day, not less than Three nor more than Five Days, after such publick Notice given, at some convenient Place by him to be appointed and named in said Advertisement, and then, and there, betwixt the Hours of Ten in the Morning and four in the Afternoon, by Tickets in Writing make choice of one discreet and reputable Freeholder of the same Township, Burrough or Ward, to be an Assistant to him the said (4) Constable in performing the Duties required by this Act, who together with the said Assistant shall take down in Writing the Names and Surnames of every male person residing in the said Townships, Burroughs or Wards (Servants and Apprentices excepted) above the age of Seventeen and under Fifty-Five Years, noting against every Name to what Religious Society each Person belongs, especially such as are Papists, or reputed Papists; which said Lists the said Constables and their Assistants respectively shall, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, make out and Return to the Sheriff of the said County, who issued the Precept to him directed, within five Days after the said Assistant is chosen as aforesaid, and shall, upon Oath or Affirmation, declare the same to be a just and true Account to the best of their *knowledge*, (5) which said Oath or Affirmation the said Sheriff is hereby authorized and enjoined to administer. And the Sheriff of every County within this Province, by himself, or his Deputy, with such reputable Freeholders, as he shall call to his Assistance shall, and he is hereby enjoined and required under the Penalty of Fifty Pounds, within three Days after the said Lists shall come to his Hands, as aforesaid, to divide his County into Districts or Divisions, allotting so many adjacent Townships, Burroughs and Wards together, as they shall by the help of said Lists judge will furnish a Company of male persons capable of bearing Arms, consisting of not less than Sixty, nor exceeding an hundred men; exclusive of such Persons as are noted in the said Lists to belong to, or frequent those Religious Societies or Congregations, whose Tenets and Principles (6) are against bearing arms, and all Papists, and reputed Papists; *whereupon the said Sheriff, by himself or his Deputy*

shall immediately send his Order or Precept to the Constable and Assistants of every such district or divisions so made in his said County, directing them to give at least Two Days publick notice to the Freeholders of each District that they meet together in some convenient Place within the same, on the Day by him, the said Sheriff, to be warned and appointed, in the said Order or Precept, to choose Militia Officers. And the said Assistants or Constables of each District shall then and there attend, and be the Judges of the said Election, receive the Votes, appoint Clerks, if occasion be, and proceed to elect, by majority of votes, in the way of Ballot, a Captain, (7) Lieutenant and Ensign, and shall, on the close of the said Election, certify the same under their Hands and Seals to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being for his approbation, which Officers, so chosen, if approved and Commissioned by him, shall be the Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign of that District and Division according to their Commissions, Provided always that no Papist, or reputed Papist, shall be allowed or admitted to give his Vote for, or be chosen an Officer of the Militia, within any of the Districts, within this Province, and that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be chosen, certified or Commissionated as Captain of a Company unless he be possessed of a Freehold worth One Hundred and Fifty Pounds, or be otherwise worth within the Province, the Sum of Three hundred Pounds; nor as a Lieutenant, unless he be possessed of a Freehold worth One Hundred Pounds, or be otherwise worth, within the Province, the (8) Sum of Two Hundred Pounds; nor as an Ensign, unless he be possessed of a Freehold worth fifty Pounds, or otherwise worth, within the Province, the sum of One Hundred Pounds lawful Money of this Province, clear of all Incumbrances; nor shall any Person or Persons, within the several Counties of this Province, who shall have or keep any publick Inn, Tavern, Ale-House, Tippling House, Dram Shop, Victualing House, or public House of Entertainment, be chosen, certified or Commissionated as any of the Officers aforesaid, or as Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel or Major of any Regiment within this Province, but every such Person, in the said several Counties, are hereby declared to be disabled from holding or exercising, any such Offices during such their Business and Employment.

And (9) be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Captain within this Province, who shall be commissioned by Virtue of this Act, shall within Three Days after Receipt of his said Commission repair to the Sheriff of his County, and receive and take from him the List or Lists returned by the Constable or Constables of the Township, or Townships, Burroughs or Wards of his District or Division; and from thence, forthwith, make out a Muster Roll of all the Male Persons in the said District, from Seventeen to Fifty-five Years of Age such Persons noted in the said Lists, whose Tenets and Religious Principles are against bearing Arms, and all Papists and reputed Papists only excepted.

[*Rider.*] [And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That in Case of any Dispute concerning the age of any Person, the same shall be determined before any Magistrate of the County in which such Dispute shall arise, by the Oath or Affirmation of the Person whose age is in Question, or any other legal Proof or credible Witness.]

And be it enacted, That every of the Persons so as aforesaid enrolled, not conscientiously (10) scrupling the use of Arms, shall be sufficiently armed with One good Musket, Fuzee or other Fire-lock well fixed, a Cutlass, Bayonet or Tomhawk, a Cartouch Box filled with Twelve or more Cartridges of Powder, Twelve or more sizeable Bullets, and Three good Flints, and shall appear and attend in their proper Persons, with the Accoutrements, Arms and Ammunition aforesaid, in good order, on the first Mondays in the Months of June, August, November and March, at the place appointed by their respective Captains, or superior Officers, for Mustering their respective Companies; and on the second Monday in October, at the Place to be appointed by the Colonel for the Mustering of the Regiment, in Order to be taught and disciplined in the Military Exercise, and shall continue under Arms any Time (11) not exceeding Six Hours, on each of the Days aforesaid, and that every such Person so attending, whilst at Mus'ar and on Duty, shall execute and perform all their proper Services, and obey the just and reasonable Commands and Orders of their respective Officers, under the Penalty of any Sum not exceeding Five Shillings, nor less than One Shilling.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That every Person so enrolled, that does not belong to such Societies as conscientiously scruple the bearing of Arms, that shall not appear, at the Time, and places aforesaid, compleatly armed and accoutred as aforesaid to the satisfaction of his Superior Officers, who is hereby declared to be Judge thereof, shall forfeit and pay on Demand the Sum of Four Shillings for every such (12) Offence, to be paid to the Clerk of the Troop or Company to which he belongs, except in cases of Sickness or Imprisonment. And that the Fines and Forfeitures of every Young Man, above Seventeen and under Twenty One Years of Age, living with their Parents, incurred by Virtue of this Act, shall be paid by their Parents and recovered in manner herein after directed,

[*Rider.*] [And be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid That if the Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign, or any two of them shall adjudge any Person or Persons enrolled as aforesaid, and appearing on the Days of Muster hereinbefore appointed, to be incapable of Providing and furnishing him or themselves with the Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements required by this Act, every such Person, so appearing, shall be exempt from the Fines and Forfeitures imposed by Virtue of this Act, until such Arms, Ammunition and Accoutrements shall be provided for and delivered to him.

And that if the Commissioners of any County shall adjudge any such Person or Persons, who are exempted from attending on, or

performing, the Military Duties enjoined by this Act, incapable of paying the Sum of Twenty Shillings hereby ordered and directed to be paid by him or them, the said Commissioners are hereby enjoined and required to acquit and discharge every such Person or Persons from the same.]

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the Captain, Lieutenant and Ensign of every Troop or Company of the several Counties within this Province shall, and they are hereby empowered and required to chuse a Clerk, Serjeant and Corporal, for the said Company, which said Clerk shall give his Attendance with his Sword by his Side on every of the Muster Days aforesaid, call over *the* (18) Roll of the Company, and take Notice of the Persons who are absent on each of the said Muster Days, and return upon Oath a true List of the Absentees forthwith to his said Captain. And shall also, before the Troop or Company shall proceed to their Exercise, read distinctly, and with an audible Voice, at the Head of the Troop or Company, the Clauses of this Act, relative to the Duty of private men while under Arms, on the Days of Training, or in actual Service in Time of any Invasion.

And the said Clerks, Serjeants and Corporals so appointed shall, at the Times aforesaid, also discharge and perform all the Duties that respectively appertain to their Offices, and shall strictly obey the legal and reasonable Commands of their Superior Officers, under the (14) *Penalty* of any sum not exceeding Ten Shillings, nor less than Five Shillings.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the Captain or Commanding officer of every Troop or Company, shall deliver to the Colonel or Commanding officer of the Regiment to which he belongs, herein after directed to be chosen and appointed, in two Days after required so to do, a true and compleat Roll or List of all Persons belonging to his Troop or Company, under the Penalty of Five Pounds, and every such Colonel or Commanding Officer, shall forthwith, after the Receipt of such Roll or List, deliver or send the same (keeping a Copy thereof,) to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, under the Penalty of Twenty Pounds.

And be it enacted by the authority *aforesaid*, (15) That all and every of the officers and private men, being commissioned and enrolled as aforesaid, in the Militia of this Province, shall within Six Days after they are so commissioned and enrolled, be formed and divided into Regiments, in such manner as the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, shall order, direct, and appoint. And the said officers, within Ten Days after they shall be so as aforesaid formed into Regiments, shall meet, at such Time and Place as they or a Majority of them shall appoint, within the Limits of the several Districts, out of which the Regiments are formed, and by a Majority of Votes, by Way of Ballot, proceed to chuse their Field officers, *Vir.*, a Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel, and Major, for their *several Regiments*, and by a certificate under the Hands and (16)

Seals of such Majority certify the Names of the Persons so chosen, to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, which Officers so chosen, if approved and Commissioned by the Governor or Commander in Chief, shall be the Colonel, Lieutenant Colonel and Major of that Regiment, according to their Commissions: Provided always, that every Colonel, so chosen, shall be possessed of a real Estate in this Province worth Five Hundred Pounds: the Lieutenant Colonel be possessed of a real Estate worth Four Hundred Pounds, and the Major be possessed of a real Estate worth Three Hundred Pounds, or double the Value in Personal Estate, and not otherwise.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if any Number of men, not less *than* (17) Thirty, nor exceeding Sixty, including Officers, belonging to any of the Regiments within this Province, shall desire to form themselves into a Troop of Horse, it shall and may be lawful for such Persons, by and with the Assent of the Colonel of the Regiment, to form themselves into a Troop, and give a List of their Names to the Colonel, and by Majority of Votes, by Way of Ballot, in the Presence of the said Colonel, to proceed to choose a Captain, Lieutenant and Coronet; and the said Colonel shall, forthwith, make Return of the same, under his Hand and Seal, to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, which Officers, so chosen, if approved of and Commissioned by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, shall be the Captain, Lieutenant and Coronet of that Troop, according to their Commission. And (18) when the commanding Officers of the said Troop are ready, and shall exercise the said Troop, and not before, the said Persons so enrolled in the said Troop, shall be, and are exempted from their Service in the Foot Companies.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Trooper, while he shall be on Duty, shall be provided with a good serviceable Horse, not less than Fourteen Hands high, with a good Bridle, Saddle, Holsters, Housing, Breast-Plate and Crupper, a Case of good Pistols, a good Sword or Hanger, Twelve Charges of Powder, Twelve sizeable Bullets, a pair of Boots with suitable Spurs, and a Carabine well fixed with a good Belt Swivel and Buckets.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Colonel or other *commanding* (19) Officer for the Time being of each respective Regiment, who shall fail to draw out, muster and Exercise the same together once in every Year, shall forfeit, for every such offence the Sum of Twenty Pounds, or every Captain of a Troop or Company, who shall fail to appear as directed by this act, or appearing, fail or neglect to exercise the Troop or Company under his Command, every such Captain so offending, shall for every such offence or Neglect, forfeit and pay the Sum of Ten Pounds; and every Lieutenant, Coronet or Ensign, who shall not appear, or appearing shall not perform his Duty, shall forfeit and pay the Sum of Five Pounds.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That if the Governor or Commander in Chief shall not grant his Commission to *any* (20) of the Officers that shall be chosen and certified to him according to the Directions of this act, within three Days after he shall receive such Certificate, or if any such Officer being Commissionated, shall die, be rendered incapable, or promoted to a superior Office in the Militia, In every such Case two other Persons shall be elected and certified in the Room and stead of such Person, to whom such Commissions shall be refused, or omitted to be granted, or in the Room of such Person dying, being rendered incapable, or promoted to a superior Office as aforesaid, and presented to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, in the same manner as is directed by this Act for the Election and certifying to him the Person in the first Instance, whose place is intended to be supplied : One of which said *two* (21) Persons so chosen and certified, the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, shall commissionate, and the Person so commissionated shall be the Officer according to his Commission : And if the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being shall not commissionate any of the Officers last aforesaid, so chosen and certified within Three Days after the Receipt of such Certificate, the highest in Votes, or first named in such Certificate, if equal in Votes shall be the Officer as aforesaid, as fully to all Intents and Purposes, as if he had been duly commissionated according to the Directions of this Act. And if any Person that shall be chosen and certified to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, shall refuse to accept of a Commission agreeable to his Election, it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander *in* (22) Chief for the Time being, in his stead, to commissionate any such Person within that District as he shall think proper, provided he be qualified as is in such Cases by this Act ordered and directed.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that if any Number of Men, in or near the City of Philadelphia, not less than Sixty, nor exceeding One Hundred Men, to a Company, including Officers, shall desire to form themselves into one or more Artillery Company or Companies, not exceeding three Companies, for managing the Artillery belonging to the Province, and the Battery or Fort near the said City, provided nothing herein contained shall be construed to affect, alter, change or take away the right and title of the private owners of the Soil on which the said Battery or Fort is erected, It shall and may be lawful for such Persons, (23) by and with the Assent of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, to form themselves into an Artillery Company or Companies as aforesaid, give a List or Lists of their Names to their Colonel, and by Majority of Votes, by Way of Ballot, in the Presence of the said Colonel, to proceed to chuse a Captain, first and second Lieutenant, for each Company ; And the said Colonel shall forthwith make Return of the *same*, *under his Hand and Seal*, to the Governor or Commander in

Chief for the Time being, which officers so chosen, if approved of and commissioned by Him, shall be the Captain, first and second Lieutenant of that Company, according to their Commissions; And the Officers and private Men of such Artillery Company shall attend, with the Arms, *Ammunition* (24) and Accoutrements aforesaid, on the Artillery Exercise, on the Days and Time herein before mentioned and appointed for the Mustering and Training of the Militia, and have a Clerk to perform the same Duties as are herein directed.

And for the more effectual Defence and Protection of the Inhabitants of this Province, against actual Invasions, Rebellions and Insurrections, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in Case of any actual Invasion, Rebellion or Insurrection, by such a number of Men as may endanger the general Safety of the Province, all Officers of the Militia shall have full power and Authority, in their respective Stations and Divisions, and they are hereby enjoined, directed and commanded, to raise forthwith the Militia under their Command, and to dispatch immediate Intelligence to their *Commanding* (25) Officers, informing them in what Manner they intend to act & proceed. And the Commanding Officers of such Regiment shall forthwith dispatch an Express to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being with a full Account thereof, and in what manner he or they intend to act or proceed; And the Officers aforesaid shall, in the mean Time, keep the Militia under their Command under Arms. And the Commanding Officer of every Regiment within this Province, with the Consent and Approbation of the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, hath hereby full Power and Authority, in Time of actual Invasion, Insurrection or Rebellion, to draw together the Militia under his Command, and march them to such Places within this Province as he shall judge most convenient for opposing the Enemy, or *Quelling* (26) or suppressing any Rebellion or Insurrection, and to such Place or Places within this Province as he shall be commanded or directed by the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being. And every Field Officer who shall willfully neglect or refuse to perform his Duty herein required, in the Time of actual Invasion, Rebellion or Insurrection, shall forfeit the sum of One Hundred Pounds Current lawful money; And every Captain or other Commissioned Officer, for his Neglect or Refusal to perform his Duty at such Time as aforesaid, shall forfeit Fifty Pounds like money; And every non-commissioned Officer and private Soldier of the Militia, for his Neglect or Refusal to perform his Duty at such Times as aforesaid, shall forfeit Ten Pounds like money.

And be it further enacted by the authority *aforesaid*, (27) That every Person belonging to the Militia of this Province, upon Notice of such Invasion, Insurrection or Rebellion, in any manner whatsoever, shall immediately repair, with his proper Arms, *Ammunition* and *Accoutrements* herein before mentioned, and directed to be



provided by him, to his Colours or Parade, under the Penalty of Ten Pounds, which Parade shall be the Habitation of the Captain or Commanding Officer, unless he shall otherwise direct and appoint.

And whereas in time of actual Service, in the Time of such Invasion as aforesaid, Insurrection or Rebellion, it is necessary that the Private men be held to a more strict Discipline, than at other Times might be expedient: Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, *That* (28) if any Officer or Private man of the Militia of this Province, in time of actual Service, in the Time of Invasion, Insurrection or Rebellion, shall wittingly or willingly excite, cause or join in any Mutiny or Sedition, in any Regiment, Troop, Company, Party, Guard, or Detachment of the Militia, or shall leave his Post or Station without the Orders of his proper Officer, every Field Officer shall forfeit and pay the Sum of One Hundred Pounds; And every Captain and other Commissioned Officer the Sum of Fifty Pounds; and every non-commissioned Officer and private Man the Sum of Ten Pounds current Money for every such Offence. And if any Person or Persons shall wittingly hold any Correspondence with any Rebel or Enemy, or give any Rebel or Enemy Advice or Intelligence by Letter, Message, *Sign* (29) or Tokens, in any manner whatsoever, every such Person so offending, being legally convicted thereof, shall suffer Death, without Benefit of Clergy.

And if any Person whatsoever, in the Time of actual Invasion, Insurrection or Rebellion aforesaid, shall strike or use any Violence to his Superior Officer, or refuse or wilfully neglect to obey his reasonable Orders, such Person so offending shall forfeit and pay any Sum not exceeding Five Pounds like money.

And whereas there are in this Province a great number of Persons of different religious Persuasions, who conscientiously scruple to bear Arms, and yet in Time of Invasion and Danger would freely perform sundry Services equally necessary and advantageous to the Public, Therefore be it provided and enacted by the authority *aforesaid*, (30) That all Quakers, Menonists, Moravians, and other conscientiously scrupulous of bearing Arms, who shall appear on any Alarm with the Militia, though without Arms, and be ready to obey the Commands of the Officers in the following Particulars, that is to say, In extinguishing Fires in any City or Township, whether kindled by the Enemy from without, or by traitorous Inhabitants within; in suppressing Insurrections of Slaves or other evil minded Persons during an attack; in carrying off and taking Care of the Wounded; in conveying Intelligence as Expresses or Messengers; in carrying Refreshments to such as are on Duty, and in conveying away to such Places of Safety as the Commanding Officer shall appoint, the Women and Children, aged, infirm and wounded, with the *Effects* (31) that are in Danger of falling into the Hands of the Enemy; Such Persons so appearing on any Alarm, and performing the Services aforesaid, when required, shall, and they are hereby de

clared to be free and exempt from the Penalties of this Act, inflicted on Persons refusing to appear under Arms on such Occasions.

And whereas upon certain Emergencies in Time of such general Invasion, Insurrection or Rebellion, it may be necessary to keep military Watch and Ward, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, that in such Time of Danger it shall and may be lawful for the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being, to order and direct a military Watch to be kept in such Place or Places within this Province as he shall appoint. And the Colonel or (32) next Commanding Officer in each respective County, where such Watch shall be appointed to be kept, to whom such Directions shall be given, shall issue out his Orders to the several Captains under his Command, to appoint so many men to appear with their Arms, Ammunitions and Accoutrements aforesaid, at such Times and Places as such Colonel or Commanding Officer shall appoint, which Watch so appointed shall from Time to Time be relieved by men equally drafted from the several Regiments and Companies of the said Counties, as they were first enrolled by the Constable or his Assistant; And every Person or Persons, who shall be warned by his Commanding Officer, or by Order under his Hand upon such Service, shall serve on such Watch, or find a sufficient or well-armed man in his Room, under the *Penalty* (33) of Ten Shilling for every such Neglect or Refusal; And if any Person shall leave or direct the said Watch until he is relieved by some other Person appointed by the Commanding Officer to watch in his Room, he shall forfeit the Sum of Forty Shillings: Provided always, that no Person or Persons whatsoever shall be obliged to continue longer on the said Watch than Twenty four Hours at one Time, any Thing in this Act contained to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Centry upon Ward or Watch, who shall challenge any Person or Persons Three Times, Audibly and Distinctly, and the Person or Persons so challenged shall refuse to answer, or give an account of him or Themselves, may lawfully fire upon such Person or Persons so challenged, *without* (34) being impeached or prosecuted for the same, any Law, Usage or Custom to the Contrary Notwithstanding; And the Officer of such Watch, upon the approach of any Enemy, shall make such Signals and give Alarms as shall be directed by the Officer appointing him; And every Officer and Soldier, upon hearing such Alarms or seeing such Signals, shall immediately repair to their Colours or Parade, and obey such Orders as shall in such Case be given by his superior Officer, for calling together the Company, Troop or Regiment to which he belongs, and for marching the same to any Place or Places against the Enemy, or to suppress any Invasion, Insurrection or Rebellion, that may happen within this Province.

Provided nevertheless, that the Descent or (35) Incursion of any small Skulking Party or Parties of Indians and French, such as the

Frontier Counties have been heretofore invested with, shall not be deemed, construed or taken to be such Time of General and Actual Invasions, as shall subject the whole Militia of the Province to the Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures herein imposed, on their Defaults, Neglects or Offences in Time of a General and Actual Invasion, Rebellion and Insurrection: Nor shall extend to give the Captain General any Power or Authority to Raise the Militia of the Province, or draw them out of their proper Counties. Provided always nevertheless, That it shall & may be lawful, and the Commanding Officers of each and every Regiment, Troop or Company within the Counties of Cumberland, York, Lancaster, Berks and Northampton, are *hereby* (36) enjoined and commanded, in Case of any such Descent or Incursion as aforesaid, upon, or into their respective Counties, to raise the Militia under their Command, or so much thereof as they shall think necessary, and to march them forthwith to such Place or Places as they shall judge most convenient and necessary for repelling, pursuing, killing and destroying the said Enemies.

And that the Commanding Officers of each of the Regiments in the respective Counties last aforesaid, in Case of real Emergencies happening in their said respective Counties, shall and are hereby empowered and required, as before directed, to appoint such Military Watch to be kept in the Town, Borough, Township or Place, he shall think necessary, sending immediate Notice thereof to the Governor or Commander in *Chief* (37) for the Time being, to the End the same may be continued or not, as he shall think expedient, and every Defaulter or Person who shall neglect to attend on such Watch, being duly warned, or not yield Obedience to his Superior Officer, or refuse or neglect to do his Duty, shall be liable to the same Penalties as in Case the said Watch was established by Order of the Commander in Chief as aforesaid.

And whereas many of the Arms and Military Accoutrements, which have been purchased at the Public Expence, and delivered to the Inhabitants of this Province, are dispersed among the People, or converted to Private Use: To the End therefore, That the said Arms & military Accoutrements may be recovered and disposed of in such manner as to render them *of* (38) Public Service, Be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Captain of every Troop or Company shall, within Ten Days after the Receipt of his Commission, fix up Advertisements at the most Public Places within his District, commanding every Person, to whom such Arms or Military Accoutrements have been delivered, or in whose Custody, Possession or Power they may or shall happen to be, to produce and deliver the same on the first Muster Day for the Public Use; And in Case of Neglect or Refusal to produce and deliver the Arms and Military Accoutrements as aforesaid, then the said Captain shall issue his Warrants to his several Serjeants or Corporals, commanding them to ask for, demand and receive, of all and every such Person or Persons, all such Arms or *Military* (39) Accoutrements belonging to

the Province aforesaid, which said Warrant the said Serjeants or Corporals are hereby required and enjoined, on Receipt thereof, faithfully and carefully to execute, to the best of their Skill and Knowledge; and if any such Person or Persons having any Arms or Military Accoutrements belonging to the Province, after Demand made of them as aforesaid, shall willfully neglect or refuse to deliver the same, Then it shall and may be lawful for the Captain of any Troop or Company, or other superior Officer, as often as he or they shall be informed or suspect that any of the Arms or Military Accoutrements belonging to the Public shall be in the Custody, Possession or Power of, or be concealed by any such Person or Persons, of whom the same have been demanded (40) as aforesaid, he shall issue his Warrant to his Serjeant or Corporal to seize and take such Arms and Military Accoutrements, and bring them, together with such such Person before the next Justice of the Peace, and if it shall appear on a due & legal Trial & Examination, that the same do belong to the Public, they shall remain seized, and the said Person shall pay the Sum of Forty Shillings current Money for each Firelock, so as aforesaid belonging to the Public, in which Trial and Examination the Proof of the Property shall lie on the Person in whose Possession the same shall be. And if any Captain shall omit or neglect to set up such Advertisements, or issue such Warrants as aforesaid, he shall forfeit the Sum of Ten Pounds; And every Serjeant or Corporal neglecting or *refusing* (41) to perform the Duties required of him or them by this Act, shall for every such offence forfeit and pay the Sum of Twenty Shillings, to be recovered by the Clerk of the Company as is herein directed.

And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every Captain, by or to whom such Arms or Military Accoutrements shall be delivered or received, shall give Receipts for the same, and forthwith deliver them to such Person or Persons under his Command, as he shall judge incapable of Purchasing or providing the same, taking a Receipt for the said Arms and Military Accoutrements, with a Promise therein contained to return the said Arms & Military Accoutrements in good Order, unavoidable Accidents only excepted, whenever demanded; of all which the *said* (42) Captains shall keep a true and just Account, to be laid before the Colonel of the Regiment to which he belongs, as often as thereunto required by the said Colonel, who shall forthwith make Report thereof to the Governor or Commander in Chief for the Time being.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all Arms, Military Accoutrements, Gun Powder and Ammunition, of what kind soever, any Papist or reputed Papist within this Province, hath or shall have in his House or Houses, or elsewhere, One Month after the publication of this Act, shall be taken from such Papist or reputed Papist, by Warrant under the Hands and Seals of any two Justices of the Peace, who are hereby empowered and required to issue a Warrant for Search as often as they shall receive (43) Infor

mation, or have good Cause to suspect the Concealment of Arms and Ammunition in the Houses of any Papist or reputed Papist; And the said Arms, Military Accoutrements, Gun Powder, and Ammunition so taken, shall be delivered to the Colonel of the Regiment within whose District the said Arms are found, by him to be safely kept for the Public Use. And if any such Papist or reputed Papist shall have any Arms, Military Accoutrements, Gun Powder or Ammunition, after the Time so as aforesaid limited, the same being so seized, shall be forfeited; And if any such Papist or reputed Papist shall attempt to conceal such Arms, Military Accoutrements, Gun Powder and Ammunition as aforesaid, or refuse to declare or manifest the same to the said Justices of the Peace, or to any other Person authorized by *Warrant* (44) to search for, seize and take the same, every such Person so offending shall be imprisoned by Warrant from the said Justices for the Space of Three Months, without Bail or Mainprize.

And whereas all Papists and reputed Papists are hereby exempted from attending and performing the Military Duties enjoined by this Act on the Days and Times appointed for the same. And nevertheless will partake of and enjoy the Benefit, Advantage and Protection thereof, Be it therefore enacted by the authority aforesaid, That every male Papist or reputed Papist, between the age of Seventeen and Fifty five Years, within the several Districts or Divisions so to be made by the Sheriff of each County within this Province, shall and they are *hereby* (45) enjoined & required to pay on Demand to the Captain of the Company of the District in which he resides, the Sum of Twenty Shillings to be recovered of him, in case of his Neglect or Refusal, in the same manner as the Fines and Forfeitures of the Persons enrolled in the Militia, are hereby directed to be recovered, and applied to the same Purposes as the said Fines and Forfeitures are directed by this Act to be, applied. And that the Parents of every such Male reputed Papist, above Seventeen Years of Age, and under Twenty-one, shall pay the said sum of Twenty Shillings for every such Minor under the Age last aforesaid.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that no Innholder or any other Person whatsoever, shall presume to sell any strong *Liquor* (46) to any of the Persons attending on Military Service, on such Times as they are directed to appear in Arms, at the place of Mustering or Training, or within two miles thereof, until after they shall be dismissed for that Day, under the Penalty of Forty Shillings, to be recovered before any Justice of the Peace in a Summary way as Debts under Forty Shillings are directed by Law to be recovered; One half to the Person who shall sue for the same and the other half to be paid into the Provincial Treasury for the Support of Government: Provided always that nothing herein contained shall be construed to extend to any Licensed Tavern or Ordinary Keeper, who shall vend or sell any strong Liquor, in his or her

House, it not being to any Person of the Militia, or for the use of such Persons.

And (47) be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures incurred by virtue of this Act, by any Person whatsoever, that do not exceed Five Pounds, shall be paid on Demand by the Person or Persons from whom due, to the Clerk of the Company to which he or they belong, and if any Person or Persons shall neglect or refuse to pay such Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties, the same shall be sued for and recovered by Warrant or Summons to be issued by the Captain of the District in which such Person or Persons shall reside, under his Hand and Seal, directed to the Clerk, Serjeant or Corporal of the Company of the said District; And the said Captain having heard and determined the matter in a Summary Way, the said Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties shall be *levied* (48) by Distress and Sale of the Offenders Goods & Chattels, and in case no such Goods and Chattels are to be found, by Imprisonment of the Body. And the said Fines and Forfeitures when received by the Clerk of each respective Company, shall by him be paid to the Captain of his Company, retaining Ten per Centum for his Trouble in Collecting, levying and receiving the same and no more; and by the said Captain be applied towards purchasing Arms and Ammunition for such as are not capable of providing the same, and Drums and Colours for his said Company.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that all Fines, Forfeitures & Penalties incurred by virtue of this Act by any Person or Persons whatsoever, that do exceed the *Sum* (49) of Five Pounds for Breach or neglect of his or their Duty shall be paid on Demand of the Colonel of the Regiment to which such Person doth belong, to be recovered, in Case of Neglect or Refusal to pay the same, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any Court of Record within this Province, wherein no Essoin Protection or Wager of Law, nor more than one Imparllance shall be allowed; One half part thereof to the said Colonel, or such Person who shall sue for the same, and the other Half part thereof to be paid into the Provincial Treasury for the Support of Government, and that all Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures inflicted by this Act on the Colonel for Refusal or Neglect of his Duty, shall be paid by him to the Provincial Treasurer for *the* (50) Time being, and in Case of his Neglect or Refusal, to be recovered by any Person or Persons who will sue for the same, in Manner and Form last aforesaid; one half thereof to the Prosecutor; and the other Half to be paid into the Provincial Treasury for Support of Government.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that if any Captain of the Militia within this Province, shall refuse or neglect to issue his Warrant, or otherwise prosecute with Effect, for the several Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures hereby made recoverable before or by him, he shall forfeit and pay for every such Offence the Sum of Twenty Pounds current Money. And be it enacted by the



Authority aforesaid, that every Captain of the Militia within this Province shall yearly account with the Treasurer of his Company for the Time being for all such Fines, Forfeitures and Penalties by him recovered or received by Virtue of this Act and pay the surplusage, if any, to him ; and that the said County Treasurer shall *keep* (51) fair and regular Accounts of all Sums that shall be so paid to him, and by whom, in a Book to be kept for that Purpose ; And shall also annually account with the Provincial Treasurer, who shall render an Account thereof to the Assembly of this Province : Provided always that no Clerk, Collector or other Officer hereby empowered to serve Process, or to make Distresses, shall do the same in an exorbitant & unreasonable manner, under the Penalty of Five Pounds ; but shall as near as may be take and levy, on such or so much Goods and Chattels of the Offender, as shall be sufficient to pay the Debt and Costs, if such Goods and Chattels there are to be found, and that the same shall be done in the Presence of one reputable Freeholder at least ; and, after Sale thereof, the said Clerk or other Officers shall pay the said Debt and *Forfeiture* (52) to the Officer before whom the same was recovered, and return the Overpluss, to the Owner thereof, after deducting the reasonable and necessary charges that may arise by Virtue of this Act on such sale : Provided always that no such Distress be made on any Arms, Military Accountments, or Ammunition, ordered to be provided by Persons enlisted under this Act.

And for as much as the Parliament of Great Britain has thought fit to exempt the Church or Congregation called *Unitas Fratrum* or United Brethren from bearing Arms, or personally serving in any Military Capacity upon their paying a reasonable Equivalent or Compensation for such Service ; And there are divers other religious Societies of Christians in this Province, whose Conscientious Persuasions are against bearing Arms, who are *nevertheless* (53) willing and desirous to promote the Public Peace and Safety : Therefore be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Captain of the Company of each District in every County of this Province shall within Six Months after he receives his Commission, cause his Clerk to make out a fair Duplicate or true Copy of the Return made by the Constable and his Assistant, of each Township of his District which was delivered him by the Sheriff, marking thereon every Persons name that is on his Muster-Roll, and also distinguishing those who belong to such religious Societies whose conscientious Principles are against bearing Arms ; which said Duplicate or Copy of Constable's Returns, after so marked and distinguished, the said Captain shall deliver or cause to be delivered to the Commissioners of his County, chosen by Virtue of the *Act* (54) for raising County Rates and Levies : And the said Commissioners of each County of this Province, within Twenty Days after the Receipt of the Duplicates *aforesaid*, shall meet together and cause their Clerks to make out fair *Duplicates of the Names* and *Sir Names* of all and every Person and

Persons in each District or Division, marked and distinguished as aforesaid to belong to such Religious Societies, whose Principles are against bearing Arms. And the said Commissioners of the respective Counties are hereby authorized and commanded, under the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds Current Money, to charge every such Person the sum of Twenty Shillings on the said Duplicate, and appoint Collectors for receiving the same, and cause their Clerks to deliver to the said Collectors fair Duplicates of the Names of the Persons so charged, with a Warrant annexed *thereto* (55) under the Hands and Seals of Two or more of the said Commissioners, requiring the said Collectors forthwith to Collect and Receive the several Sums in the said Duplicates respectively mentioned; And if any Person or Persons so charged by Virtue of this Act shall refuse or neglect to pay the same on demand, The said Collector or Collectors by Virtue of their said Warrant, shall call to their assistance, if occasion be, any Constable of his County, and levy the Sum so charged on the Goods and Chattels of the Person so refusing, and make Sale thereof, rendering the Overpluss, if any be, to the Owners in the same manner as Collectors are impowered and directed by the said Act for raising County Rates and Levies. And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That the said Sum of Twenty Shillings that shall be so charged to any young Man *under* (56) the Age of Twenty-One and above Seventeen Years, who belongs to any of the Societies aforesaid and shall reside with his Parent, shall be paid and recovered as aforesaid of and from his said Parent.

And be it enacted by the authority aforesaid, that the said Collectors respectively shall within three Months after they receive the said Duplicates and Warrants, as aforesaid, and they are hereby directed and required to collect, receive and pay to the respective County Treasurers the several Sums they and each of them ought to collect and receive by Virtue of this Act, retaining in their Hands Sixpence per Pound for Collecting the same. And the several County Treasurers shall pay the same into the Hands of the Provincial Treasurer, who shall keep an Account thereof distinct and separate from his other Accounts, to be applied and laid out *by* (57) the Committee for Indian Affairs to the Uses and purposes mentioned and specified in an Act intituled, "An Act for preventing abuses in the Indian Trade, for supplying the Indians, Friends and Allies of Great Britain with Goods at more Rates, and for restoring and confirming the peace and Friendship heretofore subsisting between this Province and the Indians inhabiting the Frontiers of the said Province." And the said Provincial Treasurer shall have one  $\frac{3}{4}$  Centum, and the County Treasurer one  $\frac{3}{4}$  Centum respectively, for their Trouble in receiving and paying the same. And the Commissioners of the respective Counties shall be allowed the same Fees as are allowed them for the like Services by the said Act for raising County Rates and Levies. And their Clerks for drawing the said

Duplicates *and* (58) sending them out to the Collectors, so much as the Commissioners shall think fit to allow.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act contained, shall be construed to subject the Gentlemen of the Governor's Council, or of the General Assembly not holding any Military Office, or any Minister of the Gospel, or Preacher of any Denomination of Religion whatsoever, to appear on the Days and Times appointed by this Act for Training and Mustering the Militia of this Province, or to do the Duties at such Times hereby enjoined and required.

And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no Officer or Soldier ordered and directed by this Act to appear and Muster *as* (59) aforesaid, or that shall be appointed to Watch, shall be liable to be taken or arrested by any Officer in any Civil Action or Process whatsoever on the Day whereon such Person is directed to appear or Watch, or in any reasonable Time either in going to, continuing at, or returning Home from, the Place or Places appointed to Muster or Watch at: But every such Arrest is hereby declared to be ipso facto void and without Authority, and all Officers are hereby enjoined and required to take Notice thereof and Govern themselves accordingly; any Law Usage or Custom to the contrary notwithstanding.

And be it enacted by the Authority, That if any suit or Action shall be brought against any Person whatsoever for doing *the* (60) Duty required of him by this Act, he may plead the general Issue and give this Act in Evidence, which is hereby declared to be a publick Act, and all Courts, Judges and Justices are hereby required to take Notice of it accordingly: And if the Plaintiff discontinue his Action, be nonsuited, or a Judgment pass against him on a Verdict or Demurrer, the Defendant shall recover Treble Costs.

And be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That this Act shall continue and be in force for One Year after the publication hereof and from thence to the End of the next setting of Assembly and no longer.

9<sup>th</sup> April, 1756. Examined with the Original Bill and found to be true.

R. PETERS.

*Indorsed.*

[Read the Third Time and passed the House, March 29, 1757..

CHAS. MOORE,  
Cl'k of Assembly.]

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 463, 464, 563.

## LORD LOUDON TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York April 18th, 1757.

Sir,

I have just seen a Letter from Philadelphia, by which I find part of the Transports have from H<sup>l</sup> Judging or some other reason, applyed to the Collector for a Clearance, on which he has insisted to have the King's Transports Clear'd out from the Custom House, and Bonds given for the King's Provisions put on Board for the Troops, and Specifying the Parts to which they are carried, which is a point the Masters Cannot acquaint them with, and I am inform'd both by Sir Charles Hardy who understands those Affairs, and by Mr. Hilby, who has been very Conversant in Embarkations, that all the Ships that are taken up into the King's Service as Transports have nothing to do with the Custom House, and that it is proper for me to apply to You, and beg of You to interpose Your Authority as Governor, and to give those Transports despatches, to Leave the Port of Philadelphia, and to follow such Orders as they have or may receive from the Agents of the Transports for His Majesty's Service, in Consequence of the orders he has received from me.

I have ordered Mr. Shackerly to deposite in your Hands a Copy of the Articles for agreement with the Transports Signed by me which I beg you will Communicate to any of the Gentlemen Concern'd and have also given him directions to deliver you a Copy of my Letter to him of this date and the assurance I have therein given I beg you will acquaint them I shall Faithfully keep to.

I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.\*

To Governor Denny.

## LORD LOUDON TO MR. SHACKERLY, AGENT, &amp;C., 1757.

New York April 18th, 1757.

Sir :

As I find you are under some Embarrassment in Relation to the Transports with the Collector of the Customs ; You will let him know that Ships taken into His Majesty's Pay, as Transports, cannot be Subjected to the Examination of Officers of the Customs ; You will therefore dispatch those under your care at Philadelphia, with all possible diligence to Join Captain Kennedy at his present Station or any other he may be directed to, and if you meet with any repeated

\* See Colon. Rec Vol. VII., p. 482--501.

interruption in this Service, You will apply to the Governor, to whom I have writ on this Occasion.

As I have reason to believe the owners of those Ships, let out to the King, are desirous that the Contract I have signed for the Security of their payment, and on which their Charter parties are formed, should be laid in proper hands for their satisfaction ; You will on receipt hereof deposite an attested Copy in the Hands of the Governor and assure the Several Masters, that the necessary Money shall be paid to them on their arrival at this Port, where they will not be subjected to the Payment of Powder Money or any other Duty during their Continuance in his Majesty's Service, and I desire you will deliver a Copy of this Letter to the Governor.

I am

Sir,

Your most Obedt., Hble. Servant,

LOUDOUN.\*

To Mr. Shackerly, Agent of Transports.

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LORD LOUDON TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York April 19th, 1757.

Sir :

Mr. Gilbert Barkley, Merchant in Philadelphia, having proposed to Hire and fit out a Vessel, and to Load said Vessel with Wine, Liquors, and other Necessaries for the use of the Troops under my Command, I must therefore desire You will suffer the aforesaid Mr. Barkley to Clear out such a Vessel from Your Port, in the same manner with the Transports, in Order to have the Benefit of the Convoy to this Port.

I am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient  
Humble Servant,

LOUDON.

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 482-500

## CAPT. VAN ETTEN TO WM. PARSONS, 1757.

Worthy friend,

I am Sorry to Inform you of What hapened Sins I Sa you Last on the 20 Day of this Instant, after I Came to Fort Hammelton, about two a'Clock, & as I made all the hast I Could to Fort Hyndshaw, about one a'Clock at Night an Expres Came to me that a men Wus Ciled and Scalped at Fort Hammelton, which I found to be tru, & had the men burried the 21 of this Instant; pray, Sir, Consider my affairs as I am but Weake Now, & all the Neighbours about the fort is mounted in the fort, Which I Compel'd to Stan Santriey, Next the Soldiers tel forther orders; pray, Sir, Excuse hast.

Sir, I Remain your  
friend & humble

Servant, Sir,

CAPT. JOHN VAN ETTEN.

Fort Hammelton, 21 Apr. 1757.

*Directed,*

(On his Majesties Service.) To Wilem Parsons, at Easton.

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DEPOSITION OF JOHN WILLIAMSON, 1757.

Northampton County, ss.

On the Twenty-Second Day of April, A<sup>c</sup>. D<sup>i</sup>. 1757, Personally appeared before me, William Parsons, Esquire, one of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County of Northampton, John Williamson of lower Smithfield Township, in the said County, Yeoman, aged 48 Years, And being duly Sworn on the holy Evangelists of Almighty God, did Depose and Declare, That on Wednesday last, the 20th Instant, about Sun Sett, a certain Andreas Gundryman, a Youth about 17 Years of Age, went with two Horses and a Sleigh to fetch some Fire Wood, that lay about 80 perches from Fort Hamilton, to his Father's House, abt 10 perches from the Fort. That while the Young Man was out as aforesaid, He this Deponent and Several other Persons, who all live about 10 perches from the Fort, heard two Guns fired; Whereupon, Henry Gundryman (Father of the above named Andreas) and Conrad Freidenberg, one of the Garrison at Fort Hamilton, ran immediately upon hearing the Firing towards the Place where Andreas was gone for the Fire Wood; some of the Soldiers and other Persons hearing him cry out, and seeing him run down the Hill towards the Fort. And this Dep<sup>t</sup>. further saith, that about 300 Yards from this Fort, they found

the said Andreas Gundryman lying dead, and scalp'd quite to the Eyes. And this Deponent further saith, that he saw two Indians run up the Hill from the place where Andreas lay dead. That the Indians did not hitt him with their Shott, but as soon as they fired Andreas ran, and they pursued him with their Tomhocks and murdered him very barbarously, and as they went off sett up the Indian War Hallow. And this Deponant further saith, that early on the next Morning the Father of the Deceased, with James Garlanhouse and one of the Soldiers, went and fetch'd the Corps, and the Garrison and Neighbours buried it about 30 perches from the Fort. And this Deponant further saith, that a certain Isaac Randolph, a Soldier, being sent the same Ev'ning the Murder was committed to acquaint Capt. Van Etten, at Fort Hyndshaw, of what had happ'ned, return'd to Fort Hamilton and reported that in his Way he had seen 6 Indians by a Fire at the Plantation of Robert Ellis, about 3 Miles from the Fort, & abt half way to Samuel Dupui's, which made him afraid to proceed further, and therefore he returned and reported as above. And this Deponant further saith, that he this Deponent that same Night went up to Fort Hyndshaw and acquainted Capt. Van Etten of what had happened, but saw no Indians in his Journey. And this Dep<sup>t</sup>. further saith, that the said Robert Ellis came to Fort Hamilson on Thursday Morning, and reported that he had seen 3 Indians that same Morning by a Fire on his Plantation, And when the Indians discovered him they left the Fire and went up a Hill. And this Deponant further saith, that Capt. Van Etten came on Thursday Morning with as many Soldiers as could be spared from Fort Hyndshaw to Fort Hamilton and assisted at the Burial. And this Deponant further saith not.

JOHN WILLIASON.\*

Sworn, at Easton, in the County of Northampton, the Day and Year aboves<sup>t</sup>.

Before me,

WM. PARSONS.

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#### ANSWER OF COMMISSIONERS TO GOV'RS MESSAGE, 1757.

The Commiss<sup>rs</sup> in Consequence of Commiss<sup>r</sup> Young's Letter to his Honour the Governor, presented to the Board by the Secretary, came to the following resolve:—That they will despatch Mr. Bard to the Paymaster immediately w<sup>th</sup> Five or Six Thousand Pounds, if so much Money is signed & returned to the Office, & direct him to discharge the Arrears of the Battoe Men forthwith, & desire that the

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 404.



Gov<sup>r</sup>. will be pleased to give Orders to Commiss. Young to take such a number of Men again into pay as he may think necessary for the Battoe Service, to be discharged as soon as that Service is over.  
April 22, 1757.

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FROM SPANGENBERG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Honour,

The inclosed is the humble request\* of the Brethren in Bethlehem to y<sup>r</sup> Hn<sup>r</sup>, occasioned by the Hble the Commissioners refusing to pay their Accounts of their Expences towards maintaining the friendly Indians, who, nevertheless, have done the Government many great Services, and never demanded any Thing from this Province, as long as they were quietly left in their Settlement upon the Mahoni, on the Brethrens Lands.

Now as I hope, Y<sup>r</sup> Hn<sup>r</sup> will be pleased to consider, that at another Time, many other Indians may think "it is better for Indians to join the Enemies of the English, for then they will get Presents and Rewards;" but if Indians join the English, and behave friendly, they will not only afterwards be left destitute, but will also be left a Prey to their Enemies, after it comes to a Peace, (which probably will be the case with those Indians who were ever faithfull to this Government, and are now at Bethlehem,) hated therefore by all the Indians of their Tribe, because they were not with them against the English in the last war, and such Thoughts will not turn out for the good of this Province.

However, I hope to y<sup>r</sup> Goodness better Things.

Y<sup>r</sup> Hn<sup>r</sup>

most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

SPANGENBERG.

Bethl., Apr. 23, 1757.

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LORD LOUDON TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York, April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Sir:

On the 22<sup>d</sup> I had the favour of Yours of the 19<sup>th</sup> by Mr. Rubordeau,† and have consulted with Sir Charles Hardy on this Subject, and we both agree that the real Contractors for furnishing His Majesty's Fleets and Garrisons ought to be allowed to sail directly, giving the Proper Securitys and Loading the Ships for that purpose. As to the Provisions going to Newfoundland, we are not so Clear on that Subject, as we know they do not Consume them there, but that

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 494.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 482, 501.

almost the whole that is sent there goes to Supply the Enemy at Lewisburg, if they really mean to go there, they will have the Convoy of Ships of War that will soon Sail from hence Northward.

As to South Carolina there are no Ships of War there at present, Captain Diggs being come here in the Kennington, and the Nightingale being gone to Halifax; as to the West India Islands, this Embargo that has been Laid on at my desire, I hope I shall soon be able to write to you that I have no further occasion for it, but by all the Information I can get, when even the People in the West Indies are supply'd, plentifully, they supply the Enemy.

Captain Arburthnot is to sail tomorrow or Tuesday, in order to take under his Convoy the Five Companies of the Royal American Regiment, and the Two hundred men of your Provincial Troops, to South Carolina. I hope you have got over your difficulties with the Assembly, and that they are all ready to sett out, as that Service now presses.

Captain Cummings, in the Blandford, arrived here from Antegua, two days ago, with the men that came in the Transport there. He proposes sailing tomorrow.

I had the Favour of your Letter with the papers of the 18<sup>th</sup>, which I shall answer in a few days.

Last night the Boston Post brought me Letters of the 18<sup>th</sup>, with an account of a Ship from Cadiz, being arrived, which had been taken by a French Letter of Mark man, and Ransom'd, who Inform'd him, that there was an English Fleet seen Steering Westward, of 25 Sail of Large Ships.

I have wrote to Colonel Stanwix about Peter Appy, I am very much obliged to you for the Trouble you have taken about this affair.

I am with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO WM. PARSONS, 1757.

Bethlehem, April 27, 1757.

Dear Sir:

Just as Mr. Fullert was sitting off, Nichodemus came, and informd me that his Son, Zacharias, told him, that the Indian man, named Isaack Nuttermer, had said, that he (Nuttermer) came from a place 30 mile above Toaongo, 10 Days ago, where he saw 38 French Indians & 2 French men, all Coming Down on the Frontiers of this County, with Intent to Murder; I enquired, and find there 40 is, besides the 26, who, I doubt not, have done the Late Mischief. Nut-



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temer Endavoured to perswade Zacharias to go back with him, saying, it is much better you go, there will be great Wars here.

I saw them spoke with this same Nuttemer yesterday, in Company with one of Tudyscungs Sons, named Emas, and another Indian named Isaack; in a way of Quering, I ask't them if they Could not Catch these Rogues, the French Indians, they made Little or no answer, only smiled; I tould them if they would go & kill them, and bring me their Scalps, they should have 50 Dollars for every French Indians Scalp they brought; this, you know, I had no authority for, but realy I dont know any better way if they could be brought to it, then to set Indian against Indian; if I Come into any Trouble with the Governor for my zealous forwardness, I believe you will assist me.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your Very hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

P. S. If you think this Intelligence proper to send Express to the Governor, I beg you will do it; it will be taken much better from you than me, and besides I quite loath any think like over officiousness.

*Directed.*

To William Parsons, at Easton.

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INDIAN LETTER TO GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND, 1757.

Fort Fredrick, April 29<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Brother of Maryland:

I this Day Came into your Province with a Company of our Nation on our Way to War against the French, Shawnees, and all their Indians, hearing they kill'd some of our Brothers; not knowing when we set of from Winchester but the Murder was Committed in Virginia, but coming to this Fort found we ware in another Province, and on being informed by Cap<sup>a</sup> Beall that our Brother, the Governour of this Province, had a Rail Love for our Nation, and that he had Provided Clothes for our Nation, tho unacquainted with us. I have just now held a Councill with my Young Warriors, and has concluded to write to you to acquaint you, our Brother, our design of Coming into this Country was hearing from our Good Brother, the Governour of Virginia, that it was the Desire of our Father, King George, that we would Join the English in War against the French, and there Indians. On hearing this News we Immediately took up the Hatchett against the French and their Indians, and hold it fast till we make use of it, which I expect will be in a few Days. We Intend to sett out Immediately from this Fort, and on our Return expect to meet you, our Brother here, to make ourselves acquainted with you; if you cant come yourself, you will send one of your beloved men with your talk, which we will look upon as from your

own mouth. I hope you will let the Province of Pensilvania know that we are Come this Length to War, and if they are in need of our assistance I have Men plenty at home, and will not think it troublesome to come and Fight for our Brothers. I set of from home with one hundred and Fifty men, part of which is gone to Fort Cumberland, Forty more by this is come to Winchester; Our People will be so Frequent now amoungst you that I wish you may not Think us Troublesome; our heart akes to see our Brothers Bones Scattered about the Country, but you will hear in a short time we have got satisfaction for our Brothers, and in Confermation of what I have Spoke I have sent you these few White Beeds to confirm my Reguard to this Province; likewise, I have sent you these Black Beeds to convince you that I have taken up the Hatchett against all the English Euemys. We Intend to stay as long amongst our Brothers as there is use for us, I hope our good Brother wont be backward in providing necessarys for us. I have sent you a List of what is usefull for us, and have got our good Friend, Mr. Ross, to Carry this Letter to you, which we shall allways acknowledge as a particular friend to us, as we expect to see you soon. We will add no more at Present, but Remain your Loving Brothers.

his  
WAHACHEY ✕ OF KEEWEY.  
mark

This is the Truth, taken from the head Warriar.

RICH'D PEARIS.\*

#### A LIST OF ALL THE ROMAN CATHOLICKS IN PENNSYLVANIA, 1757.

(That is of all such as receive the Sacraments, beginning from twelve  
years of age, or thereabouts.)

UNDER THE CARE OF ROBERT HARDING.	MEN.	WOMEN.
In and about Philadelphia, being all Irish, (or English)	72	78
In Chester county,	18	22

UNDER THE CARE OF THEODORE SCHNEIDER.		
In and about Philadelphia, being all Germans,	107	121
Philad <sup>a</sup> county, but up the country,	15	10
Berks county,	62	55
Northampton county,	68	62
Ditto Irish,	17	12
Bucks county,	14	12
Chester county,	13	9
Ditto Irish,	9	6

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 328.



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## UNDER THE CARE OF FERDINAND FARMER.

In Lancaster county,	Germans,	.	.	108	94
	Irish,	.	.	22	27
Berks county,	Germans,	.	.	41	39
	Irish,	.	.	5	3
Chester county,	Irish,	.	.	23	17
	Germans,	.	.	3	—
Cumberland county,	Irish,	.	.	6	6

## UNDER THE CARE OF MATHIAS MANNERS.

In York county,	Germans,	.	.	54	62
	Irish,	.	.	35	38
				692	673

Total Sum, . . . . . 1365

April 29, 1757.

## LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York, April 30<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Sir :

I hearvith transmitt my Publick letter to you, Coppyes of which goes to Each Governor where the Embargo has been laid, the meen- ing of it is no more than that those Shipes, which realy were Loaded and Cleared Prior to Layeng the Embargo, should have li- berty to Depart, those that have loaded since have no Claim, and when a Packet arrives I hope to be at liberty to advise the taking it of entierly, but should That be done sooner, tho I have by this time got all the Shipes, I should not have a Sailor to man them, by which the Service, the Expectations, and the Expence the Nation has been at, would be all Disapointed and renderd useless.

As to the want of Provesions in the Fleet, the Cap<sup>t</sup> of the Bar- ford knowes nothing of those, from where I conclude that the real foundation of the compleants from the merchants is only from being detain'd from making the Exorbitant Profitts they get by Suppleeng the Enemy.

Fresh meat, I do hear, is very scarce, but I hear no compleant of the want of Flower, Beef or Pork.

As to the sending for a Vessel for the Protection of your Tread, tis not in my Power to do that, forder than acquainting the Admiral, when I meet him, whilst Cap<sup>t</sup>. Arbuthnot remains with you, he

\* "Delivered by Mr. Harden, April 29, 1757," indorsement. See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 448, for the number of Roman Catholicks in Philadelphia and Chester counties, March 21, 1757.

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will keep up the Embargo by Your appleeing to him, bot I am afraid after he is gon you will have deffeculty to govern your People, if you find that it will be absoley nessesary lett me know, and I will do all that is in my Power, bot my sittuation is this, I have hear only one Shipec of 20 gun, and a Sloope, to Convoy all those Transports from hence, for now that those are arived I can not justifie keeping the bomed Vessel that was with you any longer, so have Dismissed her from the Service, and should I detach the Sloope for that Service I run the risk of not having her for the Convoy, which cannot Spair that diminution.

I hope your people will not detain Lt. Col. Bouquet, and am with Sinceer regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

I am told that there is a difficulty made in your Port about allowing the Vessels that carry the Contractors Provisions from Philadelphia to this There, the Custom house make a mistake, for they have not been detain'd any where, nor can the Transports sail or the Troops, be provided any where if these Provisions are detain'd, therefore, beg you will give orders to forward those Vessels directly.\*

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, May, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

A List of what was thought most desir'd by the Cherokee Indians, I sent down with their Speeches to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>, and wou'd beg leave to alledge, that a Considerable part of the present ought to be Wampum, with some Beads, and next to these an assortment of Silver Trinkets, with three Laced Hatts, as it's probable that three Captains will be there—two, or three Coats with Tinsel Lace might be very well, but those I think will be more expedient at a future time, and nearer the approach of Cold weather. I have order'd my Brother (who yesterday return'd) to write y<sup>r</sup> Honour the several sorts of goods given by the Governor of Maryland, that yours may have a convenient variation—that Province has given about 280 pounds in value, and tho' I shou'd be glad Pennsylvania wou'd a little exceed it, yet am fully of opinion that a number of them Indians will actually assist us this Summer, and more of their Nation come to these Provinces which will require future rewards, as from time to time Prudence may direct. Your Hon<sup>r</sup> will no doubt re-

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII, p. 495. This letter is entirely in Lord L's *hand writing*.

commend, or order a Present for Mr. Paris, the Interpreter. I hear Governor Sharps Secretary, who deliver'd his Speech and present, had orders to offer Paris a Captaincy in the Pay of that Province, and that he is inclin'd to accept of it, which I hope will be of Use to this. I am sorry y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> cannot either come or send y<sup>r</sup> Secretary to the Southern Indians, for however necessary Mr. Croghan may be where he is acquainted, neither him nor the Indians it's said he brings with him can be so, in the present case, and the Consequences in my opinion are not very promising, but farther is not becoming me to say.

Herewith I send y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> the intelligence of the Prisoners taken by the Cherokees.

I am, with the utmost respect,

Your Honours most obedient

Humble Servt.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Denny.

P. S. The present shou'd be here in two Weeks, or less time. Those Indians drink very Little Raw Rum, they drink Wine and like Sugar, and have at F. Fk. all fresh Beef.

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#### EXAMINATION OF A DELAWARE PRISONER, 1757.

The Garrison at Fort Du Quesne consisted all last Winter of Two Hundred, the Greater part French; about this time three Hundred are Expected up the Ohio to Strengthen the Garrison, and five Hundred Indians. A Hundred & thirty-five Indians set off from Fort Du Quesne, not designed against any Particular Place, but divide and fall Separately on different Places of the Frontier; the Party divided at Lawelpanning, & the Greater Part he thinks is still near this Frontier hunting and Preparing for War. The Shawnese, instigated by the French, perswaded the Delewares to strike the English; the Delewares, finding the French have occasioned y<sup>r</sup> loosing many men in the war with the English, would now Join the English if a Sufficient force was to march out against Duquesne, And their Usage from the French is ready to make them strike them. Fort Du Quesne could easily be carried if no Indians were to Join the Garrison. In the front Part of the Fort, along the Monongahela, is a large Mine of Powder laid, which the French say is intended to be Sprung, as the last resource of the Garrison. There is no ditch, but two sides of the Fort, Vizt. : in the Front & along the Monongahela, built strong. The Messengers from Philadelphia were in some Delaware Towns, and they Seem'd desirous of Peace, and would not now have come to War, had not some Shaw-

nese in a Drunken Frolick at Beaver Creek perswaded four of their Young men. A Number of French were at the Kittanning, but run off when it was Attack'd, only one French Man fought; and the Garrison at Fort Du Quesne, consisting of a Hundred, were apprehensive of an Attack. He was of the Party of Blanket Hill, which consisted of 4 Indians, One of which were killed, & three wounded; he run off towards the French Fort, but met a Party in Pursuit of us, who followed us to the Allegany Hill, where they Kill'd Chambers. As he return'd he found a Prisoner had been taken by the Delewares, a small Young Man, dark Colour'd, who remains now at Bever Creek. Att Cuscuskas and Shenango, are about two Hundred warriors. The largest Body of Shawnese are at the Mouth of Siotho, 300 Men. The French Fort is supplied from up & Down ye River, they have a large Stock of Provisions, & have Planted a large field of Corn. There is Planted at the Fort, 13 Guns, heavy Artillery, & Six Swivels; Four Centries keep Watch on the Bastions, & two Centries are Planted a Mile from the Fort.

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#### EXAMINATION OF A CHICESAW PRISONER, 1757.

The Delewares and Shawanese, but no Chicesaws, often Council with the French, who give them Wampum & Small Quantities of Ammunition as they require it to carry on ye war w<sup>th</sup> the English, but trust them with no large Quanty, and he left Fort Du Quesne twenty days before he was taken; that Fort is Supplied with Provisions, & have Planted a large Field of Corn. There is Planted at the Fort 13 Guns, Heavy Artillery, and Six Swivels; Four Centries keep watch on ye Bastions, & two Centries are plac'd a Mile from the Fort.

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#### EARL OF HOLDERNESSE TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Whitehall, 2d May, 1757.

Sir,

The Crops of Corn having from the Badness of the Season last Year greatly failed in many Parts of Great Britain & Ireland, which makes a supply thereof very much wanted, for which Reason Orders have been sent to purchase large quantities in America, and it being apprehended that the Ships loaded therewith may not be able to sail on Account of the Embargo laid in several parts of America, by Lord Loudoun's Desire, on all Ships in General, by which means His Majesty's Dominions in Europe may be greatly distressed, I am commanded to signify to You the King's Pleasure, that You immediately upon the Receipt of this Letter, cause any Embargo that shall

be then subsisting within Your Government, either in consequence of Lord Loudoun's Application to You, or of any Directions sent You by the Board of Trade, to be taken of from all Vessels loaded with Corn or any other Species of Grain for Great Britain and Ireland; and that You do take particular Care that no future Embargo, which it may be thought expedient to lay, do extend to Vessels so loaded, but on the Contrary You will give all proper encouragement and Assistance to persons who shall be employed in the purchasing and Shipping Corn for the Supply of His Majesty's Dominions in Europe, taking Care that they do give sufficient Security for landing the Cargos at the place for which they shall be designed, agreeable to an Act of Parliament passed this Session, Entitled *An Act to prohibit for a limited Time the Exportation of Corn, Grain, Meal, Malt, &c., &c.*, which Act has been transmitted to You by the Lords Commissioners for Trade and Plantations.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

HOLDERNESSE.\*

Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Pensilvania.

WM. TRENT TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Bethlehem, May 2d, 1757.

May it please your Honour,

At the request of the Indians at Lancaster and Mr. George Croghan, I came with two of the Chiefs of the Six Nations, one returned from Reading, the other came here in order to bring Tedyuscung and the rest of the Delawares if arrived, to Lancaster, if not to bring what was here or their Chiefs, and leave word for Tedyuscung to follow with the rest as soon as he arrived. Yesterday, the Mohawk Sachem, who came here, delivered his Speech in the presence of Mr. Horsfield & several other of the Inhabitants to the Indians here, and they have agreed that a number of their Chiefs, with some Women, shall set off with us this morning for Lancaster, and have left the Wampum with word for Tedyuscung to follow with the rest as soon as he arrives.

The day before yesterday an Indian came down from Fort Allen here, he says that all the Indians that were there, except Six or Seven, are gone off.

I have heard two reasons given, one was that as Tedyuscung stayed so long they would goe back and Plant their Corn and then return again, unless they should meet him coming down, then they would return with him; but the Indians tell me the reason they

\* "Rec'd by Express from Governor DeLancey, 5 o'clock, 8 July, 1757, ans'd 6th Decr., 1757." *Endorsed.*

went off, was that they were affraid when they heard that there was white People killed; here is no late Accounts of Tedyuscung.

I am Your Honour's

Most hum<sup>b</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

WILLIAM TRENT.

LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

(Private.)

New York, May 5, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I send this along with my Circular Letter which Accompanys one from the Secretary of State, You will easily see that it was impossible for me to wait the arrival of Orders, which I did not receive till the 1st of May in the Evening, before I settled with the Governors of the different Provinces; but as the Letters are plainly framed to Stengthen my hands in case I thought it necessary to carry on an Offensive War to the Southward; but You would see I was of a different Opinion, and did not think I had either Force or Officers sufficient to Attempt it: And Now you will see that I leave the Secretary's Letter in full force; but as I do not in my own Opinion expect that we shall be able at this Season of the Year when I must take the Field at a distance, reap much additional Assistance from it, therefore I have added that paragraph of the Militia, that on any Emergency we may have their Assistance, and this length I think the Governments will go that have a Militia.

As to the Postscript I have added to my Circular Letter to You, I have done it for your Aid in managing with Your People; first, to shew them the bad Consequences that must attend their Obstinacy in having no Militia Law; and next, the Expence it naturally and Justly draws on them; And I do think Your Province should raise an additional Number of Men in case of Need, who, if they do not actually Join, should at least be ready to Join when occasion requires it; And this I dare say You will manage as far as You can, and if you cannot carry it to the extent You wish, will carry it as far as You can.

As to the Article of Colonel Stanwix being to remain till the two hundred Men are Embarked, that Article is put in as a Spur to them, but his private Orders are to March, as I think it full time be were in the back Country; but I hope this will Spur both the Embarkation and the Levies of your other Men, and the Colonel will concert and Co-operate with You in every thing.

I am with great Regard,

Dear Sir,

Your Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

*The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.*



## GOV. BELCHER TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Sir:

I duly received your honours Favour of the 28 of the last month, and observe its contents.

Your honour has been misinformed as to Commissioners being appointed to meet at the Treaty with the Indians now on foot in your Government, neither has there been any Provision made by the General Assembly to bear any Part of the Expence of the said Treaty, no Application having been made to them for that purpose, at their late meeting; and it wou'd be altogether vain and impracticable to call the Gen<sup>l</sup> Assembly in time for appointing Commissioners, to represent this Province at the Treaty, yet as it may finally turn out for the Service and Interest of this with the other Colonies for establishing Peace with the Indians, I shall lay the matter before the Assembly at their next Meeting, and wish they may do and act upon it consistent with Justice and Equity.

I now write Mr. Bradford again to deliver your Honour one of the Printed Laws, mentioned in mine of the 11 of April, & which he writes me he was now printing off.

I have wrote Judge Nevill and sent him Mr. Peters' Letter, and have no doubt of his doing in the Affairs as to Law and Justice shall appertain.

I am, with much Respect,

Sir, Your Honour's

most obedient and

most humble Servant,

J. BELCHER.

Eliz<sup>th</sup> Town, (N. J.) May 7, 1757.

L. Governour Denny.

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PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1757.

Northampton County, Lynn Township, May 4 Day, 1757.

To His Onner, the Governor and Commander in Cheaf of the  
Provence of Pennsyelvania:

Yours Most Humbly S'vant—

These is to Acquaint youre Honner of the Difficultyes, Hardships and Dangers that youre Peore Pertitioners Ly Under at this Present Time, Being the Frunteairs, and being yester Day A Coppy of an Express Sent to us and others from Mr. Parsons, Major, Which He Reseaved from Cornel Wiser, that the He Was Credebly Informed by A frind Indian that A Grat Body of French and Indians Was one there march from Abio Fort, Desined Against Som Parts of



Pennsylvania, Minesink, Potter Co., and som Murder Has Latly ben Don at the Minesinks in this County, and Like Wise at Scoolkil in Barks County, and this is What wee Was Desired and Warned to be one our Gards, and to associate oure Selves and others Immediately into Companies, under Descreet officers of oure one Choice, But as youre Honner Vere well Knows the Natour and Mis Magegment of the Generaty Part of the Peopel, when that these are at thaire one freedom, without Some Parsens in Shap Athority to Compel them, and further Wee Do Think it A Great Hard Ship that Wee the Frontears, that is Almost Already Ruened By being Cep So much out of oure Laboure, Being the Poorer Sort of Peopel at the Beginning, and the Loer Inhabentance the mean time Lyes Quiet and Ease and out of Danger, and Wee Desire and Humbly Beg that youre Honner Will Take oure Case Into Consideration, and Cause Us to be Better Garded by Soldiers, at the expence of the Provence, while the Loer Inhabentance will be obliged to Baire Part of the Burden as Well as wee, and wee Do think that if the Garresens that is Now Lying over the Bluo Mountaine in the Forts Was all Removed to This side of the Mountaine and Laid 4, 6, 8. or 10 men in a Good Houce at Not a grate Distance apart, and a Road Cut from one Plantation to the other, of About 3 or 4 Perches Broad, as the Plantations is Prete Neaire to Gether, one this Side of the Mountaine. We do think that it would Cause the Indians to be afraid to Com in Small Companies over the Road, as theaire yousel Way is to Goo for faire of Being taken agoing Back, for When Ever there is Murder Don Within the Road there must be A Good Watch Cept one that Rood to Take them as they Pas Back, and by Larem Guns there Can be many People Cald to Gether in Short Space of Time Besides the Soldiers, and further, the People in General is Removed from the, other Sid of the Mountain and Dayre Not Goo to Live one theaire Plantations til Better times Excepting 2 or 3 famelyes Round Each Fort, and from the other Settlers one this Side of the Moutaine, to the Forts is Som 10 Som 16 Miles to Fort Franklen, is to Fort Allen 10, to Fort Norres 16, to Fort Hambelton 16 Miles. So that in Case of Nesety the Soldiers Can't Com to oure Assistance, nor Wee to Theairs Not in any Resenable Time, Til the Eneme Wold Be Gone Againe, for Wheaire they fal in They make No Long Stay, and Besides the Hills and Hallows is so bad over the Mountaine that the Indians might Destroy all the Wagens and Provishens Coming to the Fort, if they take Care to Wayley them in Som Deep Hallows, and the Soldiers as they are Scouting and marching from one Fort to the other, and at Present Leftenent Wetherhols Lyes in our Township With about 40 men Against Fort Franklen, Which is Now Empty of Soldiers, and he Expects Every Day to Receave order to March from us, there Wil then Ly open Without any Sholders abot 28 M'lds that

\* "Read in Council 7 May,"—no minute of that date.

there will be no Soldiers, and youre Potisionners Do umbly Beg that youre Honner Wold Take oure Case Into Consideration, and Not Let these Sodiers be Removed, But Rather order more in these Parts, as In Dute Bound Wee shall Ever Pray.

[Signed by 41 persons, whose names appear chiefly in German.]

*Indorsed.*

Indians. Petition Inhabitants of Lyan Town'p, Northampton Ce. Read in Council 7 May, 1757.

#### PETITION FROM THE FRONTIERS, 1757.\*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware, &c.

The Petition of George Gilbert, Adam Spittleman, Henry Hauptman, Casper Langeberger, Nicholas Kind, George Merte, Henry Norbech, the Widow of Mark Grist Deceased, the Widow of George Krammer Deceased, (which said Grist & Krammer have lost their Lives in the Defence of their Country last fall) William Ball, Philip Annes, Jacob Leisser, Will<sup>m</sup> Weigand, Anthony Krum, Philip Scholl, Jacob Keim, John Frist, Philip Kirabaum, William Gabel, John Wissemmer, George Wartman, Jacob Richards, Christopher Specher, John Scheeffer & George Sprecher, all Inhabitants of Berks County, within four Miles of and about Fort Franklin, over the Blue Mountains:

Most Humbly Sheweth—

That your Petitioners are informed that Fort Franklin aforesaid is to be removed to this Side of the said Mountains and a considerable way into Albany Township;

That if in Case the said Fort is to be Removed your Petitioners will be Obligated to Desert their Plantations, for their Lives and Estates will then lye at Stake, and a great part of this Province will lye waste and your Petitioners will then become a Burden to the other Inhabitants. That your Petitioners humbly conceives that it would be the Safest way to have the said Fort continued & rebuilt, as it is very much out of order and Repair.

Therefore your Petitioners humbly prays your Honour to take the Premises in Consideration and Issue such orders as will Prevent the Removal of the said Fort & order a Suffi<sup>t</sup> Number of Men in it, and to grant your Petitioners such other relief as to you in your Wis-

\* "Read in Council May 7,"—no minute of that date.

dom shall seem Mete, And your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will Ever Pray for your Eternal welfair.

Signed at the Request & in behalf of all the Petitioners.

GEORGE GILBERT,  
ADAM SPITTLEMEYER.

*Indorsed.*

Indians. Petition Inhabitants about Fort Franklin, in Berks Co. Read in Council Saturday, 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1757.

#### PROCEEDINGS AGAINST CHRISTOPHER WILSON, 1757.

The Proceedings against me, Christopher Wilson, on acco<sup>t</sup> of the Militia Law in Newcastle County, some time in the fall of the Year 1756.

William Bradshaw summon'd me to appear before David Bush, Justice, to answer the complaint of Tho<sup>r</sup>. Ogle, Captain of the Militia in Christiana hundred, accordingly I appeared & told the said Justice Bush that the reason of my non-compliance with said Law was that it was contrary to my Principle, &c.

On the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the 1<sup>st</sup> mo., 1757, Will<sup>m</sup> Bradshaw & Tho<sup>r</sup>. Elliot, Constables, came to me as I sat upon my Beast at the Door of Sam<sup>l</sup> Clenney; I being on a Journey & just stopp'd to speak with the People of the House. Wm. Bradshaw came & laid his hand on my Mare's Neck & said he executed her for the Muster time. I said if he did he should not have her now, for I was on a Journey. I further told him I was a Freeholder & had Effects enough at Home & desired him not to detain me here, then Thomas Elliot & Bradshaw stood & held my Mare by the Bridle for about an Hour, discoursing upon the Premises, & he desired me to rescue the Mare by Force. I told him I would not, but sat still upon her, & told them if they would have my Mare to take her along for I would go with her; Then Bradshaw called John McKee for Evidence that he executed this Mare, then I said, & me upon the back of her: Yes said Bradshaw, Christopher Wilson, Mare, Saddle & Bridle, then Bradshaw let go his hold of the Mare, Elliot having let go some time before, & I went on my Journey, then I heard no more of the Affair until the 29<sup>th</sup> of the month aforesaid, when John Souder, another Constable, came for me with a King's Warrant to answer the Complaint of Will<sup>m</sup> Bradshaw, for rescuing my Mare from him, Whereupon I went with him before David Bush, said Constable delivered the Warrant to said Bush, & he asked the Constable whether he had taken John Backus or not, the Constable said no, then he queried *who he had taken*, the Constable said Christopher Wilson, upon *hearing my Name mentioned* I stepped forward, the first Word said

Bush spoke to me was by way of Query, whether I had any Security or not, to which I said no, then he handed the Warrant to the Constable & told him to take me to Goal, & ask'd me no more Questions, but the Constable took me away, & I went with him to Newcastle, & when we gott there I gave Bail & returned home.

CHRISTOPHER WILSON.

N. B. I have been offered Twenty Pounds for the abovesaid Mare.

*Indorsed.*

Proceedings against Christopher Wilson on accot of the Militia Law of the Lower Counties. Read in Council 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1757. Referred to be heard there.

#### COPIES OF PROCLAMATIONS BY GOV. DINWIDDIE, 1757.

Copies of Proclamations by Governor Dinwiddie, published in the Virginia Gazette.

Virginia ss :

By the Hon'ble Robert Dinwiddie, Esqr., his Majesty's Lieut. Governor & Commander-in-chief of the said Colony & Dominion.

#### A PROCLAMATION

For better regulating the Proceedings with Indians.

Whereas, his Majesty has been pleased to appoint the Hon'ble Edmond Atkin, Esqr., one of the Council in the Province of South Carolina, to be agent for and Superintendent of the Affairs of the several Nations or Tribes of Indians upon the Frontiers of Virginia, North & South Carolina and Georgia, under the Direction of the Right Hon'ble, the Earl of Loudoun : And Whereas I am directed to give him all proper Countenance and Support in the Execution of a Commission of so great Importance to the Welfare and Security of his Majesty's Colonies : And Whereas many persons have heretofore made a Practice of going to the Indian Nations of their own Accord and too much concerned themselves in their Affairs to the prejudice of his Majesty's Service ; and many Disorders have been lately committed by parties of Indians, conducted by different persons thro' the heart of the Settlements of this Dominion, to the great Disquiet of the Inhabitants, as well as Expence of the Government ; And also, I am informed, great Offence hath been given to some of his Majesty's most faithful Allies among the Indians, by the indiscreet Speeches and Behaviour of some of the Inhabitants, which may be attended with dangerous Consequences, at this time especially, when

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 482.

the chearful Assistance of our Indian Friends is most wanted: And as it has been too customary to supply the Indians with spirituous Liquors, and Ordinary Keepers in particular have been known to purchase Things belonging to them with Liquor: I have therefore thought fit, by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, in his Majesty's Name, to issue this Proclamation, to warn strictly all persons whatsoever, not to presume to go to any of the Indian Frontier Nations, nor to bring any parties of them within the settlements of this Province, unless duly authorized so to do, nor to concern themselves with any of the said Indians or their Affairs, or to interfere with his Majesty's said Agent in the Execution of his Commission, or in any part of his Conduct and Management. And all Magistrates and Officers are hereby enjoined not to permit any of the said Indians to come within the Settlements of this Dominion, not having first obtained my permission, or a Passport from the said Agent, or a License signed by two Magistrates agreeable to the Treaties subsisting between us, signifying their Errand or the place of their Destination, or without having some white person in their Company duly impowered to conduct them. And to prevent Disorder or Mischiefs that may arise by any Indians straggling from their Chiefs or otherwise, the officers, Civil and Military, in each respective County, are required to send a proper Escort along with any Parties of Indians while travelling thro' the same; who are to take care that they pass the shortest Way to the place of Destination. And all persons are hereby forbid to sell or give any spirituous Liquors to them, other than with the Approbation of the person who shall conduct them, according to the Allowance made them. And hereof all persons concerned are to take Notice, as they will answer the contrary at their peril.

Given under my Hand at Williamsburg, this 13<sup>th</sup> Day of May, in the 30<sup>th</sup> Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1757.

Signed,

ROBT. DINWIDDIE.

God save the KING.

Virginia ss:

By the Hon'ble Robert Dinwiddie, Esqr., his Majesty's Lieutenant-Governour & Commander in chief of the said Colony and Dominion.

#### A PROCLAMATION.

For supplying the Indians with Provisions.

Whereas, it is highly reasonable and necessary, that our Indian Friends who come into this Colony to our Assistance against the Enemy, should be supplied by us with Provisions, while going to or returning from War; I have therefore thought fit by and with the Advice of his Majesty's Council, in his Majesty's Name, to issue *this proclamation*, hereby directing and requiring such Indians who *shall produce a Passport* conformable to the Directions in a pro-

clamation issued by me the thirteenth of this month, not to take or kill any thing belonging to any of the People of this Dominion, without their Leave, but behave themselves orderly and peaceably like Brethren in their Passage thro' the Country, both going & returning and when they are in want of Provisions, they or their Conductor to apply to the first Justice of Peace, Captain or other superiour Officer, who shall happen to live on or nigh the road they pass thro', to furnish them therewith, and I do hereby strictly enjoin every such Justice and Officer in their respective County, upon Application made by any Indians as aforesaid, to supply them with sufficient Provisions to serve them to the next Justice or Officer, and so on thro' the Country; and to certify on the Back of their Passport, the Time of their arriving, the said Indians behaving themselves as is above expressed.

Given under my hand at Williamsburg, the 27<sup>th</sup> Day of May in the 30<sup>th</sup> Year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoque Domini, 1757.

Signed,

ROBT. DINWIDDIE.

God save the King.

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EXTRACT FROM PROPRIETARIES' LETTER TO R. PETERS, 1757.\*

On the Question put by you about the Right of the Commissioners to dispose of money under the £55,000, & the £30,000 Acts, I say, the Governor ought not to suffer the Commissioners to pay one Shilling at their discretion, or to receive Applications from People for money, which should be made to the Governor, otherwise, this mode of appointing Commissioners will be the same thing as leaving it to the Assembly. The money should not be paid without the Governor signifies his assent to it on the back of the order; nay, it should never be consented to, but for the purpose of some Determination of the Governors before hand, and not for any purpose of theirs, that he has not before approved of. For if the Governor & Council are not the Planners of Operations, to whom only the Kings orders come, I think the Government is dissolved, and I have often been told by the greatest persons that there is no Government at all in Pennsylvania. Certainly, the Commissioners have not the least Right to give directions to persons employed by the Government.

\* "Read in Council at Easton, in July," indorsed. See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 659.

## PETITION AGAINST INDIANS, 1757.

Hanover, May 15, 1757.

Sir:

We, in these parts, are at present in the utmost Confusion, the Savage Enemy has again fallen on us afresh. Yesterday morning early they plundered the house of Alex<sup>r</sup> Martin, & carried his mother Captive, & this morning early they killed Thomas Bell, an honest responsible Dweller on the Frontier, within forty yards of his own house.

We expect nothing but that 2, or 3, or more of us will be killed every day, while one of us is alive.

We lost so many last year, that the greatest part of the Inhabitants nearest the mountain are fled long ago; our young men & servants are generally Inlisted, and the Provincials in the two Forts here are some way Employ'd, that in our Extremity we can have no assistance from them.

In these our distressed Circumstances, the greater part of the remaining Inhabitants are now flying with wives & Children to places more remote from Danger, whereby above 15 miles in length, & 6 or 8 Breadth, in a few days will be altogether waste, & we who continue must either fall a sacrifice to our Enemies Cruelty, or go with our wives and Children to beg our Bread.

We beg the favour of you to represent our distressed case to his Honour the Governour, if we may obtain some assistance of men for our defence, as the Provincials, now stationed here, are of no benefit here.

We are, Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JAS. BLACK,  
JOHN CRAWFORD,  
MICH. WALLACE,  
JOHN MCCLINN,  
JAS. FRENCH,  
RICH'D SANKEY,  
JOS. DIXON,  
SAMUEL GAMBLE,  
HUGH RIPETH,  
JAMES FINEY,  
JACOB STOBBER,  
JACOB STOERSER,  
JOHN MCCOWN,  
ROBERT BELL,

JOHN HILL,  
JOHN WOODS,  
WIL'M WILSON,  
DEAINEDAN DANAY,  
ALEXAND. MCCOLOME,  
JAS. FARRIL,  
THOMAS MCCALLEN,  
JOHN GLEN,  
JAS. ROGERS,  
WILLIAM ROGERS,  
WILL. WATSON,  
THOMAS ROBISON,  
ENOS MCQUIRE,  
SAM. ROBINSON.

And many others.

## PETITION FROM DERRY, 1757.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor and Commander in Chief of Pennsylvania. and the three Delaware Countys, &c.

The Petition of the Subscribers, Inhabitants of Derry Township, in Lancaster County,

Humbly Sheweth :

That the Dangerous Condition of our Frontiers for about eighteen months past, whereby this Township, in pity to the Frontiers, have at our own proper expence maintained Guards in Hannover Township, whereby the Frontier Familys have been encouraged to tarry at their places, has been very Oppressive to us, not costing this township less than three hundred pounds currency, besides the sending up Bodys of men at every Inroad of y<sup>e</sup> Enemys into Paxton and Hannover. These things, together with the publick Taxes have reduced us to this Determination, that we are not able to continue Guards upon the Frontiers as heretofore, and yet we are convinced it is impossible to the Frontier People alone to make a stand ; Wherefore, we humbly pray your Honour may order a number of y<sup>e</sup> Provincial Troops to range upon our Frontiers in Paxton and Hannover this Summer, and that it may be done as speedily as possible ; its not to be coop'd up in forts we beg for Provincials, where they can be of no Service to us. The present Inroad into Hannover of our Enemys, your Honour, we suppose, is informed of ; Hannover is upon y<sup>e</sup> point of flying, and we cannot tarry if they fly, and our flight will open a way into y<sup>e</sup> heart of y<sup>e</sup> Province. Jo<sup>s</sup>. Galbreath, Esq<sup>r</sup>. can further inform y<sup>r</sup> Honour. We pray for speedy relief, and shall as in Duty bound ever pray.

Signed in the name and by the appointment of y<sup>e</sup> Township, by  
Derry, May 16, 1757.

PATRICK CAMPBEL,  
MOSES WILLSON,  
DAVID TAYLOR,  
THOMAS LOGANS,  
JOHN CHESNUT,  
JOHN ROAN, V. D. M.,  
ROBERT BOYD,  
WILLIAM BOYED,

JAMS WALKER,  
JAMES WILSON,  
ARCHBALD WALKER,  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
ANDREW ROAN,  
HUGH HAYES,  
JOHN PEDDAN.  
And others.

\* "Received at Lancaster, May 17, and laid before Commissioners," indorsed.



WM. MASTERS AND JOS. GALLOWAY TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Lancaster, May 16<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Sir:

You cannot be insensible, that under the present distressed Situation of this Province, nothing can be of greater importance than to discover the true Causes of the War with the Indians, & why they have, in a most merciless manner, committed their late Depredations and Murders on the Frontier Inhabitants; that this Government, which has severely felt the melancholy Effects thereof, should the Cause be just, may make them such Compensation as the Laws of Rectitude & Justice shall direct, by which means alone that Peace can be secured between them, and this Province, which is so absolutely necessary for the Security of its Inhabitants, and to establish y<sup>e</sup> Friendship w<sup>th</sup> his Majesty's Service & the Interest of the Colonies in general loudly call for. For these purposes did your late Predecessor, Governor Morris, first invite Teedyuscung, with others of the Delawares & Shawaneese to a Treaty at Easton; And to proceed in this good Work, your Honour met them at the same Place, & by a dispassionate Enquiry, was so fortunate as to make a Considerable progress in penetrating the True Causes (as is said) of our late Calamities.

The same motives, we apprehend, prevaild on you to meet the Six Nations at this Place, & the Assembly and Provincial Commissioners to agree to defray out of the public Fund, the heavy Expences of this Treaty: They are determined not to be deficient in their Assistance, as they expect that every opportunity that presents will be embraced by the Governor to find out, not only the Truth of Teedyuscung's Complaints against this Government, *but all other Grudges and Heart-burnings that may subsist in the Bosoms of any Indian nation whatsoever, with whom we have had any Intercourse or Dealings in Land, that if they should be justly founded, they may be speedily redressed.*

We beg leave to represent to the Governor, That we now experimentally find that the Persons concernd in former Treaties held between this Government and the Indians, have been too negligent in making the proper Enquiries into their Complaints, and searching into the justice of them, & too ready to postpone making them y<sup>e</sup> small Compensation, with which they might have been easily satisfied; which we conceive has not a little conduced to create the present unhappy Differences between the Delawares & Shawaneese, & this Government.

Wherefore in behalf of our selves & the bleeding Inhabitants of this Province, whose Lives, Liberties and Fortunes are deeply concernd in the Event of these Conferences, *we entreat your Honour to make a full Disquisition of the Indians now present who have plain-*



*ly intimated that they are acquainted with the true Causes of our Indian War, into the Complaints & Injuries pointed out by Teedyuscung, & into every other piece of Injustice that may be suggested against any Person whatever concerned in this Government, that this being done, satisfaction may be made to the Indians that have been injured, their prejudices against the Colonies in general, & this Province in particular removed, & its Inhabitants from the present threatening prospect of Bloodshed & Destruction, saved & restored to their former happy State of Peace and Tranquility.*

WM. MASTERS,  
JOS. GALLOWAY.

To the Honble William Denny, Esquire, &c.

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PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Lancaster, 18 May, 1757.

Sir:

We heartily concur with you in thinking, that "as there was a Necessity to march three Companies of Col. Weisers Battalion into Fort Augusta for the Defence of that Place, as many of the neighbouring Inhabitants shou'd be taken into Pay for a certain Time, till that Detachment can be spared to return to its Station." And we greatly approve of the Governor's Design of "ordering them into the Forts, that the greatest Part of the Garrisons may March against the Enemy."

At the same time, as it appears by the Return of the first Regiment now before us, dated the 14<sup>th</sup> Inst., that there were not then, and as we are informed as yet have not been any persons Employed in the Recruiting Service, we beg Leave to request that the Governor wou'd forthwith issue his Orders to, and oblige the officers of the Defective Battalions, many of whose men have been long since discharged, to use their utmost Endeavours in Recruiting and filling their respective Companies.

If "any of the Indians here can be prevailed on to act immediately and join our men, we much approve of your Intention to" propose "it to them, and of obtaining their Assistance on this distressing occasion."

We are, Sir,  
your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>ts</sup>.

JOS. GALLOWAY,  
LYNFORD LARDNER,  
JOHN BAYNTON,  
WM. MASTERS.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## EARL OF HOLDERNESSE TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

(Duplicate.)

Whitehall, 20<sup>th</sup> May, 1757.

Sir :

The inclosed Extract of a Letter from Vice Adm<sup>l</sup> Townshend, to Mr. Cleveland, together with the Affidavits thereunto annexed, will inform you of the Pyritical Behaviour of several Privateers, fitted out in North America, towards the Spaniards in the West Indies, particularly of the Peggy, of New York, one Hadden, Master, & of a Privateer from Halifax, commanded by one Snooker. It was with the greatest Indignation that His Majesty received this Account of Proceedings on the part of His Subjects, not only contrary to all Humanity & good Faith, but to the general Instructions given to Privateers, & in direct breach of the Add<sup>l</sup> one of the 5<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>r</sup> last, with Regard to Spanish Ships; And the King being determined that the most rigorous justice shall be put into Execution against such notorious Acts of Violence, has directed the Governors of New York & Nova Scotia to commence prosecution against the Owners, Masters, & Securities of the Two Privateers abovementioned; And it is His Majesty's Pleasure, in case either or both of them shall put into any Port within your Government, that you do cause them to be detained, giving immediate Notice to the Governor of New York of the Arrival & Detention of the Peggy, Hadden Master, & of that from Halifax, commanded by Snooke, to Gov<sup>r</sup> Lawrence, in order that they may send you such Directions thereupon as they shall judge most expedient for the Execution of the King's Commands, signified to them upon this occasion.

Tho' the Add<sup>l</sup> Instruction abovementioned, of the 5<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>, has been transmitted to you from the Council office, I send you herewith some Printed Copies thereof, and am to signify to you His Majesty's pleasure, that you be particularly carefull, not only to deliver the same to all persons who shall hereafter take out Commissions for Privateers, but also that whenever any Privateers come to the Ports in your Government, you do make enquiry whether they have already received the s<sup>d</sup> Instruction, & in Case you have Reason to think they have not, you will cause a Copy thereof to be deliver'd to the Commanders of such Privateers, & at the same time acquaint them that the King is determined to require the most exact obedience thereto, & that the several Prosecutions will be carried on against those who shall, in any manner act contrary to the same, & thereby endanger that Harmony which His Majesty is so desirous to preserve with the Court of Spain.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

HOLDERNESSE.

*Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania.*

## AGREEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS, 1757.

Lancaster, May 21, 1757.

We agree to the Governors proposal of permitting Colonel Armstrong to provide Horses and other necessary's for the said Expedition, in case the same do not exceed Seven hundred & fifty Pounds, & if they shou'd, he is then to communicate his Design to the Governor immediately to be further considered, agreeable to his Honours recommendation.

Copy from the Minutes of the Provincial Commissioners.

CHAS. MOORE, Clk.

## WM. PARSONS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Sir:

Your Honour will pardon me for this Trouble, as my Duty obliges me to acquaint, that the Garrisons between the West Branch and Delaware River, all of them complain that they are almost without Powder, Lead and Flints. They are the more uneasy by reason of the appearance of the Enemy, who, it is feared, will attack them in this unprepared Situation. Flints are as much wanted as the other Stores.

Commissary Young came to Town last Sunday about noon, and on Tuesday about two, Afternoon, set out from hence for Fort Norris, Fort Allen, &c., escorted by Capt<sup>r</sup> Busse and Reynolds; Lieut. Engell, who is going to take the Command of Fort Norris, and Ensign Biddle with about 50 men, all in good Spirits.

Teedyuscung is not come in, nor the Messengers that were sent to him are not yet returned, but some other Indians lately come down to Bethlehem, who met the Messengers going to Teedyuscung, say they may be expected at Fort Allen the later End of this week.

Tattamy has been hereabouts and at Fort Allen these two weeks past. He keeps his Errand quite a Secret from me.

I am your Honours

most obedient

humble Servant,

WM. PARSONS.

Easton, May the 26<sup>th</sup>, 1757.Flints for Coll<sup>t</sup> Weiser.*Directed.*

On his Majesty's Service—To the Honble Colonel William Denny, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

## PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON, 1757.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, &c.

The Petition of Frederick Alltemoss and John Canady on Behalf of the Inhabitation of the Townships of Lehigh and Allenstown, in the County of Northampton, Most humbly sheweth :

That the said Inhabitation are in the utmost Consternation and Confusion, and expect daily to be murdered by the Indians.

That the said two Townships are now become the Frontiers of that Part of the Province, The Inhabitation beyond them towards the Mountains having all deserted their several Plantations.

That within this Week past divers small Parties of Indians have been discovered ranging the Woods, which were supposed to be Spies, and some of them assaulted a Man with an Intent to rob him, two of said Indians were apprehended, but afterwards set to Liberty.

That the said Inhabitation apprehensive of Danger have agreed to keep a Party of Rangers.

That twenty-five men out of the said Townships are daily ranging on the Frontiers of the said Townships.

That if the said Inhabitation don't get immediate Relief they are obliged to desert their Plantations, having already had a Meeting about the Matter, where they resolved to defend themselves while they are able, and that if they get no Succours they would altogether move in the more improved Parts of the Province.

That in Case the said Inhabitation desert their respective Plantation, Bethlehem will then be the Frontier of that Part of the Country.

May it therefore Please your Honour to take the Premises in Consideration, and grant your Petitioners a Company of Forces, or such other Relief as will assist the said Inhabitants to defend themselves against the barbarious Cruelties of our Savage Enemies, And your Petitioners as in duty bound will every pray.

FREDERICK ALLTEMOSS,

his

JOHN ✕ KENNEDY,

mark.

*Directed.*—To his Honour Governor Denny, at Philadelphia.

\* Original in German, numerously signed.

THE CASES OF SOME OF THE COMPLAINANTS AGAINST DAVID  
BUSH AND HIS ADHERENTS, &c., 1757.

County of New Castle, 1st, 6 mo., 1757.

## THE CASE OF JOSEPH NICKOLS.

That on or about the 22d day of 9th mo. last, I was summon'd to appear before David Bush, one of the Justices of the Peace for the County of Newcastle, to shew my Reasons (as I understood it) for not complying with the Act of Assembly, by inlisting myself to learn the art of War; pursuant thereto I appear'd, & inform'd the said Justice that my not complying was not out of any Contempt to the Law, but from a Scruple of Conscience; Notwithstanding on the 16th of the 4th mo., being then some small distance from my House, my Wife came & told me that the Constable was come to take my Goods for not mustering; I replied let him take what he pleases, upon which she said it was not Bradshaw, & that he had another man with him for Assistance, at which I went with her to the House & saw the Men, & ask'd for what they came there; he (who call'd himself the Constable) said that he was one of the Constables of Christeen Hundred, I told him that I never knew any more than three Constables at a time in the Hundred, and then I knew very well; he replied that Bradshaw had been put in since the Court, but that he was the proper return'd Constable; I ask'd him at whose Suit he came, &c., he said Esq<sup>r</sup>. Bush & Armstrong; I desir'd him to shew me the Execution if he had one, which he refus'd to shew; I told him that I thought it was very reasonable, for another might come after him & say he had a Commission & take more Goods, & that I thought it was not reasonable to stand & see my House rifled before my Face by a man that had no Authority, upon which he said he wou'd come again & bring more men, I told him not to do so, for I would not resist any Lawful Authority nor hurt one hair of his head, but he should have brought the Plaintiff with him to indemnify him for taking People's Goods without shewing Authority, for he might be brought to trouble by it, however if he wou'd shew his Execution (if he had one) he might do as he pleas'd, (or words to that purport,) but he went away without doing any thing; but on the 22d day of the month he return'd as he had said & three men with him arm'd, & as soon as I saw him (I being going to the Mill with my Team loaded with Malt,) ask'd him if he had any authority, he made me no Reply, but stepp'd to the Fore horse, unloos'd one of his Chains, but they travelling along he left the horse, jump'd out of the Road into my Pasture, & said that he seiz'd that Cow, upon which I look'd about, saw them, & said come out of my Inclosures forthwith, for that they behav'd like Robbers, & if they did not come out I would have them indicted as such, & pursuing my Jour-



ney saw no more of them, nor heard no more about the Affair until after the last Court of Quarter Sessions, at which I am inform'd he preferr'd a Bill against me for a Risque, which was found, & I was indicted, not suspecting any such thing was much surpriz'd, & went to New Castle & apply'd to the Clerk of the Sessions for a Copy of said Bill, which he refus'd me, & likewise would not suffer me to see it nor hear it read, which surpriz'd me still more seeming if all was combin'd against me.

JACOB NICKOLS.

THE CASE OF JOSHUA BAKER, THE 30TH, 5TH MO., 1757.

Because, for Conscience Sake, I could not take up Arms & muster I was fin'd ten Shillings, for which there was an Execution from under the Hand & Seal of David Bush, Esq<sup>r</sup>., by virtue of which there was taken from me the 22d of 4th mo. 1757, One Cow valued to be worth Four Pounds, ten Shillings, this from under my Hand.

JOSHUA BAKER.

THE CASE OF RUTH MENDENHALL, THE 22D OF 4TH MO., 1757.

Then there came four Men with Swords & Clubs to my Son, Stephen Mendinhall, one of which said that he was a Constable of the Hundred, & for a Fine demanded for my Son's not mustering they seiz'd & took a Cow, altho' I told them she was mine. My Son coming home soon after, follow'd them & told them also that the Cow was mine, nevertheless they drove her away & sold her to pay the abovesaid Fine, which was ten Shillings, the Substance of all this I can prove by Evidence. The abovesaid Cow is thought to be reasonably worth Three Pounds, Five Shillings.

her  
RUTH ♂ MENDENHALL.  
mark.

New Castle County, Christiana  
Hundred, the 1st of 6th mo., 1757. }

The Son, (Stephen Mendenhall), was of full Age, master of the family, & had Effects Sufficient.

THE CASE OF THOMAS NICKOLLS.

Some time about the 22d day of April last came to my Shop, Four Men with Swords & Staves, one of them bid me to give him Goods for a Fine due to Tho<sup>s</sup>. Ogle, which he said he had Authority from Squire Bush to take by Execution, I having Knowledge of the Man requested to see his Execution, but he absolutely refus'd, stept in my Shop, took down my Saddle worth about £1. 10., which I concluded to let him take without Objection, but a Child of mine

came out of said Shop, told me the Man was taking down all the Tools, upon which I went in & forbid him to take till he shew'd Authority, & he then went away, but some Days after came again, search'd my Pastures for Cattle, but they had broke out by Chance; the next time he came he desir'd me in a calm manner to shew him Goods for the abovesaid Fine, I replied if he would please to tell Ogle from me, if he would come with him I would neither hide nor hinder him of any thing I was possess'd with; before this I was inform'd this man's name was Souders, a legal Constable of Christiana Hundred. As to my Indictment or Proceedings at Court, it is in the same manner as is describ'd in Jos<sup>l</sup>. Nickols' Accot<sup>s</sup>.

THOMAS NICKOLS.

Given under my hand this 1st Day of the 6th mo., 1757.\*

#### CASES OF COMPLAINTS AGAINST D. BUSH, 1757.

The following are some of the Cases, Referr'd to in the Address, of which there are many others of the like kind which the Complainants will be ready to produce when the Governor may be pleas'd to hear them:

An Account of the Proceeding against me the Subscriber hereof for not enlisting or pay<sup>s</sup> my Fine imposed by a Militia Law of this Government, viz:

I was Summon'd to appear the 23<sup>d</sup> of the 10 mo. before David Bush, one of the Magistrates of the County of New Castle, to give my Reasons why I did not comply with the said Law. I alleged I could not for Conscience Sake comply therewith, & therefore have a Right to be exempted by our Charter of Privileges granted to the Province & Territories, which Reasons I concluded was not adhear'd to by what followed.

For on the 1<sup>st</sup> of the 11 mo. following, William Bradshaw, Constable, came to my House with an Execution which he levied on my Gun, (contrary to an express Paragraph of the aforesaid Law) which I valued at forty Shillings; About Three Weeks after, on the 23<sup>d</sup> of the Same Month, he brought back the Gun & took with him one of my Horses, Value Eight Pounds. On the 27<sup>th</sup> of the s<sup>d</sup> 11 mo. the s<sup>d</sup> Horse was sold for thirty-two Shillings & Sixpence to the Said Bradshaw, out of which he charges me two Shillings for Evidence returning the Gun, at which Time there was no Person with him Save a Boy, which I suppose to be abo<sup>t</sup> Ten Years of Age, and Seven Shillings for keeping the Horse before Sold, notwithstanding the Tavern-keeper charged him no more than three Shil-

\* See Colon. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 559.

lings & fourpence for four nights Stableing. The above being the needful at present.

JOSEPH NEWLIN.

Willmington, the 11<sup>th</sup> 1mo., 1757.

#### THE CASE OF JOHN PERRY.

The 12<sup>th</sup> Day of the 8<sup>th</sup> Mo., 1756. Thomas Elliott, the Constable, came to me with an Execution from under the Hand of David Bush, Esq<sup>r</sup>., by which he demanded the sum of 15s. for not appearing at the Muster under Andrew Tranburg, Capt., & upon my refusing to pay Said Sum, he executed my Body & So remained till William Bradshaw, Constable, a Creature, made So, as I Suppose for that Purpose, came to me with a Summons from s<sup>d</sup> Bush to appear & give my Reasons why I did not enlist myself & Apprentice according to the Militia Law, which I did in Respect to my Apprentice, who, being of another Society, I said, he might if he would, that is, if his Parents were willing also, & at the same time obtain'd Leave of the Magistrate to give my Reasons for myself in Writing, nevertheless Judgment was obtained against me, & as I understand an Execution was granted by said Bush & levied upon my Goods by said Bradshaw the 11<sup>th</sup> of the 11 mo., in my Absence & took away with him, viz: Three Hand-Saws, one Tennent Saw, one Sash Saw, one Panel Saw belong<sup>s</sup> to Ed. Fatnall, and two Carpenter's Adds, worth a moderate compensation £5.13.

JOHN PERRY.

#### THE CASE OF JAMES ROBINSON.

An Account of the Proceedings of the Officers against me under the Militia Law, on the 12<sup>th</sup> of 8mo., 1756.

Thomas Elliot came with an Execution granted by David Bush against me, for a Fine of Fifteen Shillings, at the Sute of Andrew Tranbergh, for not enlisting myself & apprentice, & took me Prisoner, but let me have my Liberty upon Promise that I would be ready when he should call upon me to take to Goal, So I continued under that Circumstance untill the 16<sup>th</sup>, when s<sup>d</sup> Ellit came again with the Same Execution & took one Saddle & Pair Boots, & kept them untill the 20<sup>th</sup>, when he returned s<sup>d</sup> Goods & told me he had Orders from David Bush so to do. On the 21<sup>st</sup> 9mo. came William Bradshaw with a Summons for me to appear on the 23<sup>d</sup> of s<sup>d</sup> month in Order to give my Reasons why I did not enlist. I appeared & gave my Reasons to said Bush & Tranberg, but they was not taken as Satisfaction, but on or about the 12<sup>th</sup> 11mo. came Said Bradshaw



with two Executions against me, one of them for not enlisting my Apprentice Lad, though I was never called upon to give my Reasons why I did not enlist him, & took from me for a Fine of Forty Shillings each, one Hide of Soal Leather, 16½ lb, & one Hide of upper 10½ lb worth one Pound, fifteen Shillings & tenpence, & sold them all at Vendue.

— J<sup>r</sup> JA. ROBINSON,

A List of the Fines & Cost upon the two Executions taken from Bradshaw.

<i>My own.</i>	
Fine & Cost, . . . . .	£0.12.6
Execution, . . . . .	1
Qualify <sup>s</sup> Apprais <sup>rs</sup> , . . . . .	16
Ditto's Fees, . . . . .	4
Sale, . . . . .	3
	<hr/>
	£0.18.4
The same Cost of that Relat <sup>s</sup> my Lad,	18.4
	<hr/>
Total, . . . . .	£1.16.8

#### THE CASE OF RICHARD CARSAN.

By an Execution granted by David Bush against me, for fifteen Shillings, at the Sute of Andrew Tranberg, for not enlisting & appearing under the present Militia Law, on the 12<sup>th</sup> 8mo., 1756, Thomas Ellitt, Constable, took me Prisoner & took my word to be ready to go to Prison when he should call upon me, so I continued under that Obligation untill the 16<sup>th</sup> of the same month, when he came with the same Execution & for the same Fine, & took from me three Pair of Shoes, Value Eighteen Shillings; on the 20<sup>th</sup> returned them & said he was ordered so to do. On the 21<sup>st</sup> 9mo. William Bracha (Bradshaw) came with a Summons for me to appear on the 23<sup>d</sup> of s<sup>d</sup> month to give my Reasons why I did not inlist. When I appeared & gave my Reasons they was not taken as Satisfaction by s<sup>d</sup> Tranberg & Bush but on the 11<sup>th</sup> of the 11mo. came the afores<sup>d</sup> Bracha (Bradshaw) with an Execution for 10s., being for the same neglect as I was executed for at first, except ye appear<sup>s</sup>, & took from me four P<sup>r</sup> Shoes, value twenty Seven Shillings, & Sold them at Vendue.

RICHARD CARSAN.

## THE CASE OF WILLIAM SHIPLEY, Junr.

An Account of my Suffering for not complying with the Militia Law.

On the 30<sup>th</sup> 11mo., 1756, I was Summoned to appear before David Bush, Esqr., for not enlisting myself in Andrew Tranberg's Company. I appeared & gave for Reasons that it was inconsistent with my Principles to destroy my Fellow Creatures, therefore could not enlist as a Soldier, but which I suppose was not taken as sufficient, for Some Time after came one Bradshaw, a Constable, with Paice, his Assistant; notwithstanding there were other Goods enough in my House, executed a Cradle in which lay my Infant not 3 months old, near unto Death, which for some Days they left there, but when they came to take it away for to sell my Infant was taken out & died in a few Days. The Cradle was worth twenty Shill'gs, & they likewise took an Iron Pott worth nine Shillings, Three Chairs worth nine Shillings & a Wheelbarrow worth two Shillings, all for a Fine of Ten Shillings.

WM. SHIPLEY, Junr.

## THE CASE OF HENRY TROTH.

An Account of the Proceedings against me for not enlisting according to a Militia Law.

Having Summoned me & two of my Apprentices to appear before David Bush, Esqr., to give our Reasons for not enlisting. The 11<sup>th</sup> of the 11mo., 1756, William Bradshaw, Constable, came to my shop & took a Case of Draws, value four Pounds, three & 4<sup>s</sup>, & the same Day he sold them, as I heard, for twenty-six Shillings & Sixpence. He never shewed me the Execution nor told me whether he took it all on my Account of for me & my Prentices.

HENRY TROTH.

## ADDRESS OF REPRESENTATIVES OF N. J. TO GOV. B., 1757.

To His Excellency, Jonathan Belcher, Esq., Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over his Majesty's Province of New Jersey, and Territories thereon depending in America, Chancellor and Vice-Admiral in the same, &c.

The Humble *Address of the Representatives* of the said Province in General Assembly met.

May it please your Excellency;

We, His Majesty's dutiful and loyal Subjects, the Representatives of the Colony of New Jersey, in General Assembly conven'd, beg



Leave to observe, that we have duly considered the several Letters and Petitions referred to in your Excellency's Speech.

As to the Letters from the Secretary of State, we have already anticipated the Necessity of the first of them, by granting the supply therein mentioned, before it came to Hand; and as to the latter of them, we acknowledge, with Gratitude, His Majesty's paternal Care, in ordering a naval Assistance for our Protection, in Case the same should be needed: And, as faithful Subjects, we have already exerted ourselves to the Utmost, for strengthening the offensive Operations against the French, even as fully as our Sovereign, by the Letter first abovementioned, has requested, without clogging the Inlistment of the Men, though our Number might have been more considerable, had not your Excellency insisted on restricting the Time for sinking the Money struck on that, and the late similar Occasions, to so short a Period, and in Case we had otherwise succeeded in our Application for a Paper Currency; being truly concerned, that our Zeal for the common Cause, should be unhappily cramped through those Obstructions; which, we promise ourselves, will be removed; observing with Pleasure and Gratitude. His Majesty's kind Assurances, couched in His most Gracious Speech from the Throne, signifying his paternal Regard for America; His Willingness to remove any Ground of Disatisfaction; and recommending it to His faithful Commons, to lay the Burthens they might judge unavoidable, in such a Manner as would least distress and exhaust His People: Glorious Maxims indeed! well worthy the Great King who has adopted them; and highly expedient to be observed, amidst the Calamities and Confusion of War; and we fully depend they will take Place in our Relief, as extraordinary and uncommon Events have rendered an Alleviation to our Burthen absolutely necessary.

We are of Opinion this Colony has furnished the Carriages and Stores requisite for the King's Service, when demanded, with as great Chearfulness and Expedition as any Colony on the Continent; and, at their own Expence, have transported the Baggage of two Regiments, receiving the Thanks of the principal Officer for the same; and have been further honoured with his Lordship's kind Acknowledgement of their Civility and Heartiness: And it gives us great Concern, to find his Lordship should now complain of any Obstruction to the Service, which, we have Reason to suppose, must be owing to some Misrepresentations that may have been made him, as we have not heard of any real Cause of Complaint; we hope that on Enquiry, it will appear without Foundation.

This House, truly sensible of the impending Danger brought upon his Majesty's Northern Colonies, by the ill Success of the War, have thought it their indispensable Duty to provide, by every practicable Method, for the Security of this and the neighbouring Colonies, by putting the Militia upon a good and serviceable Footing; and we have, by a Bill now sent up to the Council, put it in

the Power of your Excellency and Council, to march a great Body of Militia to the Defence of our Neighbours, whenever they shall be attacked ; in full Confidence, that your Excellency and the Council, will use this Power with a tender Regard to the People of this Colony ; and will be assured, from the Governments who require our Assistance, that the Articles they are to supply, shall be ready for the Accommodation of our Troops, when they enter such Colony : And this Provision will, we hope, fully answer the Purposes designed by the Demand of the Militia, on the Requisition of Major General Webb.

Before his Lordship's Letters came to Hand, we complied with His Majesty's just Expectations, so far as the same have been signified to us, and the Circumstances of the Colony would admit.

On reading Governor Denny's Letter, we observe, that the Commissioners for Pennsylvania on Indian Affairs, have heard that Commissioners on the Part of this Colony, were to be present at the Treaty therein mentioned ; but on inspecting our own Journal, we find that the Committee appointed for inquiring into Indian Affairs were confined to this Colony only ; beyond the Limits whereof, we have never been concerned in any Indian Treaty.

We have taken the Situation of our distressed Frontiers into Consideration, and provided for the Defence thereof ; but as the Supplies necessary for this Occasion, must derive from Bills of Credit to be issued, we hope to be relieved in sinking the same by some proper Expedient ; without endeavouring for which, we should not demonstrate our tender Regard for the People. And we have provided for Payment of the Militia posted on the Frontiers, until relieved by the Forces directed to be raised for that Purpose.

As North America has become the Seat of War, we have not hitherto been inattentive to the important Event, and hope we shall, at all Times, discharge our Duty to our King and Country in this extraordinary and dangerous Crisis.

We have given the greatest Dispatch to the publick Business, and should willingly return to our domestick Affairs, in which we have greatly suffered for a long time past, through our frequent Attendance on the publick Service ; and having now provided for every Exigence in the best Manner we can, should be glad of a Recess, as those frequent Sittings are not only expensive to the Publick, but also very prejudicial and fatiguing to ourselves. And permit us to observe, that should the Small-Pox spread in this Town, we shall depend on your Excellency not to call us hither until it be over, as a Number of us have never had that Infection.

By Order of the House,

ROBERT LAWRENCE, *Speaker.*

Assembly Chamber.

June 2d, 1757.

His Excellency was then pleased to give his Assent to the following Bills enacting the same, viz :

[1<sup>st</sup> An Act for raising and maintaining 120 effective men, for the Defence of the Frontiers of the Colony of New Jersey.]

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, 2<sup>d</sup> June, 1757.

May it please Y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> :

Your favour of the 21<sup>st</sup> May was delivered me yesterday by Colo<sup>l</sup>. Stanwix, who encamped here on the 30<sup>th</sup> Ultimo, all Well :

In regard of an excursion to the Enemies Country, it will be expedient to know the Minds of the Cherokees, after the receipt of their present, and it's necessary that some person be empowered to promise them rewards for future Services. Mr. Croghan says he has not that power, which is very strange, the other Governments being so explicit on that point.

To-morrow Cap<sup>t</sup>. Croghan sends an express to the Cherokees, to come to meet him, and I believe designs to augment the Provincial present.

Colonel Stanwix treats me with much civility. I do according to y<sup>r</sup> Hono<sup>r</sup>s Orders assist him in every thing I can, and shall obey his Orders.

We are at a great loss that the bounty Money for enlisting during the War is not sent up, no promises will do. There is a particular time for giving the Money, wherefore it should be always ready. The Shamokin Officers have rec<sup>d</sup> Cash to defray the expence of recruiting, but ours have not, tho' we want about 60 Men. We hear from Fort Frederick that Major Lewis, with a party of Cherokees, has brought in five Scalps & Nineteen Prisoners. This matter I believe to be fact, and that they have surprized the Enemy on their March this way, as did Cap<sup>t</sup>. Paris & his Company.

I am, Sir, your Honour's most Obedient

Humb<sup>l</sup> Sery<sup>t</sup>,

JON. ARMSTRONG.

Governor Denny.

*Directed.*

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
Governor & Commander-in-Chief of the  
Province of Pennsylvania, &c.,  
in Philadelphia.

## LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Sir,

As the Fleet is now ready to Sail, I take this Opportunity to acquaint you, that in Conjunction of Sir Charles Hardy, we have agreed that the Embargo should not be any longer continued, on account of the Service we are now going on, than Seven days after we are Sailed from this Port; but we think it, absolutely necessary that it should be continued so long, in order to prevent the Enemy from having Intelligence of our motion, from any Ship they may take, and it will not be taken off here any sooner.

I shall leave my Letters with Lieutenant Governor De Lancey, to be forwarded to you as soon as we sail.

I am, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.\*

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny.

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PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON, 1757.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, and Captain General of the same.

The Petition of the few remaining Inhabitants of the Township of Lower Smithfield, in the County of Northampton, and in the Province of Pennsylvania,

Most Humbly Sheweth :

That the situation of the Petitioners being part of the Frontiers of the Province, have for some time past suffered many and great Difficulties by the Excursions of the Savages, untill your Hon<sup>or</sup> accession to this Province, and the Treaty held with the Indians at Easton, which afforded the prospect of a Peace, and gave your Petitioners encouragement to return to their Farms, in order to Plant and to Support their Distressed Familys in a peaceable manner; But so it has happened, and please your Honour, to our inexpressible surprize, those perfidious murderers have renewed their Barbarities

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 569.

by Killing, Scalping, and Captivating the Inhabitants in a most dreadful manner, which has oblidged your honours petitioners to assemble wth their Familys together for their Better defence; But as the number of men now here will not be sufficient to defend themselves and Familys any long time against the Enemy, they must inevitably, either fall into their hands to be massacre'y'd or desert the post now at —, Either of which must be attended with fatal Consequences to the next Frontiers, and being well assured (under those dismall apprehensions) that the next under Divine Providence your Honour is our Protector, and therefore Desire that our Deplorable Circumstances may be taken into Consideration, and that such relief therein may be Granted, as your Honour in your Wisdom shall direct, and your Honours P'titioners as in duty bound Shall ever Pray.\*

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EDMUND ATKIN TO GEORGE CROGHAN, 1757.

Winchester, the 8<sup>th</sup> June, 1757.

Sir,

When we parted at Philad<sup>a</sup>, the 26<sup>th</sup> of March, I desired you not to fail of sending after me an account of the result of the Conferences you was then going to hold with the Susquehanna and other Indians, at Lancaster, or Harris's Ferry, in Pennsylvania. On the same Day, hearing the certainty of a large party of Cawtabas & Cherokees being got so far as the Virginia Settlements, in order to go against the Shawnesse, as the propriety of the making Peace or War between them, depended intirely on the result of those Conferences. I acquainted you therewith by Letter, (which Mr. Pemberton undertook to convey to you) and that I should not incline, when I reached Williamsburgh, to turn my back whilst those Cawtabas or Cherokees should stay, nor untill I should here from you, and therefore I prayed you to send me the earliest Intelligence you could for the determination of my conduct, wherefore, as I have not had the favour of a Line from you ever since, it hath given me not a little uneasiness.

When I reached this Colony I found it just on the Brink of Confusion and distraction, by means of the very Indians that had been drawn with great pains and expence to its assistance. For no person pretended to much knowledge or acquaintance with them and their affairs, the Persons employed as Conductors or Interpreters (there being no regulation entred into) carried them chiefly through the Heart of the Settlements, disorders were committed, and the Inhabitants terrified every where. There had then gone up, & were going to this Place and Fort Cumberland 124 Cawtabas, 148 Chero-

\* Signed by 21 persons. Read in Council, June 6, 1757.

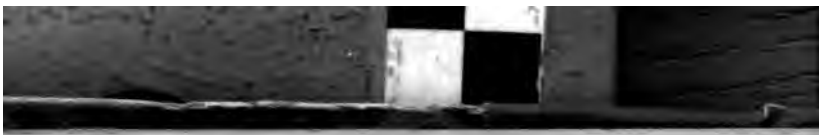
kees, 57 Tusks and other Tributary Indians ; 128, part of the said Cherokees, then on their way thro' Lunenburg County, not finding what Presents they expected there at the Court House, & extorting promissess, committed the most flagrant outrages and violence, frightening, plundering, and even ravishing one poor Girl & killing a Chickasaw in their Company for reproving them. In a word, as Col. Read wrote to Governor Dinwiddie, they behaved like Free Booters in an Enemys Country. And though they received a Considerable Present at Bedford Court House, yet they bullied with Insolent Speeches the Commanding officer of Fort Loudon, at this Place, when they got to it after, to such a degree, that he promised them every thing they could want, and they made out accordingly the most extravagant List of their Demands before they would Stirr a Step to War; you must know that Wawhatchee, Chief of all the Southern Cherokee Towns, and another Captain, commonly called the Swallow, are the Leaders of all those Cherokees, except 13 over Hillpeople, under Yatahnou, called the Young Warrior of Tellasee ; those lower Cherokees are from five Towns, the worst behaved in the Nation, and Wawhatchee, perhaps himself the greatest rogue among them, most certainly of unbounded avarice, well and long known to me in particular, & not having the least regard for the English, further than he can get Presents from them. Hints are given, that on failure of the Governor sending what they expected, they should turn back, pay themselves, and perhaps Scalp some people.

The Governor & Council being greatly alarmed, & dreading the Consequences, when so many different Indians were got together, requested me unanimously (while I was waiting for Lord Loudouns Directions) to come up hither, as being indispensably necessary for the Service in General. Just as I was ready to start out, the Cawtabas came all down to Williamsburgh, on their way homeward, the 11<sup>th</sup> of last month, except a small party of 11, who have gone home since greatly dissatisfied, & for Different reasons resolved to go home. I prevailed on them twice to consent to send back one or two parties, but it was as oft frustrated officious Interposition of others, who either affronted them or ridiculously coaxed them ; So that at last they left the Town in such an ill humour that it has gave infinite uneasiness, and the Government gave me unlimited power to Satisfy them. I went after them to James Town Ferry, by a private agreement I made, where, after adjusting matters satisfactory in Behalf of the Virginia Government that sent for them, without Five pounds Expence, or any promise given of a farthing Value ; I spoke to them in the name of the King, which produced all the good effect I could possibly desire, and I think I may venture to say they will be at my devotion. They have offered to send relieving Parties, to enter Virginia only by my Passports, with proper Conducters up hither, the direct Way by the old War path, the number limited and the reward to be ascertained and paid in proportion to the Service, & the time of Serving. This Government is resolved to strengthen my



Hands, and enable me to bring their Indian Affairs under a proper regulation, being convinced they have no other way to put a stop to & reduce their present vast Expence, to render themselves quiet in their Settlements, & obtain a more Effectual assistance from the Indians. They have put their Presents in my sole disposal, & desired me to appoint a Commissary to take Charge of and deliver them, & Conductors or Interpreters, &c. And Proclamations having been issued in Support of my Commission, particularly warning all persons not to go unless authorized by me to any of the Indian Countrys, or to bring any Indians into the Settlements, nor to come themselves with them, nor to interfere with me in any part of my management.

I got to this place the 3<sup>d</sup> Inst., where I found Wawhatchee with 46 of his people, (besides one woman) & Yatahnou, with his 13, waiting for me, after their return from Maryland & Pennsylvania, where Capt<sup>e</sup> Paris, not pursuing the Orders he went out with, and baulking a particularly Service intended had carried them to offer their Services. This Governor Dinwiddie thought wrong, as the Indians were brought to the assistance of this Colony, & supported with great Expence to it, & Captain Paris was in its pay and Service by his Commission. Tho' had he not taken, as he did, another Commission from Governor Sharpe, I was empowered by Governor Dinwiddie to discharge him in his name, on account of the many Complaints he had received against him in other Respects. In my way to the Town, I was informed by an half Breed Cawtaba, that Wawhatchee's Party had formed a Resolution of going into all the White Peoples Houses in their way homeward and of taking whatever they liked, and that they even advised him to do the same. At my arrival, I was told they resolved to set off the next Day, a little while after I was in the House Wawhatchee came with most of his people to see me, I seem'd to take but little notice of him, & in a few minutes he said he wanted to hear what I had to say. I told him when I was ready to speak to him, I would let him know it. When would that be? I said I had given an answer already. Would it be to morrow? Then I told him it wou'd be whenever I pleased; whereupon, he started up as the rest did after him, and bolting out of the Room, he went to his Quarters & gave orders to his people to get every thing together to set off immediately. Yahtanou, who had not been present, being sent for by him, came and asked me what had offended him, & being told ridiculed it. He undertook, voluntarily, to diswade him from going off directly, & did so. In the mean time every one else seemed frightened; But I knew of how much importance it was to the Honour of this Government, the security of the Settlement. The Kings service in every thing else to come after & to my own Credit, that I should not be hurried as others have been. In the Evening I had Yatanou with me, in order to throw out some Things for him to work upon Wawhatchee, at Second Hand. While he was with me, Wawhatchee sent for him to Council, & soon after



sent word to him to tell me, that if I did not talk to him that very night he would set off in the morning early. I bid Yatawnau to tell him I would not, and he might go if he pleased. But he had best take care what he was about, for that if he would not stay and hear the Kings talk from me, I would follow him to his Country and make him hear me in presence of all the Nations. This had effect, for as he owned to others that he knew me at first sight; he was, in truth, afraid of me, knowing how near he was by my means to be put to Death in his own Town of Kuwee, for the protection he gave to the murders of Mr. George Haig, and he no doubt imagined I was come to call him to an account for what he and his people had committed in this Colony. The next morning, after waiting patiently, he took care to let me know at Second Hand, that if I had a mind to talk Cross, he could talk Cross too, But if I would talk good so would he; upon this overture I sent for him, Yatab-nau & their Seconds, to a private Conference, in which I let him know the nature and design of my Commission.

"That I was sent by the King to manage every thing with them "and the other Southern Indians, and all the King's Children in "these four Southern Colonies, That I was his mouth between them "all, and henceforth they were to regard nothing but what came "from my Mouth, or they saw under my Seal, That they could "receive no more presents but from me, and that they had no more "to do with the Governors, who were only to mind the affairs of "the white people," (agreeable whereto I delivered a Letter under the Hand and Seal of the Governor of Virginia, expressing that he had left everything to me,) "That I should visit the Indians my-"self, and see into every thing that was amiss for their and our "mutual Good. That I knew many wrong things had been done "on both sides; but I was not come to look back, for that the King "had only sent me to join with their head men in wiping of the "Rust from the Chain between them, & in keeping it bright for "ever after. That the King had appointed another beloved Man, "Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Johnson to be his Mouth with the Six Nations and other "Northward Indians, between you and all his other Children near "them, and to act in like manner, He and I were now Brothers, & "should let each other know everything. That I had a Belt and "Strings of Wampum from the Six Nations," &c., &c. During this Conference their Countenances visibly cleared up and grew Chearful. Wawhatchee declared he did not expect at first to hear any thing good from me for that he had been used to hear a great many different kinds of Talks. He might have hearkened to me, but should not have regarded me, let me come from what Province soever, especially Carolina, That he had not slept the night before, but that now he was easy and quite satisfied, being convinced I came directly from the King. He made Excuses for his Behaviour which he own'd was wrong, & owing to the Prejudice and ill Opinion he had conceived of me, but woud make amends by his Behaviour here-



after; and if I wou'd let him know in Time of my Coming to his Countrey, he wou'd Collect all the Head Men and Warriors of the Nation, & come about 100 or 150 miles to meet me, and carry me into their Towns, where they would hold me fast, & mind whatever I should say. I then told them that they were Strangers in these parts, and the People unacquainted with them. That from some Things I had heard in my Way to the Southward, I fear'd some Mischief wou'd happen which made me come out of the Way so far to talk with them. Upon which Wawhatchee second got up, and taking me by the Hand thanked me most heartily, for he said it was true there wou'd have been a great deal of Mischief which I had now prevented. Wawhatchee confirmed it, thanked me in like manner, as did the others. In the Evening I had another private Conference with them wherein I enquired into the Occasion of their coming here; told them that I wou'd see the Engagements of this Government fulfilled according to the Treaty made last Year with them & the Cawtabaws, & that for the future when this Service was wanted I would agree with them for their Reward before they came and wou'd perform my promises. There should be no Disputes or uncertainties about their reward, Wawhatchee said he was glad to find they had now such a Friend, it did not signify to say much now here, their Towns being the most proper place. He was in haste before to go with the good News of the Kindness they received in Maryland, but now he was in more haste.

The next Morning being the 5th, just as I was going to deliver the Presents of this Government, and to cancel their Engagements, & then to hint to the Cherokees the Regulation intended by me, as I had done to the Catawbaw's, Capt<sup>r</sup> Paris shew'd me a Letter from you to him dated at Carlisle the 3d with a String of white wampum to invite the Cherokees under his Command to meet you with him at Fort Loudoun "in Pennsylvania to receive a present provided by "that Government, which had been before mention'd to them by "Colonel Armstrong, and to tell them the Mohawks had sent one "of their Chief men along with you to brighten the Chain of Friend- "ship between them and the Cherokee Nation, but not to deliver "that Message until the Business transacting between them and "this Government should be finished." Without Doubt you had no notice of my being hereabouts, But you will be Sensible from what I said before, that Capt<sup>r</sup> Paris had no command here, having discharged himself by accepting of a Commission in another Government. He nor any other person could negotiate any matter with the Indians in my department without my Leave. (By the way he is a man whom I shall by no means ever Intrust with the Conduct of Indian concerns, tho' I believe he is a fit man to head a party in the Woods, & I have been obliged to make use of his Tongue, on this Occasion upon oath as Interpreter.) Tho' I gave all the Caution possible not to let the Cherokees know the Message, yet they

were soon made acquainted with it by more than one for different Reasons and purposes.

The alteration was visible. Tho' they had not once before touched upon Presents with me, & were disposed to receive thankfully whatever I should have given them, yet when I came after to produce the presents of the Governor (more than sufficient to perform his Engagements, & by no means contemptible,) to be divided between the Cherokees now here, and those still out at War with the Swallow. Wawhatchee looked on them with disdain, said they were not worth dividing, wou'd rather leave them all for the Swallow & go up to go away. As this Government had it nearest Heart to get them away well satisfied, to prevent Mischief, I told him if he had the Conscience to take all and leave none for the Swallow and his People, he might, and he did so without Remorse, This will be an additional Expence to Virginia. Then I told him in a proper manner of the Letter & String of Wampum from you which I shou'd, and said if they were willing to stay and go out again to War, I wou'd send for you for that I would not promise them any Thing till I knew what I cou'd do from your own mouth. To this Wawhatchee & Yatanore seemed indifferent, not at all inclined to receive the String, but pretended afterwards they would this morning say something to me, But neither came, Instead thereof Yahtanore having got drunk set out early with his 13 overhill men Homeward. And all Wawhatchee's People (except seven or eight that staid with him, & the other prisoner a young Delaware,) pushed off towards Fort Fredrick without any men of Consequence among them, and without my Knowledge in their way, no Doubt to Fort Loudoun, That is Wawhatchee hath sent them to levy Contributions there, as he hath done all the Course of their Journey, and then post off homeward with the same before the Swallow & his people, (93 men) who I have sent for and are most likely to Stay & do Service can come and take part. For Wawhatchee's People go meerly to get the Presents, & walk off with the whole. At the same time they are to make me a Liar, after having first told them they are now only to talk with me, and can have no presents but from my Hands.

It was on purpose to prevent all partial & local Regard and the many ill Consequences arising by different Ways of talking, treating and acting with Indians that his Majesty was pleased for the Good of all his American Subjects without distinction, to appoint two Superintendants for the management of all the Indian Affairs divided into two Districts, free from any particular provincial Influence. Sir William Johnson and myself you know were to correspond with other, but neither of us meant to treat with or to give Presents to the Indians in the others District, which would tend to destroy entirely the proper Weight & Influence of each in his own Department, much less should any Colony Treat with or give Presents to them, and by outbidding each other lose the Benefit of the very Service they want, Enhance each others Expence as well as the Kings of



Consequence, & distract his Majesties Measures that is the General Service of the whole. The Giving Presents is so Essential a part of my office that without that Power in my Hands, it is impossible for me to do his Majesty any Service at all, & any interfering w<sup>th</sup> me therein, as well as in talking, is striking directly at the Root of my Commission.

I know it is in my Power to serve effectually both Maryland and Pennsylvania, by the same measures I take for Virginia, if they will contribute their parts towards the Expence (on a Footing that may be done to their own intire satisfaction,) and I can do it at a vastly cheaper Rate, than they can possibly procure it themselves. It is my Desire to give them all the assistance in my power. But they will put it out of my power to give them any if they intermeddle with the Indians under my Direction, and will not be able to procure it themselves. On the Contrary tho' they do not see it, yet they are taking the only way to Tax themselves without Bounds, upon the whole in my opinion, it is absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service, that you stop and send back to me the Cherokees now gone from hence to you, referring matters to me seeing I am here, and that you came over here as the Distance is but little, to consult and Confer with me on this Occasion, for I think every thing is at Stake in this District. It will give me great Pleasure to see you here as soon as possible, for which purpose I shall wait your answer, tho' much wanted to the Southward, hoping by that means to establish some Rule of proceeding at this Juncture, equally Beneficial to all the neighbouring Colonies, For it's impossible to transact a thing of this nature by writing only. I expect to see here daily Richard Smith, (an Excellent Interpreter,) with at least the Chiefs of the Cherokees now out at War between Fort Pleasant and Fort Cumberland: and that will be a good Opportunity for you to be here, with the Mohawk in your Company.

I am Sir,

Your very hble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

EDM'D ATKIN.

9th P. S. I have warned Duning your Express (whom I have detain'd in the Hurry I am in till I could give you this detail,) not to carry over Powtomack Wawhatchee's people, who I understand are waiting for him or Paris, or both, untill he shall hear from you.

As I am informed by Duning, Col. Stanwix is at Carlisle, a copy of this for his Information, ( too late to be sent to Lord Loudoun,) will be very proper (with my Compliments) and I wish you would send another to Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Johnston, to whom I shall write soon myself.

George Croghan, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Indorsed.*

Letter of Edmund Atkin, Esquire, Superintendent of Indian

Affairs in the Southern District, to Mr. Croghan. Inclosed in Col. Stanwix's Letter of 13th June. Laid before the Council, 23d June.\*

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LIST OF JUSTICES OF BUCKS COUNTY, 1757.

BUCKS COUNTY.

List of Justices of the Peace who have taken the Qualifications by Virtue of the last Comission of the Peace, Dated the 9th Day of June, Anno Domini, 1752.

Affirmed, Abraham Chapman, Dead.

Sworn, Mathew Hughes, very old and Infirm.

Sworn, Simon Butler.

Affirmed, Eannion Williams, scarce ever Comes to Court and refuses to give an oath.

Affirmed, Richard Mitchell.

Sworn, John Abraham Denormandie, In the Assembly.

Sworn, Alexander Graydon.

Affirmed, Thomas Janney.

Sworn, Richard Walker.

Sworn, John Jamison.

Affirmed, William Buckley, refuses to give an oath.

Sworn, John Hart, old, Impaired by apoplexy.

Affirmed, John Chapman.

Sworn, John Willson.

Affirmed, William Rodman, refuses to give the oath, &c.

Affirmed, Gilbert Hicks.

More named in the same Comission who have not taken the Qualification, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Mahlon Kirkbride, refuses.

Langhorne Biles, refuses.

Septimus Robinson.

John Watson, Jun<sup>r</sup>., refuses.

William Paxson, refuses.†

\* Referred to, Col. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 598.

† See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 437, also Vol. VI. p. 388, 573.

## EDMUND ATKIN TO GOV. SHARPE, 1757.

Winchester, June 12th, 1757.

Sir,

I am very much obliged to your Excellency for your Favour of the 1st Instant, which came to my hand last Sunday, giving me a Copy of the Message or Lett<sup>r</sup> sent to you from the Party of Cherokees, carried by Cap<sup>t</sup> Pearis into Maryland the 29th of April last, and of the Transactions that passed afterwards at Fort Frederick on your Frontier, between them and the two Gentlemen whom you sent to hold a Treaty with them; imagining I was returned to South Carolina. It gave me much satisfaction, because it furnished me timely with the necessary Information that I wanted for my conduct, and put it in my power at the same time to send you some proper Remarks, which may be useful Hints for your own hereafter.

Permit me first to rectify an Error which you seem to be under, by saying you heard I was expected here in a few Days to hold a *Treaty* with the Indians that came to Virginia by Gov<sup>r</sup>. Dinwiddie's Invitation; and to make them a present. My Business is to make a new Treaty in his Majesty's Name, in Behalf of all his Subjects without Distinction in North America, with every *Nation* of Indians in my Department, that are willing to be in Friendship with them; as the only Basis of the future Quiet & Security of the whole. This I was bending my Course to the Indian Countries to do in their Towns. The Impropriety of any particular Colony entering into a Treaty with Indians, for itself separately, will appear from hence at first view. But nothing can deserve the Name of a Treaty, that hath not certain Articles and Conditions stipulated to be performed on both Sides, by those who have a power to do it. Now his Majesty hath put a Stop to the Exercise of such a Power by the several Colonies, each for themselves, which could not but clash frequently with each other's Good; and taken it into his own Hands as his Prerogative, by appointing two Agents and Superintendents, to manage and transact all affairs with the Indians, divided into two Districts or Departments. And with Respect to the Indians, whatever particular Parties or Numbers of them may be brought, by Dint of Presents to say or promise for their Nation, when in our Settlements; yet their greatest men having no Power to do so when from Home, it hath in their own Sense of Things, no Validity further than their present Convenience, because according to Indian Polity, the Consent of their whole people is necessary before any thing can take Place effectually.—There is in your answer to that part of the Message you received from the Cherokees before mentioned, taking Notice, that upon coming to Fort Frederick, they found themselves no longer in Virginia but in another Government

a very just and proper Remark made to them; "that the Virginians "and your people were nevertheless one people; that the Inhabitants of all the Colonies were Brethren, Subjects of the same Great "King; and that they who are Friends to some of them must be "Friends to all." The same Sentiment pursued a little further, might have pointed out the Propriety of one common Purse for the Good of all. Nothing is more easy than to make Indians sensible, that they ought not to expect to be paid by different Colonies for the same Service; But they have Sense enough also not to refuse it. And if their Assistance is put entirely on the Footing of presents, & not at all upon Friendship founded in a mutual Interest, and they have different Markets to go to for selling it, they will most certainly flock to the highest Bidder. One particular Colony may in such Case serve itself for a present purpose, but the King will be disabled from assisting his other Subjects; the Royal Purse itself being unequal at this Juncture to the copying the Example, in a District where there above 10,000 Indians that bear Arms. Whereas if the Indians therein can receive Presents only from one hand, in the Name of the King, and in Behalf of all his Subjects without Distinction, they must and will be content with what shall be given to as many as shall be wanted for Service; and will go where they are desired: and all the Colonies will reap equal Benefit.—There cannot be a better Instance given of the ill consequences arising by two Colonies treating or negotiating with the same Indians, or interfering with the King's Measures, with which they are unacquainted, than in the present case; whereof you will receive a sufficient Idea or Proof, by reading the inclosed Copy of a Letter which I wrote to Mr. Croghan, Sir William Johnson's Deputy in the Northern District, by way of answer to a Letter Capt. Pearis received from him by the same Express that brought your Packet, inviting the before mentioned Party of Cherokees to Fort Loudoun in Pennsylvania, to receive a present provided for them by that Government, in Consequence of the Message they had sent to Govr Denny, offering their assistance to him also. In that Letter you will find all that is needful to be said further upon this Subject in general; together with a true State of the Indian Affairs in this Colony when I came into it, an account of my Transactions with the Catawbas, as well as with the said Cherokees, and my sincere Disposition to do any Thing in my Power consistent with my Duty, for the Service both of Maryland & Pennsylvania. You will see how fortunate my being at Williamsburg was, to prevent a Convulsion which must have otherwise happened in this Colony, and shaken all the Colonies in its Consequences. How terrible that to us! and how favourable for the French just as Lord Loudoun embarked! and you cannot help seeing also, how unfortunately the Message of Invitation came from Pennsylvania, to put a Stop to my further Negotiations for the King's Service.

I consider Pearis as the Spring of this Mischief, who being then



in the Pay & Service of this Government, and in Breach of his Orders, turning his Back upon & baulking a Matter of Importance, (being certainly conscious of his intended Discharge for Misbehaviour,) carried Wawhatchee's said Party over Potowmack, in order to make a Merit with the Governments of Maryland and Pennsylvania, by offering their Assistance. And tho' they seem to have entertained a very grateful Sense of that Service, yet in Fact, he led them into a Difficulty, from which they cannot extricate themselves without my Help. There are many Strokes in Wawhatchee's Message to you, and in the Transactions at Fort Frederick, of his Impudence, Selfishness and avaricious views supported by an artful Way of bullying. He sent you even a List of what he wanted, (as he had done before here to Gov<sup>r</sup>. Dinwiddie,) which he knows he never presumed to do to the Southward; promising to stay as long as there should be Use for him and his people, tho' he intended nothing less. He slighted the Present of £100, tho' he would not have left a less one behind him. He refused to give up the Scalps for the large Reward of £50 each, on pretence of a point of Honor, but in Truth, that he might receive the Virginia Reward also. This money might have been saved; because Paris knew that being then in the Pay & Service of this Colony, they were obliged to deliver those Scalps here, for £10 each. (In a few Days more the Reward will be, I hear, £40 for a Scalp, & £45 for a Prisoner,) And tho' I observe it is said in the Copy of the Transactions, that Wawhatchee did at last deliver the Scalps, yet he hath brought them here, and would no Doubt have got Payment for them again, had I not been here. In his Reply to your answer to his Message after receiving the Present, he discovers fully his real Intention; for he labours to let you know how large he intended to make the Path to you; that he would hold up your Belt to his young Men to freshen the Track, and would send for them to go to War with him (tho' he was really going home) and to receive Presents as he and his had done. That it was a small Present, being for a few he had killed, but when he should come again, he would kill more, and hoped to receive a larger Present; and that as long as King George would furnish them with Cloaths, he would continue to destroy his and their Enemies. This is not, according to Wawhatchee's views, consistent with the Cherokee Treaty made by their Deputies in England, 1730; whereby they were promised to be furnished with all Manner of Goods that they wanted, by the Carolina Traders; and one of the Conditions on their part was, that they should be always ready to fight against any white men or Indians whatever, that should molest or hurt the English; yet they ought undoubtedly to receive a reasonable Reward for their Time and Trouble, while taken from their Hunts to assist us.

On the 8th, most of Wawhatchee's Party stole away in the Morning privately, to get the Present intended at Fort Loudoun in Pennsylvania. But Mr. Croghan who was to have delivered it, on a few Lines of Notification I sent by Express at their Heels, just to put

him on his Guard, resolved, before my other Letter at large reached him, not to transact any thing whatever with them. Pearis who the same Day asked Leave of me most earnestly, to go to his new Duty in Maryland, but promised solemnly he would not go, until Smith whom I had sent for should come to me, followed them the next Morning without saying a Word to me more; leaving me without an Interpreter to speak to those that remained in this Town.

I doubt not you will be sensible that the Regulation under my Passports and Directions only, which I established with the Catawas, and purpose to establish also with the Cherokees, is the only Means of obtaining an effectual Assistance from them, on reasonable Terms and with the Quiet & Satisfaction of our Colonies. And if Maryland and Pennsylvania are so desirous as they appear to be, to partake of the Benefit arising by the Assistance of those Indians, they will surely think it but just to contribute their Part towards the Expence of it. And unless they do so, inasmuch as the Number of Indians that I shall send up this Way, will depend entirely upon my Stock of presents, to discharge my Engagements, they ought not to wonder if, contrary to my Inclination, I confine the Services of those I do send, to this Side of Potowmack River, within my own District.

I am Sir,

Your Excellency's very humble  
and most obedient Servant,  
(Signed)

EDM'D. ATKIN.

To His Excellency, Horatio Sharpe, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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ADMIRAL THOMAS COTES TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Marlborough, in Port Royal Harbour,  
12<sup>th</sup> June, 1757.

Sir:

The Contractors for Victualling His Majesty's Ships on this Station, relying on the Supplies of Bread they have Ordered from Philadelphia, have omitted sending a Supply from England, by which means We are reduced to great Straits for want of Bread, and it will be impossible for me to Execute His Majesty's Orders, if the Vessells freighted with Bread for His Majesty's Ships here, are not permitted to Sail from your Ports; I must therefore, Sir, desire in the most pressing manner, that you will allow the Bread to be sent by the Contractors Agent, to enable me to keep the Sea with His Majesty's Ships, for the Protection of the Trade of this Island. My Squadron contains near 5000 Men, who are allowed one pound of Bread a Day for each man, So that our Demands are very great, and



can only be Supplied from your Colony; And if we are disappointed by the Embargo being continued, His Majesty's Ships on this Station must lay Idle in Port, and the Enemy will be Masters at Sea and Destroy all our Trade.

The Reproach and Loss that will be to the Nation, I need not mention to your Excellency.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>.

THOS. COTES.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, 19<sup>th</sup> June, 1757.

May it Please your Hon<sup>r</sup>,

On the seventh Inst., <sup>3</sup> advice of Col<sup>l</sup> Stanwix, I set out with Mr. Croghan for Fort Loudon, carrying the Provincial Present for the Cherokees, under an Escort of Eighty Men, expecting, after the delivery of the Present, to have been join'd by Capt<sup>r</sup> Parris & a party of the Indians, and to have reconoitred the Country towards the Alleghany Hill, as far as was possible with what Provision the Men cou'd carry on their Backs. On going to Loudon, Capt<sup>r</sup> Croghan rec<sup>d</sup> a long Letter from Mr. Atkins,\* (the Surperintendent for the Southern district, then at Winchester) letting him know that thirty three Cherokees had Stole away towards Pennsylvania without his knowledge, and without a Chief, for which he also blamed Paris, in first fetching them over Potomack, forbidding Mr. Croghan to send for, speak to, or give any thing to them, but immediately to come to him at Winchester, aledging that the Provinces were chargeable with indiscretion, in not doing what they did thro' him, who was the Sole Agent over those Tribes. Mr. Croghan shew'd me the Letter and desir'd I would go with him, to which I readily agreed, thinking it the best Opportunity of Vindicating the Governm<sup>t</sup> so far as it had been concern'd. Doctor Ross, from Fort Frederick, at the same time representing the Province of Maryland. The Gentleman (tho' perhaps rather too nice in the conduct of his affairs at so critical a juncture) treated us politely, and was soon convinc'd that those Colonies had no design of neglecting his authority, knew nothing of his being at Winchester, nor had done any thing to or for the Indians, but what was very natural; only that future Presents must be put under his direction, which we presum'd was right, and wou'd be controverted by none. The Indians before mention'd having return'd to Winchester, and their Chief Wahatchy being dispos'd to go home, Mr. Atkins gave them something on acq<sup>t</sup> of the Pennsylvania Present, which Mr. Croghan is to refund him out of it, keeping the residue for a part of the Eighty Indians who, with

\* See it page 175.

the Swallow Warrior, have been on duty betwixt Fort Cumberland & Fort Du Quisne, and were go within Twenty five Miles of Winchester on their return to see Mr. Atkins. Fourteen of those, under the immediate conduct of the Swallow, a few Miles from F. D—e, fell in with three or four French Subaltern Officers, and a few private men, who had been at the Head of a Party of Soldiers & Indians, whome, when return'd near the Fort, they had sent a Hunting. The Swallow fir'd first, knock'd down an Officer, and on springing up to Scalp him, was unfortunately Shot thro' the head; the party loosing their Chief was some what confounded, but kill'd and scalp'd two or three of the Officers, and has brought in an Ensign, prisoner. \*One Capt<sup>a</sup> Spotswood, who went out with an other Party of Cherokees is thought to be kill'd, two of his Men are fallen in at Fort Lyttleton, who say he desir'd them to do for themselves. Before this Time, y<sup>r</sup> Honour may have heard that Lieut<sup>t</sup> Holliday, on the 8<sup>th</sup> Inst., with 25 Men, went into the Great Cove about Ten Miles from Fort Loudoun, where he and about Ten of the Men went into a Deserted house, the others at some small distance were drinking at a Spring, in which position they were Surrounded & Surprized by a Party of Indians, who soon dispers'd them, kill'd the Lieut. and three of the Men, taking three others prisoners, with a number of Blankets and Arms. This is an unfortunate affair, the Men say, that the Lieut. finding himself surrounded & some of his Men scatter'd, desir'd the others to escape the best way they could, however some of the Men are to be punished, & five acquitted. More might be said on this affair, but is now needless. On Riding from Winchester to Shippensburg, with only Capt. Mercer & Capt. Armstrong in Comp<sup>y</sup>, Mr. Croghan having waited the coming of the Indians with the French Officer, I was Inform'd that Indians were seen in Sundry parts of this County, and in'waiting an Hour at Shippensburgh for a fresh Horse, receiv'd two Expresses from different parts of the neighbourhood, the latter said that some Men were at work in a Corn field, four Miles from that place, that a party of Indians Sprang out of a Field of Winter Corn, shot down one of the Men, the others escap'd to a House, from whence they were defending themselves; on both occasions I detach'd parties immediately, but have not heard further.

This Day Colonel Stanwix is to write your Honour of his preparation to March immediately from this place, having receiv'd Intelligence from Capt<sup>a</sup> Dagworthy, at Fort Cumberland, that Six Cherokees that staid to view the situation of Duquesne, observ'd the French hurrying greatly and making preparation, as they thought, to March out an Army; accordingly, the Indians watched their motions, until, on the Tenth Inst., they saw a large Body cross the Morfongehela, near the place where Gen<sup>l</sup> Braddock was defeated, with wheel'd Carriages and Guns larger than any at Fort Cumberland, and Men, as the Indians phrase it, that cou'd not be counted.

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII, p. 598-601.

Capt<sup>a</sup> Dagworthy thinks they are coming against that place, (which indeed is most probable) where they have but 180 Men, raw troops from Maryland. Col<sup>l</sup> Washington told me, if he came without Erecting something by the way, that it was not in his power to be early enough to assist the Garrison, nor wou'd all his men be more than a Breakfast to the French & their Indians.

I have order'd Spys from Fort Lyttleton to the Alleghany Hills, least the whole, or any part shou'd be Destin'd to this Province. Colonel Stanwix has ordered me to join him with at least 250 men, his first object is Winchester, except future intelligence prevent or alter his Rout. He has allow'd us two Waggon, we have but little Baggage, having but a few Tents, and not enough of Kettles, Blankets, nor Arms. I have frequently mention'd the number of Arms, and Blankets that were wanted, now they are more of course. Our Flints are very bad, no person is yet appointed to make the necessary Contracts, nor Money given to defray Contingent expences, such as the Carriage of Stores from Harris's to this Place, transporting of Amunition and Provisions from one Garrison to another, sending Expresses on Sundrie occasions, &c., which services require ready pay, or they will not be done. The Provisions of this Garrison was so rotten that the Men lived at their own expence for meat, the space of Ten Days, and thro' necessity eat Frequently when the Meat was unsound; after sundry applications being made to no purpose, I was obliged (the Men being ready to Mutiny) to apply to Col<sup>l</sup> Stanwix, who sent his Doctor to inspect the Meat, which he entirely condemned, upon which the Colonel gave orders that it should be immediately hove out, carry'd away and buried, which was perform'd with great difficulty on acc<sup>t</sup> of the smell. Mr. Hoops then being in Town, gave us some fresh Meat, Mr. Buchanan does not give himself any trouble in supplying the defects, or replacing the Meat. Hoops, yesterday, was unwilling to give any more until he had your Hon<sup>rs</sup> or the Commissioners orders, upon which I was again oblig'd to apply to Col<sup>l</sup> Stanwix, who immediately order'd Mr. Hoops to supply us. The Meat is generally safe at the other Garrisons but very salt, we have some dry'd Meat here which is kept for the Woods. I suppose Mr. Hoops, or Mr. Buchanan, will write on the subject of Provisions.

I am, Honoured Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

Humbl. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN<sup>r</sup> ARMSTRONG.

## EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM CAPTAIN MORGAN, DATED

June y<sup>e</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

On Wednesday last we were alarm'd by one of the neighbours that came to the Fort, and acquainted us that one Jn<sup>o</sup> Bushy had seen an Indian at his house, (which was about 3 Miles from Fort Lebanon) I immediately went out with a party of men to the place where we found the tracts of three, but could not see any of them.

Yesterday morning, about 8 of the Clock, the son of one Adam Drum, (whom the Indians had killed the night before in Allemin-gle, and took the Son Captive) found an opportunity to make his Escape, and came to the Fort; he inform'd me that the Indians, (8 in number) had got a Quantity of Liquor out of his Fathers House, and came to a Hill about 7 miles from the Fort, where they got a dancing, and had made themselves drunk, he took the opportunity and escaped to the Fort, the Indian followed him near a mile and half whom our men afterwards tractd; so as soon as the younge man came, I sent out a party to the place where the man left them, but when they came there they only found an old pair of Mogasins, and a Deer Skin whom they had left, but the Indians were fled; they tract'd them as far as they could, but night coming, obliged them to return home. I have this Day sent out a party to intercept them in the way, to the Gap of the second Mountain, (where Schuylkill comes through) being the place which I have often found where they retreat back; the men will range about there 2 Days.\*

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COMMISSION OF CAPTAIN JOHN SIBBALD, OF PENNSYLVANIA  
FRIGATE, 1757.

By the Honoble WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To Captain John Sibbald, of Philadelphia City, Greeting:

Reposing special Trust and Confidence in your Loyalty Courage, Fitness and Ability, I have nominated, constituted and appointed, and do, in vertue of the Powers and Authorities unto me given, hereby nominate, constitute and appoint you, the s<sup>d</sup> Sibbald, to be Captain and Commander of the Ship called the Pennsylvania Frigate, employed in the Service of the said Province as a Guard Ship, for the Defence and Protection of the Trade & Navigation thereof;

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 681,



You are therefore, to take the said Ship into your Charge and Care, and as the Officers and Men belonging to the said Ship are required to obey you as their Captain and Comander, so are you likewise to observe and follow such Orders and Directions, from time to time, as you shall receive from me or the Commander in Chief for the Time being; And you are in all Things to do, execute and perform what the Duty of your office afores<sup>d</sup> requires, in pursuance of the Trust reposed in you. And for your so doing, this shall be your Commission.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the eighth day of June, in the thirty first year of his Majesty's Reign, Annoq. Dom., 1757.

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SECURITY TO MARINERS\* ON BOARD PENNSYLVANIA FRIGATE  
AGAINST IMPRESSMENT, 1757.

By the Hono<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Comander in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

These are to Certify that Captain John Sibbald has my Comission (with a Letter of Marque) to command the Ship called the Pennsylvania Frigate, now at New York; and as she is intended to be employ'd as a Guard Ship for the Defence of the Trade and Navigation of this Province, all Mariners and others who shall enter on board her are hereby made assured that they will not be impressed into any of His Majesty's Ships or Vessels of War, so long as they continue in the said Service on board the s<sup>d</sup> Frigate.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the twenty-eighth day of June, in the Thirty-first Year of His Majesty's Reign, Anno Domi, 1757.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO ———, 1757.

Carlisle, 30th June, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I'm favour'd with yours & return of Colo<sup>l</sup>. Stanwix's express. I have wrote the Governer my reasons for not immediately acknowledging y<sup>e</sup> receipt of the Minute made at Lancaster, which in fact was only a permission to lead myself into inextricable difficulties, however Colonel Stanwix wou'd not admit my doing it, and is much

\* See a list of officers—postea.

displeas'd that any thing of the Sort shou'd be offer'd without depositing the Cash in some persons hand or other, to beready on every immurgency, and said he wou'd write the Governor on that Subject.

I'm sorry Mr. Allen shou'd be uneasy on the score of a person so troublesome & perverse as Chambers is known to be; the recognizance was not taken for his appearance before any person but the Governor who issu'd the Writ; it's thought Chambers now designs a lawsuit, and he has Said the Action will be brought against me, where I think it cannot ly. If it's found that he designs trouble, (as he has the Brass & Malice of the Devil), I think the Governor shou'd write to Colo<sup>t</sup>. Stanwix, in the mean time I will Open the Matter to the Colonel, who may think it necessary to Siez the Guns himself. I'm conscious he was on that Occasion treated not only with justice, but also with lenity. I have in a proper manner wrote to the Officers at Loudon concerning their resignation, but has not received an Answer; the Task of fixing the New Majestrates is a very hard One, for Carlisle, Messur<sup>s</sup>. Smith, West & Buchanan, the later says he will by no means Serve; Mr. West says you have long ago promis'd to excuse him; Mr. Smith, I think, will Serve if appointed, and all things consider'd I think will make the best Majestrate of the three. West certainly knows more of the Common law than any man here, but I must leave this matter to you, two wou'd be wanted in Town. In the upper part of the County in case of peace, Joseph Armstrong, John Potter and W<sup>m</sup>. Smith; at Shippensburg, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hugh Mercer, he is a very proper person, may have some intervals from Military duty, and there's no One Else there except Campbell the Tavern-keeper. South of Carlisle, John McNaught; West of it, John Byards, living near your Meadow bought of McCallister, those two are honest Country Men. Tho<sup>s</sup>. Wilson is very unwilling to Serve again, yet I believe will not refuse if his name comes in the dedimus. In East Pennsburrow, David Wilson, near Yellow Breeches; on Canadogwinet, James Carrathers.

Being almost dead writing to Sundry quarters, I must leave you to make the list of those names, and range them just as you please. I have many things to write as time will permit, and now a Post being fix'd hope to be a better Correspondent.

The Old Majestrates had no Other reason for resigning than least they shou'd be left Out, except justice Wilson, who did it on acct of his private affairs, tho' some of them I have lately heard Say it was Owing to the Governor's Treatment of Ben Chambers in regard of his Guns, but this is finnes; Miller had not Acted this two years past. I shou'd be glad to have the Opinion of Mr. Chew, whether the Whipper in cases of Petty Larceny is to be provided by the Sherif of the County, as I think Parker (I suppose by advice) has acted very unbecomingly in an Instance of that Sort. -To-morrow we begin to haul the Stones for ye building of a Meeting House on the North Side of the Square, there was no Other convenient place; I have avoided the place you Once pitch'd for a Church. The Stones

are rais'd Out of Colo<sup>l</sup>. Stanwixes entrenchment; we will want help, to this Political as well as Religious work.

I am, Sir,

with the utmost regard and Esteem,  
your most affectionate Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

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GOV. DENNY TO PROPRIETARIES, 1757.

Philadelphia, 30th June, 1757.

Sir,

My last Letters were of the 9 & 10 April,\* since which I have a Letter from the Proprietaries of the 11th, and one from You of the 12th March, with a Duplicate of yours of the 12th February.

I mention'd in mine of the 9 April, that a large Number of Six Nation Indians was come from Sir William Johnson to attend Teedyuscung's Treaty. When they heard nothing from him, nor that he was return'd from the Seneca Country, where they were told he was gone, as they passed thro' the Diahogo Town where he lived, in their Way from Sir William Johnson's to this Province, they began to repine at their long Stay, and to be much out of Humour. The Season for planting Indian Corn approaching, they sent Two of their Chiefs to tell me they cou'd stay no longer, and to request I wou'd come and take them by the Hand, having many Things to say to me. It was very disagreeable to me to leave the Seat of Government, where every Day brought on some necessary Business, in order to attend Indians with whom I had nothing to do; for their Errand here was only to attend Teedyuscung's Treaty and to assist in it. Nevertheless, at the Importunity of the Speaker and Commissioners, with the Advice of Council, I sent, tho' unwillingly, to Lancaster. I had there the Mortification to hear from their own Mouths, that these very Delawares, who were lately treated as Women, thrown out of the Council, and order'd to live on Sasquehannah, by their Uncles the Six Nations, as unworthy to live among their Brethren the English, had now put the Six Nations to Defiance, and were so strongly supported by the Senecas, that their other Uncles cou'd not terminate the Differences between them and this Government. Sensible of this, and honest at the same time, they set it forth in their public Speeches, and advised me to write to the Senecas, and to solicit their Favour, as the only Means to bring about a firm and lasting Peace with Teedyuscung and the Delawares. The Minutes of the Conferences went in the General Wall Packet, which will sufficiently evince this. With the Minutes, I sent the Copies of all

\* See pages 107-120.

the Messages between me and the Assembly, and the exemplified Copies of the Acts passed by me at the last Sessions.

I had the further Mortification to hear of the Enemy Indians coming within Thirty Miles of the Place of Treaty, desolating a long Tract of Country, and killing and scalping many of the Inhabitants. Four dead Bodies, one of which was a Woman with Child, were brought to Lancaster from the neighbouring Frontiers, scalped and butchered in a most horrid Manner, and laid before the Door of the Court House for a Spectacle of Reproach to every one there, as it must give the Indians a sovereign Contempt for the Province. They were however removed by my Order, and the Treaty with an Intermission of a Day went on in its ordinary Course. The poor Inhabitants where these daring Murders were committed, being without Militia or Association, and living among Menonists, a numerous Sett of German Quakers, came supplicating me for Protection, and immediately with the Approbation of the Commissioners, who attended at the Treaty, I gave Lieutenant Col. Weiser a Warrant to raise Three Companies, of Fifty-Three Men each, for their Relief, and to enlist them for three Months; not doubting but in that Time, with proper Encouragements, the Forces wou'd be recruited to their full Number.

It will be proper to acquaint You, that the Six Nation Indians, as they passed by Shamokin in their Way to Harris's Ferry, inform'd the Commanding Officer that a large Body of French & Indians was making Canoes at the Head of the West Branch, and intended to come and attack that Fort. Unfortunately at that Juncture the Terms of the Soldiers of that Regiment were expired, and no Persuasions cou'd induce more than Forty of them to re-enlist, which laid me under the Necessity of sending Three Companies of Lieutenant Col. Weiser's Battallion to reinforce the Garrison. These Levees therefore were a good Expedient, as it would not only give Time to recruit the Regiments, but afford a speedy Relief.

I hastened therefore from Lancaster into the County of Berks to encourage the raising these one hundred and fifty-nine Men. When I came there, tho' there were Men enough, I met with an unexpected Obstacle. The Country People, supported by the Magistrates, and the leading Men of the County, wou'd not serve under Provincial Officers, but insisted on chusing their own; this I was well informed was put into their Heads at Lancaster by some of the Commissioners and Assembly Men, who spare no Pains to cry this up as a most valuable Privilege, and it is generally deemed so, and obstinately persisted in.

Intending to go to Fort Henry, the only Garrison my Time wou'd allow me to visit, I desired Col. Weiser to acquaint the Leaders of these infatuated People, that I shou'd be glad they would come and speak with me at the Fort. Accordingly, above Fifty substantial Freeholders, well mounted and armed, joined the Escort, & attended me to Fort Henry, where I had an Opportunity of undeceiving them. Convinced of their Error, they presented me a very respectful Ad-

dress, assuring me of their Desire to have a proper Militia Law, and that they were determined under such a Law to serve and do their duty to their King and Country. Forty instantly were inlisted by Colonel Weiser out of this Neighbourhood, and a Magistrate about twenty Miles off wrote me he had inlisted forty more.

I shou'd have mentioned before, as I was going to Lancaster, I receiv'd a Letter from the Secretary of State, signifying his Majesty's Pleasure, that in every Colony an additional Number of Men shou'd be rais'd, to be ready in case of an Accident happening to the King's Forces in any general Actions or Expedition, accompanied with a Letter from Lord Loudoun, wherein he recommends it to this Province, that as they are without a Militia, they shou'd in compliance with the Secretary of State's Letter, raise at least Five Hundred additional Men. His Lordship was likewise pleased to write me an Answer to a Letter I had wrote, at the Instance of the Commissioners, to desire to know what Share of the Indian Charges accruing in this Province, his Lordship wou'd think reasonable shou'd be assigned to be paid by his Majesty. The Conduct of the People of this Province is censured by his Lordship, in this Answer, and an absolute Negative given to the Application. Copies of these Letters went in one of the Packets.

The Commissioners at Lancaster likewise informed me that the £45,000 was expended, and said, without the Aid of the Assembly, no more Money cou'd be got either to pay the Troops or carry on the necessary Business of the Province. These several Matters obliging me to call the Assembly, I had no time to visit the other Parts of the Frontiers. The House by the Summons was directed to meet on the 30 May, but Sickness and the Business of the Season detaining the Members, a Quorum did not then meet, and at the Application of the Speaker I consented to an Adjournment of a Week.

A Bill for striking £55,000, the Remainder of the £100,000 was instantly offered by the Assembly, as I foresaw it would be, & therefore in my Remarks given to Lord Loudoun I urged it by Way of Objection against the Bill, but it was then denied by the Assembly as well as by Mr. Franklin to me in his Lordship's Presence. The same Reasons which induced me to pass the Act for £100,000 still subsisted, and made it necessary for me, having received so full an Advice from Lord Loudoun, to give my Assent, tho' unwillingly, to this most unreasonable and oppressive Encrease of Paper Money. I expected the Merchants who were made acquainted with the supplemental Bill before it passed wou'd have petition'd against it, and thereby have furnished me with further Reasons to reject it; but such is the Influence of the Assembly, that no such Petition cou'd be signed, and not a Man in the Country gave himself any Concern about this or the large Taxes imposed by the Bill.

I need not make any Observations on what has passed at this Sessions, it ended last Saturday, and this Week's Gazette, with the next,

will contain the Messages that have passed between Us, tho' they were inserted without my Privity or Consent, and the Publication is very unseasonable, as these Papers are known to go to Canada, and falling into the Enemy's Hands, by a Capture of one or other of our Vessels, will discover our Distractions and Weakness. The Gazette is in Mr. Peters's Box, and Copies of all necessary Papers.

On the 20 Instant, Lord Loudoun sail'd for Halifax from Sandy Hook with Eighty-Five Transports, having on board the Troops under his Command, convoy'd by Sir Charles Hardy in a Fifty Gun Ship, two Twenty Gun Ships, and two Sloops; the Embargo was taken off seven Days after his Lordship's Sailing, in consequence of his Orders.

On the 23d an Express arrived from Col. Stanwix, with Advices, that some of our friendly Indians of the Cherokee Nation had brought into Fort Cumberland some Scalps and a French Officer, taken Prisoner near Fort Du Quesne, and reporting that an Army of French and Indians, with Waggon and a Train of Artillery, had begun their March towards our Frontiers. Col. Washington, who had the Command of Fort Loudoun, at Winchester, had held a Council of War, and sent the Result of it to Col. Stanwix, who was preparing to march with the Five Companies of the Royal Americans, and Two hundred and Fifty of the Provincials, under Lieutenant Col. Armstrong, towards Patowmac. These Advices were instantly laid before the Assembly, with a Request not to separate till it could be known for certain where the Blow would fall. The House had then under Consideration a Reply to my long Message, which they did not finish till Saturday Afternoon, and then they delivered it with a verbal Message, importing their Determination to adjourn to the 8th August. Not knowing what might be the Consequence of Col. Stanwix's Intelligence, I desired them by a Message, which was ready prepared, to enable me to furnish Provisions, Ammunition and other Things necessary for marching and encamping, in case it should be found necessary to raise Volunteers, or apply for the Lower County or Jersey Militia. On this they came to a Sett of extraordinary Resolves, with which they concluded their Sessions. Col. Stanwix's Intelligence was immediately dispatched by Express to Governors Belcher and Delancey, and General Webb.

By later Advices from Cumberland County, the French and Indians have no Carriages or Artillery, marched to the Mountains, and then were separated into small scalping Parties, and that Col. Stanwix remains in his Camp at Carlisle, and Lieut. Col. Armstrong is advanced with his two hundred and fifty Men to Fort Loudoun to watch the Motions of the Enemy.

In case the Quakers should again apply for Liberty to give Presents and attend the Treaty, I have prepared an Answer agreeable to the Proprietaries Letter of the 12 March, which I shall give them in writing, Considering how fully and openly I had censured their Numbers & Behaviour at Easton, I did not expect such a Body of



Friends wou'd have attended at Lancaster, where the Secretary counted above one hundred in the Court House at one of the Conferences, and some told me there were one hundred and forty; all, as I am credibly informed, deputed by the several Meetings for that Purpose.

Four Members of the Quaker Meeting applied to me before I went to Lancaster for Leave to join their Presents as usual to the Provincial Presents. I consented it shou'd be done exactly as it was agreed on by Governor Morris. On this Answer, they have given out that I consented to their going, which I did no otherwise than as I have related.

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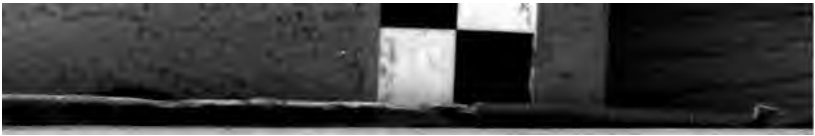
EDMUND ATKINS TO GOV. SHARPE, 1757.

Winchester 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1757.

Sir :

Before I could send away the foregoing Mr. Croghan arrived here the 13<sup>th</sup> from Pensilvania, with Col. Armstrong, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Armstrong & Cap<sup>t</sup>. French; as did also from Maryland, Mr. Ross your Commissary, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Mercer & Lieutenant Shelby; And in the Evening, those Cherokees of Wauhatchee's Party who had stolen away in order to get Possession of the intended Present at Fort Loudoun, returned chagrined, being referred back to me. I was exceeding glad to see those Gentlemen present here at the same time with Mr. Croghan, because it gave them an Opportunity of seeing the good Effects thereof. Wauhatchee came to me privately the next Day, acknowledged his Error, asked my Pardon, & even asked Leave in form to go home, declaring he should be well satisfied with whatever I should give him more, and give up his Pretensions to any part of what was coming from Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>. The Day following, when I gave him & his people a Speech at parting, in presence of the above Gentlemen & many others in publick, he behaved with all the submission imaginable, and gave the strongest Assurances of standing by the English in the War, & of sending up fresh parties & strong ones, as soon as ever he should receive my Passports, which he urged the sending of speedily.

In the Course of this Transaction, Wauhatchee asked whether Cap<sup>t</sup>. Paris had, or was to have the Command of 100 Men at some Fort? which Mr. Ross explained to me by saying, it was intended he believed by you to post him at Fort Cumberland, with a view to his being of Service there with the Cherokee Indians. Wauhatchee said something further of a very extraordinary Nature, viz: "that Cap<sup>t</sup>. Paris had told him he had the Management of Indian Affairs." And Wauhatchee desired to know whether he was to have any Employ therein? upon my answering in the Negative, he



said, "it was the desire of him & his people one & all, that they "might have nothing to do with him, for that neither I or they could trust him." By an Inquiry he made also after some Belt of Maryland, that was missing, I have Reason to suspect that Paris sent it with some Message by Yatanou to the Overhill Cherokees. If so, (the certainty whereof I shall soon know) it will require severe Notice. I am loth to say any thing to hurt him, but I think myself obliged in Justice to the King's Service, as well as to myself, to desire of you, not to permit him to concern himself on any pretext whatever, with any of the Southern Indians, with whom I purpose to send always proper Interpreters & Conducters, under my own Instructions.

The same Prohibition ought to extend to all persons within your Governm<sup>t</sup> if I am desired to send any of those Indians into Maryland, not to concern themselves with any of them or their Affairs, nor to interfere with me in the Execution of my Commission, or in any part of my Conduct and Management. Governor Dinwiddie issued a proclamation in this Colony for that & other purposes relative to the said Indians; a Copy whereof I inclose for your perusal and Information.

All the above Gentlemen, except Mr. Croghan & Capt. Trent, left this Place again the 16<sup>th</sup>, upon the Indian Intelligence transmitted from Fort Cumberland, of a Body of French and Indians coming out of Fort Du Quesne, with Waggon and Artillery, and however defective that proved, yet it is most certain, as well from the Examination I took the 20<sup>th</sup> of a French Ensign taken by a Party of Cherokees, as other Ways since, that the French will employ a considerable Number of their own people & Indians brought from far off; in scouting parties, to harraas these three neighbouring Colonies the rest of the season till Winter. If therefore Maryland & Pennsylvania are desirous of having & paying for the Assistance of some Cherokees or Catawbias, Application should be made to me for the same. Sir Wm. Johnson's Deputy, Mr. Croghan, hath a particular Account from me, of the Reward which I propose to promise & give for the future, to such Parties of Indians as I shall engage to come & go to War, and which ought therefore to be provided in Time.

I find you have given Orders hitherto for supplying Provisions only to such Indians in our Alliance, as shall come to Fort Frederick, according to some Resolution of your Assembly. This will by no means be sufficient, seeing those Indians may have Occasion to be in other parts of Maryland, and do now, & always will make a short stop or resting at Fort Cumberland. As they come to our Assistance, they look upon themselves entitled to Provisions wherever they happen to be; and if it is not given them voluntarily, they will take it by Force; for Men with Arms in their hands will not starve when Provisions are in sight. Therefore it is the Duty of every Government to prevent such Acts of Violence, and private



Distress to Individuals, arising from Necessity and the first Law of Nature. For my own part I have no Money in my hands for paying for such Provisions at the Charge of the Crown. On the contrary the King does expect that his Measures will be aided by the several Colonies, and what less Aid can they give than Provisions to those that fight for them? Virginia hath & must in the very Nature of the Case bear infinitely the greatest share of the Burden in that Respect. Provisions are found for the Indians everywhere in this Colony at the Expence of the Government. Enclosed is a Copy of Gov<sup>r</sup> Dinwiddie's Proclamation enjoining the same. And Mr. Croghan hath a Copy of my Regulation of the allow<sup>ce</sup> to be applied for by my Conductors of Indian Partics, wherever they happen to be.

It remains only for me to say something concerning Scalps. I find several of our Colonies are become fond of giving large Rewards for them. If these Rewards were confined to their own people, it would be a very laudable thing, inasmuch as it would be the means of animating many poor white Men, who have been used to the Woods, to go in Quest of the Enemy Indians, and it would afford that support to some of them in particular, who have been driven from their own Habitations in the back settlements, by the War, which they are certainly the best entitled to. But as those Rewards are intended & offered chiefly to Indians, the Case is very different. For besides that this is truly & literally interfering (which I have Reason to believe the several Governors have been cautioned not to do) with the Management of the King's two Superintendants, through whose hands all Presents & Rewards whatever to the Indians in his Alliance ought to pass, it is encouraging to the utmost *private Scalping*, whereby the most innocent & helpless Persons, even Women & Children, are properly murdered, without the least Benefit accruing by it; Actions only becoming the greatest Savages, & unworthy of any Christian People to reward. I am well assured Lord Loudoun detests that practice, and that the French General Moncalm in Canada does the same. Sir Wm. Johnson gives no Reward at all in particular for Scalps by name. The Warriours fitted out by him to War, deliver to him at their Return all that they bring back; and he afterwards presents them to the Relations of such as lose their Lives in Battle. I should be ashamed not to follow such good Examples. But to speak upon this Subject on the footing of Interest, large publick Rewards for Scalps given by Provincial Laws to Indians, are attended with very pernicious Consequences to his Majesty's Service; for they are so many Temptations to some Indians to kill others that are our Friends; that is when they think they have a good Opportunity to kill such single Indians that are found alone. Two fresh Instances of this have presented themselves to me. A single Chicasaw (one of our best friends) who was coming up this Way with the Cherokees, was killed by them when asleep; and a single Creek in their Company had like to have shared the

same fate. As no Cause of Quarrel is pretended the Motive could only be in their Scalps. Those Cherokees carried the Chicasaw's Scalp with them out to War towards Fort Du Quesne, & brought it back again; and it is now hanging exposed in publick before my Eyes, made into two Scalps, among the Scalps of their Enemies; tho' they know not that I know it. The Wife of the Chicasaw who made her Escape was sent by Water from Williamsburg to Charlestown, to be kept there till my arrival, in order to prevent the ill Consequences of the Revenge she was bent upon exciting, not only among the Chicasaws, but among their Friends the Catawbas. And I detain the Creek in this Country by Art, to prevent the like ill Consequences of the Revenge he might excite in the Creek Nation. From so slight a Foundation a War might be kindled between 4 Nations of Indians at present in Friendship with us, which it is our greatest Interest to preserve in Friendship also with each other. The other Instance is this: A Meherrin Indian, a very clever Fellow, who lives in the Tuskerora Town in North Carolina, is now here; I have discovered that the Cherokees have fixed their Eyes on him, and determined to kill him for his Scalp. So that I am obliged to take Measures to have him guarded safe home. Should he be killed, there would be another National Quarrel with the Tuskeroras. I think what I have said sufficiently proves the pernicious Consequences to his Majesty's Service (wherein the general Interest of the Colonies is included) flowing from large Rewards for Scalps, given by Provincial Laws to the Indians. And further, those Rewards open a Door to great Fraud & Imposition upon the Colonies or the Donors themselves. For the Cherokees in particular have got the Art of making 4 Scalps out of one man killed. Here are now 20 Scalps hanging out to publick View, which are well known to have been made out of 5 Frenchmen killed. What a Sum (at £50 each) would they produce if carried to Maryland, where the Artifice would not probably be discovered. For these Reasons I have declared to the Indians I have met here, that I do not buy Scalps. They may keep them according to their own Custom as Marks of Honour; and that I purpose always to reward those I employ in proportion to their Services, (whereof I am to be the judge) without Regard to the Number of Scalps; for that many an Indian may deserve a Reward, without killing any Enemy, or if he does kill any, he may not be able to produce the Scalps, which is often the Case. The principal Cherokee Warriour now in these parts said, "this was right, it was the best way of acting, and he was much pleased with it." Mr. Ross told me there is a Fund of about £3000 in Maryland for paying for Scalps. If your Assembly will not give Money for Presents to Indians, cannot a part at least of that sum be invested in Goods (say Wampum & Silver-Ware) to be lodged in my hands here, and given to such only as kill any of the Enemy ~~in~~ *fight, or otherwise distinguish themselves in the Service.*

*When I reflect how long it is since I wrote my first Letter intend-*

ed for you, dated the 12<sup>th</sup>, it gives me infinite concern that I did not send it forward, by Mr. Ross, without staying & watching an Opportunity to make this addition to it; because it carries the Appearance of Neglect, which is really very far from being the Case. You can hardly conceive the Trouble & Fatigue I have undergone here, even since I first came, having been but 3 hours and seldom more than 4 hours at a time in Bed at this present Time. My stay here now will I believe be not long. When I proceed to the Southward, I shall appoint some person to act for me in this Colony according to my Instructions during my Absence, who I believe will be Capt. Gist, who resigns his Post in the Virginia Regiment. He is so well recommended to me, and does I believe understand the Indian Affairs so much better than any Man else I can find or hear of in this Colony, that I hope he will give satisfaction to all that will be interested in his Behaviour.

I am, with Respect,

Sir,

Your Excellency's most obedient,  
and very humble Servant,

Signed,

EDM'D ATKIN.

*Directed.*

To His Excellency, Horatio Sharpe, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

\* COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, 30<sup>th</sup> June, 1757.

May it please your Hon<sup>r</sup>,

Your Favour of the 24<sup>th</sup> Instant, by Colonel Stanwix's Express, is come to Hand. Before this Time I shou'd have wrote your Hon<sup>r</sup> the Reasons why the Colonel did not march, but expected every Hour to have received fresh Intelligence of the approach of a Body of the Enemy in this Province, which, by the last Report of the Cherokees, was much more likely than their coming against Fort Cumberland. Tis now said that the First party of those Indians, who brought Cap<sup>t</sup>. Dagworthy the Intelligence of the Enemy's march with Artillery, was not rightly understood for want of a proper Interpreter, and that a party later from Duquesne than they, and who had been nearer that Fort, say there was no great Guns nor wheel'd Carriages with the Enemy, but that a large Number, consisting of French and Indians, with Baggage Horses, did actually leave Fort Duquesne about the 9<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>t</sup>, bending their Course by the old Alleghenny Path, which leads from that place towards Reas Town, on the Departure of which Detachment the French fir'd their Cannon. This later and surer Intelligence put a stop to Colonel Stanwix's

\* So indorsed.



march to Winchester, he then thinking it more necessary to make a stand in this Province, and as there was a probability of the Enemies separating into small parties, he cou'd not, without further Intelligence leave this place having no particular object. But least Loudon or Lyttleton shou'd be attack'd, he allow'd me to send all I could from this Battalion as far as Lyttleton, and as much farther as I might think requisite, not to exceed three Days march from the Inhabitants, but oblig'd me to stay with him, least he shou'd be suddenly called to take some Rout which he, being a stranger, might not understand. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hamilton therefore commands the party, consisting of 200 private men, and a sufficient number of officers. They have the best general Orders I cou'd give them, but in this Service much must be left to the Commanding officers. They are now encamp'd some where near Reas Town, and Nothing yet heard from them, save that one of our Spies had discover'd some Tracks, and saw two Indians Fishing in Juniata. Every third or fourth Day furnishes us with fresh alarms of Indians being seen on our Frontier, and some young people captivated this week. Yesterday, two persons riding in Sharemans Valley, about fourteen miles from this Town, three Indians sprang up by the path side, fir'd upon the men, shot one of them thro' the Coat and Shirt across his belly, without touching the Skin; this man is come here, but believes his Partner was kill'd. Spies are almost constantly kept out, sometimes to the distance of thirty or forty miles.

On Rec<sup>d</sup> of your Hon<sup>r</sup> from Lancaster, inclosing me a Permission to contract for Horses and other Necessaries for an Expedition, I observ'd briefly in one of mine that it was expedient first to sound the Cherokees, a Number of them being then expected, otherwise I shou'd have wrote more fully. I waited on Colonel Stanwix on that occasion and produc'd him the paper; He seem'd a good deal displeas'd, & said it was a bad way of doing Business and an unreasonable Burthen upon me; That the money shou'd first be deposited, and if no Body here cou'd be intrusted with it Nothing shou'd be contracted, but added, that matter he would settle by writing to your Hon<sup>r</sup> himself. Every Week brings us some contingent Expence or other, and I have been and constantly out of Pocket for small Sums, as well as teiz'd for Debts long since contracted, that either are not paid, or great Trouble arising to Poor people going after and waiting at Expence for their money.

I have forwarded your Hon<sup>r</sup> Letter to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Croghan, who came as I hear, two or three Days agoe to Fort Lowdon, with Fifty five Cherokees, and no doubt will soon be down. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Young has left in my Hands £400 Bounty money for Recruiting, and £200 for each Company, towards Pay of the Officers and Men. He cou'd not go any farther back, nor muster the men at this time.

I am,

Your Honors most obedient  
Humble Servant.



P. S. Colonel Stanwix has begun and continues his Intrenchment on the North East part of this Town, and just adjoining to it.  
*Directed.*

To the Hon'ble William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c<sup>a</sup>, in Philadelphia.

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"LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED, &c. OF A PARTY SENT  
TOWARDS TICONDEROGA, 1757."

DEAD & MISSING BELONGING TO COLL. JNO. PARKER'S COMPANY.

W <sup>m</sup> . Crips,	Mabaltey,
W <sup>m</sup> . Jackson,	Straight,
John Crips,	Tingle,
Osborn,	Andress,
Mackleheary,	Taylor,
Loyd,	W <sup>m</sup> . Williams,
Drake,	Sharpe,
Hadley,	Joabs,
Craf,	Alder,
Hagean,	James Boyd,
Chambers,	Johnston,
Tead,	Morgin,
Hughs,	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Connor,
Handerwood,	Bryan Connor,
Jonathan Ogdan,	Mealy,
John Willian,	Quill,
Mead,	Wilton,
Halkett,	James Tinister,
Poakt,	James Bouse,
Baxter,	Dennis Croghan,
Curry,	George Anderson,
Shane,	Roberts,
Griffis,	McCoyn,
Francis,	Warrin,
McAlley,	Bear,
Reagin,	Stansberry,
Stevin,	Jn <sup>s</sup> . Harley, returned.
McLaughlin,	

OFFICERS BELONGING TO THE NEW JERSEY REGT., VIZT.

Cap <sup>t</sup> . Hunt,	Lieut. Solomons,	} Killed.
Lieut. McDaniel,	Ensign Webb.	

The above is the two Eldest Comp<sup>ys</sup> Belonging to y<sup>e</sup> New Jerrey Regiment, Besides what is Killed of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Mays, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hunts, and Cap<sup>t</sup>. Shaws Comp<sup>ys</sup>.

## DEAD AND MISSING BELONGING TO CAPT. WOODWARD COMPY.

Cap <sup>t</sup> . Woodward,	Barne Carter,
Serj <sup>t</sup> Irish,	Mathew Cunningham,
Serj <sup>t</sup> Smith,	Jerimah Fury,
Corporal Essex,	Emanuel Cracy,
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Crego,	Edward De Vol,
W <sup>m</sup> . Morrell,	Ozborn Blackford,
Bryin Malloon,	Daniel Cartey,
Patrick McMahan,	David Kimber,
John Mosgrove,	George Boyd,
Daniel Suttan,	Michael McDaniel,
George Guyrose,	W <sup>m</sup> . Green,
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Conner,	Joseph Hapworth,
Daniel McDaniel,	Hugh D. Lancy,
Sam <sup>l</sup> Evans,	Peter Howell,
Andrew Porter,	Hugh Brown,
James Keglín,	W <sup>m</sup> . Griffin,
George Church,	James Carney,
Jacob Shever,	Hamilton Campell,
W <sup>m</sup> . Knepton,	John Dagley,
Alexander Moore,	Tho <sup>s</sup> . Adams,
Alexander Loag,	Joseph Horseleg,
W <sup>m</sup> . Gates,	John Mitchell.

Returned, Serg<sup>t</sup> Ball, out of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Woodward Compy.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Ogden, of the New York Reg<sup>t</sup>., slightly wounded.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. McGinnis & Lieut. Cole, of said Reg<sup>t</sup>., Killed.

A Volunteer, belonging to General Ottways Reg<sup>t</sup>., Killed.

Lieut. Campell, of y<sup>e</sup> York forces, killed.

Several Private men of the Yorkers Killed.

*Indorsed*—"July 1757, List of men killed, wounded, and missing, of a party sent towards Ticonderoga."\*

## SPEECH TO INDIANS, 1757.

Brethren :

You very well know that it is Customary with all Nations, when they have ben at Warr with one another, and Peace is made, to release all prisoners on both sides, among the Indians. The prisoners are released when they first meet to treat for peace, which Custom you your self observed. When you first Came down to Easton and Kindled this Council fire, by bringing some of the prisoners down, in order to show your Sincerity for peace.

\* This paper is unconnected with any other, and no place being designated where these deaths occurred, we have no means of ascertaining the action.

I must now desire and insist, by this Belt of Wampum, in behalf of the King of Great Britton, whoes Children you now are, immediately to set at Liberty the prisoners as yet remaining among you, and you will be so good as to Convey them down by some of your yong men, who will be well rewarded for their trouble.

Give the Belt——.\*

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NAMES OF THE PERSONS PRESENT AT THE DELIVERING THE  
PRESENTS FROM THE QUAKERS TO THE INDIANS, 1757.

AT EASTON.

Israel Pemberton,  
James Pemberton,  
Abel James,  
Richard Wistar,

Jos. Galloway,  
Jos. Fox,  
Jeremiah Warder.

*Indorsed.*—"6th August, 1757, Quakers present at delivering the goods on Saturday, to ye Indians."†

—  
QUAKERS AT EASTON, 1757.

Is. Pemberton,  
John Pemberton,  
James Pemberton,  
Isaac Zane,  
Daniel Stanton,  
Hugh Roberts,  
Francis Richardson,  
John Morris,  
Charles Jones,  
William Fisher,  
Abel James,  
Anth<sup>y</sup> Benezet,  
Peter Reeves,  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Garrigues,  
Daniel Ofley,  
Jacob Shoemaker,  
William Brown,  
Tho<sup>s</sup>. Wharton,

Francis Rawle,  
Charles Moor,  
Doctor Jos. Lownes,  
Cap<sup>t</sup> John Lownes,  
Rich<sup>d</sup> Wister,  
Solomon Fussel,  
Sam<sup>l</sup> Hulford,  
John Churchman,  
Peter Worrel,  
Jer<sup>m</sup> Warder,  
Jn<sup>o</sup> Hunt,  
—— Holland,  
Jo. Morris,  
Jn<sup>o</sup>. Jones,  
Benjamin Lightfoot,  
Aaron Ashbridge,  
James Eady,  
Samuel Morris.‡

\* In Conrad Weiser's hand writing, and indorsed, "Draft of Gov<sup>r</sup>s speech concerning release of prisoners, July, 1757."

† See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 707.

‡ Indorsement, "July, 1757, Quakers in Easton." See Colon. Rec., Vol. VII.—634-648.

## SAMUEL NEVILL TO RICHARD PETERS, 1757.

Perth Amboy, July 2, 1757.

S<sup>r</sup>:

Agreeable to your Request, in your Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> of April, I have made Enquiry about the Horse which was given to Pomphshire, at the Desire of Teedyuscung, and find the fact as followeth.

Pomphshire was indebted to one Isaac Vandorn, of Freehold, in the County of Monmouth, a certain Sum of Money, how much I cannot say: for the Payment of which Pomphshire sold him the Horse as his own Property, and Vandorn sold him again to one Matthias Isilstine, in our Neighbourhood, in whose custody he was, when Joseph Beaks's Wife and Son laid claim to him. John Beaks, the Son, swore positive before me that the Horse was stolen. I seemed to scruple his knowledge to the Felony, alledging, that the Horse might be stray'd away; but he asserted, that you declared, that the Horse was stolen, Bridle and Saddle, upon which I could do no less than issue my Warrants, first against Isilstine, in whose Custody the Horse was, who made Oath, That he had him from Isaac Vandorn; then against Vandorn, who, rather than have any further Trouble about it, made Restitution to Isilstine, and delivered the Horse to Beakes.

After my Hurry of Business and Return from the Sitting of Assembly was over, I sent for Isilstine, and procured him to go to Isaac Vandorn with a Letter, and Vandorn's Answer I now enclose to you, by which you will see, That Vandorn's Demand for his Damages is Sixteen Pounds Proclamation money, and Isilstine's Demand for his Trouble and Expences is One Pound Ten Shillings like money. All which Damages and Costs ought, in my opinion, to be made good by this John Beakes, for taking so rash an Oath; and well for him he comes off so.

However, your Answer and Resolution in this Affair is now waited for by Vandorn and Isilstine; and if I can be of any further Service to you in it, be pleased to signify your Will, and I shall with Pleasure comply with the same to the best of my Power.

I am, Sir, with great Respect,

Your most Humble Servant,

SAMUEL NEVILL.\*

*Directed,*To the Rev. M<sup>r</sup>. Richard Peters, in Philadelphia.

\* See letter of Conrad Weiser, on page 86.

CAPT. JACOB ORNDT TO CONRAD WEISER, 1757.

To the honourable Colonel Weiser :

Sir,

These are to inform you that Detiusing is arriv'd here Yesterday Ev'ning, and there be at present about 200 Indians with him, with young and old. Detiusing is intended to stay here about five or six days, and in this Time he expects on<sup>e</sup> hundred of the Seneka Indians here, and then he is intended to go to Easton, in hopes to meet with his Honour the Governor.

I am inform'd that Lieut. M\*\*\* is run away with another man's wife, and hope you will inform his Honour the Governor how necessary it is that I might have another Lieutenant. If you would be pleas'd to recommend Ensign Conrad in his stead, who, I think, will be a man very fit for a Lieutenant. I send with these the Muster and Pay Roll of my Company. I hope you will excuse me, as I have not sent my Journal, for I had not time to draw a Copy of it.

I am, Sir, &c.

JACOB ORNDT.

Fort Allen, July 5, 1757.

(Copy.)

With Submission, I think Ensign Conrad worthy of a Lieutenants Commission.

CONRAD WEISER.

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Beth-, July 6, 1757.

May it Please your Honour :

Sir,

Last night arrived an Express from Capt. Orndt, at Fort Allen, advising of Teedyuscungs being come. The following is what Capt. Orndt writes me.

" This is to Inform you that Teedyuscung is arrived here Yesterday, in the Evening, with the Indians that at present be about 200 here at the Fort, with young & old, and Teedyuscung is Intent to stay here about 5 or 6 Days, and then there Comes about 100 of the Senacas Indians, of which we will wait, & then he will go from here to Easton, in hopes that his Honour the Governor will meet him there ; and I Desire you will be pleased to send

"an Extract of this to His Honour the Governor, & to Major Parsons.

I am your Honours most  
Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

TIMO. HORSFIELD.\*

*Directed,*

On His Majestys Service—The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pensylvania.

#### INSTRUCTIONS TO ISSACHAR DAVIS, 1757.

Mr. Issachar Davies,

The Governor intends to live in Mr. Parson's house whilst at Easton, which is now empty, Mr. Parsons being indisposed & on a Journey to the sea side for the Recovery of his health.

The Governor desires you will look at the House, see what Beds, Bedding, Sheets, Table Linnen, & other Linnen necessary for the use of a Family, are left in the house, what Kitchin Furniture, wood, and water there may be, and what Servants.

By what means, Butcher's meat & Butter, Bread, Fowls, & other sorts of Provisions can be laid in every day, without giving the Governor's Family unnecessary Trouble.

Perhaps Nicholas Scull will undertake to do all or a part of w<sup>t</sup> is necessary, & to supply Provisions & Beer. Pray ask him & consult w<sup>th</sup> him upon every particular article.

On your Return w<sup>ch</sup> must be as quick as you can make it, you are to wait on the Governor and make your Report, that every thing may be provided before hand & taken up along w<sup>th</sup> him.

I suppose clean Beds can be got for Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Chew, Mr. Logan, and two other Members of Council, in good & respectable Houses. Engage six Beds besides the Governors & mine, who shall be at Mr. Parsons.

Pray do not omit any thing, tho' in my haste I may have done it, relative to the Lodging, Diet, & other accomodations of the Governor at Easton.

I am,  
your humble servant,

RICHARD PETERS. —

7th July, 1757.

*Directed,*

To Mr. Issachar Davies.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 634.

TO MR. PETERS.

Sir,

As to fress Provisions on Every Day Shall be Duly Provided, for you & your Company such as fowls, Beeff, Motton, Veal, Bread & Butter, from me,

NATHANIEL VERNON.

Att Mr. Parson's house there Can be gott 2 Beds & Bedding for to Change at any time, Table linnens, Plenty for 12 people, no servants nor Cooch, but as for kitchen furniture, plenty of all Sorts.

Nicholas Scull undertakes to provide Servents what shall be necessary for ye Governour, and what Gentleman that shall Come with him, whilst at Mr. Parsons, No Cooch Can be Gott at East Town, but Good water Plenty.\*

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CAPTAIN JACOB ORNDT TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

May it Pleece your houner,

Sir,

According as Titiuskong arrifed att fort Allin the 4th of these Instend July, with about 150 Indins with young and old, and about fivety was there allredey with young and old, and according as Titiuskong hath Informd me that above one hounder of the Sinekers Indins would Come after him, that he was Intended to waid fore them att fort Allin six or seven Days, but as I fal wery shord with Provisions I was obligd to march with the Indins yesterday from fort Allin, there number was 150 that went with me to Easton, and the Remainder Stayd att fort Allin, \* \* sum went back with a litle Provision fore \* \* \* there famly Down, and yeasderday I Came so fare with them as to John Haysis, and there Wee Stayd all night and these Day, wee set off from there and arrifed Safe at Easton, with all the Indins except one, William Dattame, an Indin, went without my Knowledge, and against my orders to Bathloham, and it hapind on his Road Wen he had Turnid off that a foolish wite boy about 15 years of eage, folowed him, and Shot him in the Right Thigh of the out sid bone, but not morterly, and Just when I Came with the Indins and Ten men of my Company to escord the Indins to Easton, William Hays Came after me, exepress with these Information, that William Dattamy† was Shot, and according as mayor Parsons is absand from Easton, I Considered that it was wery nesso-

\* See letter of Conrad Weiser, July 15, p. 217.

† See Dr. Otto's reports of his condition, postea.

cery to Stay with my men att Easton, fore to Protackt the Indins and to hinder all Scrobel and \* \* \* which might fall out between Wite People and the Indins, until I shall Receive your houners fourter orders.

I am sir,

With all Due Respect

your humble servind att Command,

JACOB ORNDT.

Easton, July 8th, 1757.

*Directed,*

To the hounereble William Danny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor of Pensylvania.

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REPORT OF THE INDIANS THAT CAME TO EASTON <sup>3</sup> WAY OF  
FORT ALLEN, 1757.

Is as follows.

July the 8th, 1757, No. 133 or there about.

Do. 10th, 11 from Bethlehem.

Do. John Bumshire came with several more from Philadelphia.

Do. the 11th, 3.

Do. I compted the Indians in Easton,

Men, 51, Women, 35, Children, 64, in all 150.

Do. ye 12th, from Bethlehem, 7 Men, 2 Women, 9 in all.

Do. ye 18th, Men, 45, Women, 25, Children, 39, in all, 109,  
these was chiefly Sinaca's.

Do. ye 26th, there came 6 Men from Fort Allen.

Do. ye 28th, Men, 3, Women, 5, Children, 3, in all, 11.

The whole accompt is 112 Men, 67 Women, 106 Children, Total, 285.

The above <sup>3</sup> me,

JACOB ORNDT.

P. S. Sum of these Indians hath leaft Easton and went to Fort Allin, but I Do not no how meny.

The feirst Day of August in the Time as the Conference was arrifed at Easton, 16 men, 2 lads, 10 women & Children, 11 of them came from Fort Allin.

During the Conference arrived 16 Indian Men, 2 Lads, 10 Women and Children.

CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

Aug. 1, 1757.

LT. JACOB WETHERHOLD TO WILLIAM PARSONS, 1757.

Northampton County, Lynn Township, July 9, 1757.

Honored Sir :

These are to Acquaint you of A Murder Hapened this Day at the Houce of Adam Clauce, in said Township of Lynn, Whaire three or fore Nabors Was Cutting said man's Corn; as they Was Eating theaire Dinner they Waire fell one By A Perty of Saviges, Indians, and Five of the Whits Took to there Heals, two men, two Women, and one Gerl, and Got saf out of there hands. Was Killed and Scolped, Martin Yager and his Wife, and John Croushores, Wife and one Child, and the Wife of Abrahan Secles, and one Child of one Adam Clouce, and the Wife of John Coucchere, and the Wife of Abram Secles Was Sculpt and is yet Alive, But Badly Wounded, one Shot Thro' the Sid and the other in the Thy, and two Children Kild Belonging to said Crousbere, and one to said Secler, and one Belonging to Philip Antone Not Sculpt, and this Was Don at Least three Miles Within the out side Settlers, and 4 miles from John Everett's, and Philip Antone's Wife Was one that Took her Tilit and came hom and Acquanted her husband, and he came and Acquanted me, and I went Emeaditly to the Place With Seven men Besides my Self and Saw the Murder, But the Indians was Gon and I Derezctly Purs'ed them About 4 Milds and Came Up with them in the thick Groves Weaire Wee met with Nine Indians, and one Sprung Behind a Tree and took Sit at me and I Run Direct at him, and Another one the sid Flast at me, and then Both took to there Heals, and I shot one as I Goge Thro' the Body, as he fell on his face, But I Loded and after another that was Leding A maire, and ye meave time he Got up and Run away and I fired one the other, and I think I shot him in ye Buttux, and my Soldiers had oppertunety to shot three times, and then they Got out of oure Sit in the thick Groves, and Wee Cold Not find them No more, But I Got from them one maire and two Saddels, one Bridel and Holter, & one Bag With a Cag of Stil Licker in it, and Cloths and one Brace Cittel and fore Indians Caks Baked in the ashes of Wheat meal and to Aquat you further, that I have Several New Soldiers that has No Guns, and Were Littel Powder and Led, and I have sent this Express to you Hoping that you Wold Help me with Arms and Ammenishan, and so I Remaine youre frind and Umble Servent,

JACOB WETHERHOLD.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Maigor Parsons, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Living in Easton, in Northampton County.

## CAPTAIN JACOB ORNDT TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

May it Please your houner,  
Sir,

Just now I Receveid these Inclosed letter from leivetenind Wetterhold, Dérictid to Mayor Parsons, and as he is att Present absend I under Took to openid thes letter, and I thought Proper to forewartid emmetiatly to his houner the Governor, and according as I have Informed in my letter Dated of the 8th\* of these Instend, that I am arrifed att Easton with Didiuskong and the Indins, and as I have but a Small guard with me Consisting only of 9 men, and I am wery much Troubl'd to Prevent Confussion between the Indin and the Wite People, especial of the Jearoy People, therefore I was obliged to Stay here in these Down, there fore I Desier if it Please your houner to order more and sufficient guard att these Down fore the Indins.

I am sir,

Your wery most humbly  
and obedient Servend,

JACOB ORNDT.

Easton, July 10th, 1757.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Governor of Pennsylvania.

## COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757:

Carlisle, 11th July, 1757.

Honoured Sir,

Your favour of the 7th Inst. is come to hand, 'tis very Satisfactory to me, that the dispossession of these Western Troops when threatn'd with the approach of a large body of the Enemy, has been agreeable to your Honour.

Our People are return'd from Reas Town without making any other discoveries than the Tracks of very small parties at a considerable distance, tho' our spys were thirty miles on all hands from the Camp, so that I take the party from Duquesne only to have Patrol'd a Certain distance & return'd, or to have march'd up the River towards Winango. Cap<sup>t</sup> Dagworthy's Spys from Fort Cumberland have also return'd without making any discoveries.

I have rec<sup>d</sup> a Letter from Mr. Peters advising of your Honours 2d paragraph, in regard of giving every officer half a pistole, for each

\* See p. 209.



recruit enlisted after the 29th of June, I understand that to be given to defray recruiting expences, and not as bounty money to the Soldier, having already rec<sup>d</sup> Orders to give a Pistole bounty for three years or during the war, but will wait your Hon<sup>r</sup> farther advice on that subject least my conception of the use of the half Pistole shou<sup>d</sup> be wrong.

I will observe your Hon<sup>r</sup> Orders with regard to returns of ammunition, and how us<sup>d</sup>, as frequently as the distant situation of those Garrisons will admit, we frequently Shute at Marks, but have not been able to perform some other parts of Indian Exercise which I have had in view, as it would have wasted more Powder than we had to spare, and partly on acc<sup>t</sup> of the extraordinary fatigue we have had for these six weeks past, in pursuing small parties of the Enemy, from whome we receive Alarms and some mischiefs almost every day. This moment I'm informed that four people are kill'd near Tobias Hendricks's, one at Fort Frederick, and two boys Captivated in the upper part of this County. On Wednesday last Lieut. Armstrong March'd with Forty Soldiers, accompany'd by Mr. Smith the Indian Interpreter, and Ten Indians into Share Mans Valley, where some of the Enemy had been discover'd. They were join'd by 30 of the Country people who wanted to bring over their Cattle from that place. On Thursday they found the tracts of Eight of the Enemy, and follow'd them with Spirit enough untill evening, when the tracts made towards this Valley. Next Mornning the Cherokees discover'd some tracts bearing off to the westward, upon which they said they were discover'd, and that those bearing to the Westward were going to inform a Body of the Enemy which they said was not far off, upon which the Lieu<sup>t</sup> told the Interpreter that his Orders particularly led him, to make discovery of the Enemies encampment (if any such there was) and to know whether any Cattle were drove off for their support. But two or three of the bravest of the Indians freely told the Interpreter, that their young men were afraid, that the Enemy had discover'd them, and therefore no advantage cou<sup>d</sup> at that time be got, nor cou<sup>d</sup> the Interpreter prevail on them to stay any longer out, the Lieu<sup>t</sup> reconitred the Country towards Juniata, and return'd last night without any discoveries of a lurking party of the Enemy behind us. On Friday we had the news of a boy's being fired at by two Indians, about Seven Miles from this Town, upon which Colonel Stanwix sent out a Picket, the Cherokees with a few wearied Soldiers who were here again turn'd out, found the Enemies footing, and followed it some miles but cou<sup>d</sup> not make it out. We have had great Rain, and the Creeks very high, which has added much to the fatigue of our People. The Harvest is now become the great Object. This day I'm fixing a Plan for guarding as well as we can the Inhabitants thro' that Important Season, of which I shall advise y<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>r</sup> in my next. Colonel Stanwix gives

ammunition to every collected body of the Inhabitants recommended by me to him.

I am,

Your Honours most Obed<sup>t</sup>

Humbl Servt.,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S. I'm much hurry'd and have not time to write fair.

Governor Denny.<sup>2</sup>

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JOSEPH GALLOWAY, &C. TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Sir :

As the Provincial Officers do not receive so much Pay as the Officers of the Kings Troops, we have agreed to provide them w<sup>th</sup> the Tents & Camp Equipages required by your Honour. This will be done immediately.

We are truly surprized at the information given us by the Governor, that "the Proprietaries have directed him not to suffer Pre<sup>s</sup>ents from any particular Society to be given to the Indians, or to "be joined with the public Present at any Treaty."

We know of no Presents that have been given by any particular Society to the Indians. The Presents heretofore made was from a voluntary Subscription of some of the inhabitants, & were not given immediately to the Indians by them, but immediately through the Governor as the Representative of the Crown, with the other Presents of the Government : But was the Case otherwise. It is, in our opinion, the first instance of persons holding the Powers of Government, under the Crown, refusing to receive Donations from any of the King's Subjects towards the safety of the people, & reconciling the Natives to the English interest. The Present of the Quakers, made in the Time of the late Rebellion, was kindly received by the Governm<sup>t</sup> of our Mother Country, and we doubt not would be so again on any other like occasion. What then can be the Motive of the Proprietaries to this extraordinary Refusal of a Sum of Money given to the King's use? But this Refusal will appear more extraordinary when it is considered, That the first Proprietor by the most solemn Contract with the original Purchasers, covenanted with them that they should hold their Lands free from all Indian claims or incumbrances, in consideration of their paying an annual Quit Rent; Notwithstanding which, the Indians now claim

large Tracts of Land sold by the Proprietors to the People, and complain that part of them have never been paid for, and that other Parts have been taken from them by fraud. To accommodate these Claims & Complaints between the Proprietors & the Indians, and to Conciliate the Minds of the Natives to his Majesty's Interest, which have been alienated (as they assert) by these Means from the British Interest, & forced to join with our perfidious Enemies, is, as we conceive, the whole Design of this Treaty. As this then is a Dispute entirely between the Proprietors & the Indians, a regard to the Contracts of their worthy Father, & Justice to the People they Govern, demand that they should bear the whole Expence thereof out of their own private Purses. How then can they or the Governor think them justifiable in not only refusing to Contribute any thing towards Settling Affairs of such high Importance to the Lives & Properties of the People, but even in rejecting the kind offers of his Majesty's Subjects, who are desirous to contribute in a generous manner towards restoring Peace to the Province, & procuring a considerable accession of Strength to the British Interest in America. If the Proprietors have no Regard for the Solemn Contract of their worthy Predecessor equally obligatory on them, nor for the People they govern, nor for his Majesty's Interest in general, we hope they will not think themselves justifiable in rejecting the Presents generously given by his Majesty's loyal Subjects in this Province for these good & necessary purposes, and at the same time call on us to make up the Sum of Money out of the Public fund, which the Public is deprived of by these extraordinary directions of the Proprietors. And should the Indians be disgusted, & their minds continue alienated from his Majesty's Interest, for want of the Presents which the Quakers & others have offered, & are now ready to put into the hands of the Government, and the People discouraged from such like Contributions hereafter when wanted, the Proprietaries, who have unreasonably refused them, must be answerable for the Consequences.

As to the "Provincial Provisions directed to be buried by Colonel Stanwix," they were inspected by order of the Commissioners by three Persons, one of them appointed by the Commiss<sup>r</sup>, one by the Officers, & the third by the Contractors. The Report made to the Commissioners thereupon was, That the Provisions were good & sound, save a small Matter which was then returnd to the Contractors. How this affair is, we cannot determine, until we hear from the Contractors.

We have agreed to defray the Expences of sending the Mohawks & Monacototha's Wife & Family to New York, & to make her a Present; and have drawn an Order for an Hundred Pounds payable to your Secretary, to bear the Expences of your Journey to Easton, which Order you have inclosed: Mr. Baynton will pay any Person

y<sup>r</sup> Honour may appoint for conducting the Indians to New York, the sum Necessary.

We are, Sir,

Your humble Servants,

JOS. GALLOWAY.

JON. HUGHES,

JOHN BAYNTON,

JOS. FOX.

*Directed.*

To the hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esquire.

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CONRAD WEISER'S MEMORANDUM OF CONFERENCE AT  
EASTON, 1757.

July 14, 1757.

King Teedyuscung being met in Council, with John Pumpshire and Moses Tedeeny, Interpreters, and Seven or Eight Elderly men.

After Conrad Weiser bid Teedyuscung and his People Wellcome in the name of the Governor, and Shook Hands with him, &c.

King Teedyuscung took out a Belt of Wampum, and thanked the Governor for his Kindness, and all his People, as well as himself, signify'd a great Deal of Satisfaction to hear from the Governor. And the King said : It pleased the Hand of Providence to bring me once more to the Place where our Council Fire was kindled. It is a great Pleasure to me to hear from my Brother the Governor, and hope I shall See him Soon here at our Council Fire, where we will Smoak the best Tobaccoe with one another that can be found, and the best Understanding restored that ever was. By this Belt of Wampum I take you by the Hand and lead you up to our Council Fire, and desire you will not listen to the singing of Birds in the Woods. But come with Pleasure, and be as expeditious this Time as ever you can. Gave the Belt.

Mr. Pumpshire, in delivering the Belt, observed to me that, as there was a great deal of Black Wampum in the Belt, It was to distinguish the Ten white Spots, signyfying ten Nations that came with Teedyuscung, and desired I might explain it so to his Honour the Governor.

CONRAD WEISER.

## CONRAD WEISER TO RICHARD PETERS, 1757.

Easton, July the 15, 1757.

Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters:

Sir,

I received your favours of the 15<sup>th</sup> per Express, part of it I have answered in my letter to the Governor this day as to rooms and bedding. I have ben out to looke and send others out, and find that good beds and clean rooms are either scarce or taken up. Mr. Parsons, you know, is moved to his new house, and there are several Clever rooms in that house, that is designed for the Governor. I bespoke the two room in Mr. Parsons old house, where yourself and the Governor lodged last year.\* It will suit two of the Gentlemen you named very well, if not three; the rooms are Clean, the beds I call good, but perhaps them Gentlemen will differ with me in opinion. Let them peradvent<sup>r</sup> send beds in a Wagon, tho I think there is not much occasion for it, several Tolerable good rooms may be had here, but bedding is wanted. I bespoke a room at Kichlein, and I would part with mine for the Gentlemen, but a public house would perhaps not suit so well; but let the Gentlemen that you named come, I dont doubt at all they will be pleased.

In the letter to the Governor I gave an account of the murder Comited last Saturday, and of the gard I Expect in this town in a few days.

The Indians seem to be in very good temper, and signified great Satisfaction on my coming, and I have strong hopes that some thing effectually will be done, or may be done with them, if there wont be too many Cooks, and if Buisy Body would stay at home. I wish you health and happiness, hoping to see you all soon; who am,

Dear Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

†

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary to the Government, in Philadelphia—p<sup>r</sup> James Anis, Junier.

\* See page 208, 216.

† Autograph cut off.



## CONRAD WEISER TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Easton, July the 15<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Honoured Sir:

Last Night I arrived in this Town. The extreme hot Weather, and Showers of Rain prevented my coming sooner. This Morning I went to see Teedyuscung and bid him & his People Welcome, and of what else past Your Honour has a Copy here enclosed. The Indians seemed exceedingly pleased. There is one Cappach Pilon, an old acquaintance of mine among them, who never was down yet as long as I can remember. He is a sincere, honest old Man.

In coming along thro' the Maxitawny, I heard a melancholly Account of Ten People being killed by the Enemy Indians. They passed by two or three Plantations on this side the mountain before they attacked. A certain Woman ran off towards her Place and told her Husband of the attack, who cut the Gears off his Horses then in the Plow, and rid as fast as he could to Lieut<sup>r</sup> Wetherholts, about three miles off. Lieut. Wetherholt, with a small Detachment, I am told Seven in number, came away immediately, and came to the Place where the murder was committed, where, by that time, a number of People had gathered. Wetherholts proposed to pursue the Enemy but none would go with him, so he took his Seven men & pursued the Enemy a few miles from the House, & found the Place where they rested themselves, and in ab<sup>t</sup> three miles He overtook them in thick Bushes, at a very little Distance. It seems they saw one another at once. One of the Indians was before hand with Wetherholts & aimed at him, but his Gun flashed. Wetherholt, a moment after, fired at the Indians, and thinks he hit him, but is not sure. Several Guns were fired by our People but did no Execution, and the Indians Guns missing Fire they ran off & left two Horses behind them, one belonging to the Man they killed, laden with the best of his Household Goods.

I expect a Guard in Town of 110 men, but cannot say for positive whether they will arrive to morrow or the next Day. The Men that comes are from Swatara, Fort Henry, Fort Lebanon, and from Allcmangle, with Capt<sup>r</sup> Bussie. I believe they will come to morrow, or the Day following. Those from Fort Norris & Hamilton I have sent for to Day in all the Rain, by two of Capt<sup>r</sup> Orndt's men. Capt<sup>r</sup> Orndt will set off this Day for Fort Allen, if the Rain holds up.

Here are 159 Indians, including Women and Children; that is to say, 58 Men, 37 Women, 64 Children. There are some of the Senekas arrived at Fort Allen since Capt<sup>r</sup> Orndt left it. I wish your Honour health and happiness, and remain,

Sir,

Your most obedient &  
very humble servant,

CONRAD WEISER.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1757.

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P. S. The Murder committed in Allemangle, which I have mentioned above, was done on Saturday last. Mr. Abram Mitchel, the Bearer, will deliver with this a Belt of Wampum.

*Directed.*

On his Majesties Service—To the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Lieuten<sup>t</sup> Governor & Command<sup>r</sup> in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, In Philadelphia.

Pr favor of Mr. Abm. Mitchell, with a Belt of Wampum.

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COMMISSION TO THOMAS M'KEE WITH INDIANS, 1757.

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant-Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To Mr. Thomas McKee, Greeting:

You will be pleased to take into your care four Six Nation Indians Ogaghradarisha, Satagaroyes, and the two Mohocks, who came from Sir William Johnson, and conduct them safe to Easton, where they request to go in order to attend the Treaty to be held there with Teedyuscung. You will call upon the Commissioners before you go, or at Easton, for the expenses attending the Journey. You will be frugal, keep an exact account, and take Vouches for whatever Sums you shall pay. All Officers, Civil and Military, are hereby required to be aiding to you in anything you may have occasion for, and all other the Inhabitants are desired to treat the Indians with kindness, they being our very good Friends, and two of them having been employed in public Business by this Government. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, this Sixteenth day of July, Anno Domini 1757.

WILLIAM DENNY, [L. s.]

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A LIST OF KILLED & MISSING AT JOHN CISNEY'S FIELD, 1757.

A List of those killed & missing at John Cisney's Field, about 7 miles from Shippensburg, on July 18th, 1757.

Killed. John Kirkpatrick, Dennis O'Neidon.

Missing. John Cisney & three small Boys, two Sons of Cisney, & one a Son of John Kirkpatrick.

These People refused to Join with their neighbours who had a Guard appointed them, because they couldn't have their Fields *reaped the first*.



A List of those killed & captivated at Joseph Steenson's Field, about 10 miles from Shippenberg, on July 20th, 1757.

Killed. Joseph Mitchel, James Mitchel, William Mitchel, John Finley, Robert Steenson, Andrew Enslow, John Wiley, Allen Henderson, William Gibson.

Captivated. Jane McCammon, Mary Minor, Jannet Harper, & a son of John Finley's.

One Indian killed, said to be a Captain over 20.

The Reason of these People being without a Guard we have not yet heard, but 'tis probable that being above 20 armed men they thought themselves strong enough to reap separate from the Company, who had a Guard appointed them in that neighbourhood, & after having done reaping & resting themselves in the Field, at about 40 Perches Distance from their Arms, & without any proper Watch, were taken in surprize & fired on from different Quarters. Joseph Mitchel called on them to betake themselves to their Arms & fight, but the chief Part immediately fled. As two Indians were hawling away a young woman, one Mitchel, a brave young Man, fired upon them & killed one, the young woman escaped, but he himself was killed by a Shot as he was loading his Gun a second Time.

The number of the Indians is said by some to have been above 20, but not more than 5 or 6 were seen at the Field. They carried off with them about 20 good Horses, which the Reapers had enclosed at a small distance. The Soldiers being dispersed in small Parties along the Frontier could not be collected to follow them.

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COL. JNO. STANWIX TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Camp near Carlisle, July 18th, 1757.

Dear Sir :

Since my last letter nothing worth mentioning to you except the Inclosed letter, and information from Fort Cumberland should prove so, give it you just as I rece<sup>d</sup> it, without any of my Observations.

What enemy Indians may remain about this border I can't say, but do every thing in my power to make their situation uneasy to 'em. Two days ago Cap<sup>t</sup>. Munster & two officers of the Five Comp. & 70 men with one Officer and eight Provincials, (all the rest of these last being either upon Harvest Partys or on small Scouts) return'd from a Scout but without seeing any of the Enemy. They were out three Days marching between the Creek & the North Mountain as far as the Susquehanna, then crossed over the North Mountain & returned thro' Sherman's Vale, scarce the Tract of an Indians, propose to make another good Scout very soon, but for all I can do have no doubt but skulking Indians may do mischief, but



very little harm these can do, if the people would a small matter defend themselves, & I think upon these parts they rather gather courage.

The Indians here are upon the move, with their presents, to Fort Loudoun to joyn their Brothers, w<sup>h</sup> a distribution will be made by the person deputed by Mr. Croghan, but they are very much out of humour at hearing of Col. Washington's putting some of their Brethern Prisoners at Winchester. The Cause not directly known, have been obliged to send Mr. Smith with a Guard to Col. Washington to see how this affront stands, & he is to return & meet them at Fort Loudoun. This they insisted on. The Chief of these Indians tel me they can bring down 500 Warriors, but if ever sending for them should ever be thought a proper measure, a Commissary with provisions should be first settled for them & the presents ready to be delivered them on their service performed agreable to the numbers employ'd. Believe me with great truth,

Dr Sir, Your most

obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.,

JOHN STANWIX.

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CONRAD WEISER TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Easton, July 18, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

I thought it necessary to inform your Honour that last night the Guard intended to protect the ensuing Treaty arrived in this Town from the several Forts between Sasquehannah & Delaware, consisting in the whole of 105 Men, including Officers, who are as follows, Vir<sup>t</sup>: Captain Busse, Lieut<sup>t</sup> Wetherholt & Hyndshaw, Ensigns Snyder & Biddle, the Bearer hereof and Ensign Kern.

The Indians are altogether good humoured, and Teedyuscung, considering how much he loves strong Liquor, behaves very well, and I have not seen him quite drunk since I came to this Town. I find that they are very desirous to come to a lasting Peace with us.

Yesterday about Sunset we were alarmed by a Woman who came running into Town as if distracted, and reported that her Husband and some of her Children were killed by the Indians, and soon after some of her Children came with the same Report. I ordered ten men on Horseback to go to the Place with all possible Speed (The Place being but two miles from this Town) who returned and said that the Alarm was false. They found the man alive and undisturbed, no Indians having been there. To relate the Particulars here, would be too tedious. In the mean time the Indians took the alarm and came to me greatly concerned. The cry of the common People,



of which the Town was full, was very great against the Indians, & the poor People did not know what to do or what to say, finding all the People so enraged & using such Language. However, I had the good Luck to pacify both the white People and the Indians. Teedyuscung ordered his young men to get ready to pursue the Murderers, & some of them actually came up to my Lodgings with their Arms to receive Orders from me. I told them I expected to have a Messenger immediately from the Officer I sent, and then I would give the proper Orders. When they returned I wrote a few lines to Teedyuscung, letting him know that the alarm was false, of which himself and the rest of the Indians was very glad.

The common People behave very ill, in asking the Indians unbecoming Questions, and using ill Language. I have been obliged to put one of the Jersey People under an Arrest, and another into Prison, but at the Instance of Teedyuscung I discharged them again, with a Caution to behave better for the future. The Indians long with Impatience to see your Honour here and desired me to write to you with the strongest Words I could think of to hasten your coming. I heartily agree with them and promise myself to have the satisfaction of seeing your Honour soon.

I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your obedient & most

humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.\*

*Directed.*

On his Majesties Service.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,

Lieutenant-Governor & Commander-in-Chief

Of the Province of Pennsylvania,

In Philadelphia.

By Ensign Bidle,

Express.

#### JOURNAL KEPT BY CAPTAIN JOHN VAN ETEN, 1757.†

Of all proceedings and Circumstance of Affairs, together with all Busnis and Scouting Done by said Company, from the 1<sup>st</sup> Day of December, 1756.

December y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1756.

1. I went on Scout with the oldest Ser<sup>t</sup>., to see if there ware Indians on the Cost, but discover<sup>d</sup> none; we Returned safe to the fort.

2. After Releaving Guard Imploy<sup>d</sup> the men in hallind firewood.

\* The seal of this letter has been cut off, evidently after the indorsement was written.

† At Fort Hyndshaw and Fort Hamilton.

8. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard and kept the men about the Garrison.
4. and 5. Paid some of the men, and for some provissions.
6. Kept the men in their posts about the Garrison.
7. I went on Scout with 2 men and made no Discovery; Return<sup>d</sup> Safe to the Fort at Night and found all in Good order.
- 8 and 9. The men Divided, one part standing on Sentry while the other Cut and Hall<sup>d</sup> firewood.
10. I went out on Scout with one man and made no Discovery, and Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.
11. The Len<sup>t</sup>. went on his Journey to Philadelphia, in order to get the pay for my men for 3 months; the same Day, about 11 o<sup>c</sup> I went out on Scout with 6 men and Traveled four milds out making no Discovery, Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.
12. Sunday and Rainey, we all staid at the Garrison.
13. In the morning, after Guard Relv<sup>d</sup>, I went out with six men on Scout and one Neighbour, and Traveled about eight milds out and made no Discovery, and Return<sup>d</sup> to the Garrison all safe.
14. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> I went out with four men on Scout, and sent two men with Jacob Swortwood to Guarde him in fetching his Grane, where it might be thrash<sup>d</sup>.
15. I went with five men on Scout, and s<sup>d</sup> Jacob Swortwood went a gain to his place with s<sup>d</sup> Guard, it being about four milds from the fort. At night, when I returnd, told me, that before he and s<sup>d</sup> Guard came to the field they saw a small Stack of Rye set out in a Large Shock of 30 Sheves on a side, and places Left in the midle to Soot out at, and a bee hive set on the top.
16. After the Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup>, I went with six men to the place, and order<sup>d</sup> two men with the Wagons to come sometime after when I had surrounded the field, then to come and take their Loads which was Done, but no Discovery made of the Enemy. I wend then with two men through the woods and the rest of the men Guarded the Waggon, and we all returnd safe to the fort.
17. It snow<sup>d</sup>; I made a pair of Mokesons for my self to Scout in.
18. After the Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> I went on Scout with six men, and went about Six milds from the fort and found the Snow in many places half Leg deep; we Discovering no Enemy, all Returnd safe to the fort.
19. It was Sunday, one of the Corporals with 4 men went on Scout but made no Discovery, and all Returnd safe to the Fort.
20. It Snow<sup>d</sup>, therefore we all Kept the fort.
21. The Corporal with 5 men hall<sup>d</sup> firewood to the Fort, and I went with 3 men on Scout, and four milds out finding the Snow Knea,deep, but made no Discovery, and Returnd to the fort after dark.
22. After the Guard Releiv<sup>d</sup> we cleard of the Snow round the Fort, in order to go to work to build a blockhouse.
23. We all kept the fort.
24. And to the End of the month, the Snow Rendering it unfit

for Work or Scouting, we cleared the Parade and kept the men to their Exercise twice a Day, in which time I paid of the men.

January y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1757.

1. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard and Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men, and kept the fort.
2. Sunday, kept the fort.
3. Stormy weather.
4. Kept the men to their Exercise.
5. The same.
6. Hall<sup>d</sup> firewood for the Fort.
7. Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men twice.
8. Halld fire wood, having the advantage of the Snow.
9. Sunday, all kept the fort.
10. I went on Scout with Six men, and Night on us we lodg<sup>d</sup> at Daniel Shoemakers.
11. Returned home to the fort.
12. I went on Scout with 4 men, made no discovery, and all Returnd to the fort.
15. Hall<sup>d</sup> fire wood for the fort.
17. I went on Scout with 5 men, Discovering nothing, Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.
19. I, with the Leu<sup>t</sup>, went on Scout with 6 men, and Traveled 3 milds out, and Returned to the Fort, Discovering nothing.
20. I went out on Scout with two men and made no Discovery; Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.
21. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard and Kept the fort.
22. I went out with one man on Scout about 7 milds from the fort, Discover<sup>d</sup> nothing, and Returnd safe to the fort.
23. Receiv<sup>d</sup> order from Hon<sup>bl</sup> Cor<sup>n</sup>, Dated 16 Instant, that as soon as the Season would admit to Dissipline the men in the English Exercise, and to teach them the Indian method of war, the which was immediately observ<sup>d</sup> and daily practis<sup>d</sup>.
30. Receiv<sup>d</sup> Orders from the Hon<sup>bl</sup> Cor<sup>n</sup> to Inlist men to fill up my Company, to consist of fifty men, Encluding 2 Serj<sup>ts</sup>, 2 Corporals and a Drummer.

Febrawary y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>.

Then writ to Maj<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Persons, Discovering the necessity we ware in of Ammonission.

6. Receiv<sup>d</sup> an answer with 29<sup>th</sup> of Leed.
7. Kept the men to their Exercise as usual.
9. Excessive bad weather.
11. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> hall<sup>d</sup> firewood.
12. Snow, which maid it unfit for Exercise.
14. Kept the men to their Exercise.
16. Hall<sup>d</sup> firewood for the fort.
17. The men Exercis<sup>d</sup> twice.
- 18 and 19. The same.
20. Sunday, Kept the Fort.



21. Went out on Scout with 4 men, but finding it so uncomfortable Traviling, and making no Discovery, Return<sup>d</sup> to the Fort.

22 and 23. The men kept to their Exercise.

24. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> hall<sup>d</sup> fire wood.

25. Kept the men to their Exercise, and to the End of the month.

March the 1<sup>st</sup>, 1757.

At Eight O<sup>c</sup> Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard and Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men twice.

4. After Guarde Reliev<sup>d</sup>, orderd the old Guard to Hall firewood for the fort.

6. Sunday, Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard at 8 O<sup>c</sup> and then Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men.

7. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> went out on Scout with ten men, Travil<sup>d</sup> about Six milds, made no Discovery, and Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

9. Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men twice.

10. Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men twice.

11. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> at 8 O<sup>c</sup>, Hall<sup>d</sup> fire wood for the fort.

12. After Guarde Reliev<sup>d</sup> I went with Six men on Scout, and traviled about Six milds and made no Discovery, and all Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.

13. Sunday, Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard at 8 O<sup>c</sup>, and all Kept the Garrison.

14. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> went on Scout with 8 men, Discovering nothing Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

16. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup>, hall<sup>d</sup> fire wood for the fort.

17. Dissiplind the men twice.

18. After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> I went on Scout with 5 men, made no Discovery, and Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

19. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard, Dissiplind the men, and hall<sup>d</sup> fire wood.

20. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guarde at 8 O<sup>c</sup>, and all kept the fort.

21. Went on my Journey for Easton in order to attend Court, Leaving the Charge of the Company w<sup>t</sup> the Leut., and being Detaind by Reson of Bad weather I attended the whole term.

28. I Return<sup>d</sup> Safe to my Company at Fort Hyndshaw, finding all thing in good order and my men in health.

29. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guarde and Dissiplind the men twice.

30. After Guarde Reliev<sup>d</sup> went on Scout with 4 men, and others imploy<sup>d</sup> in halling fire wood for the fort.

April 1<sup>st</sup>.

After Guard Reliev<sup>d</sup> I went on Scout with 4 men, and went about 4 milds, making no Discovery Returnd to the fort.

2. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard and Dissiplind the men.

8. Sunday, Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard and Kept the Fort.

4. Dissiplin<sup>d</sup> the men twice.

5. Reliev<sup>d</sup> Guard, then imploy the men in halling fire wood.

6. Dissiplind the men.

7. Rec<sup>d</sup> an Order, dated March 28<sup>th</sup>, from the Hon<sup>bl</sup> Cor<sup>l</sup> Wizer, commanding me immediately to Send an Atachment of men, 16 in number, to Relieve the Company station<sup>d</sup> at Fort Hambleton.



8. Took possession of s<sup>d</sup> fort according to my orders, and the Company march<sup>d</sup> of Leaving the fort in my care.

9. A Copy of a Letter from Maj<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Parsons, sent to then commander at fort Hambleton, I being there and no other. I open<sup>d</sup> the same, and found it to be a Copy from the original, sent by Jacob Snyder, Insign, being then Commander at fort Norris, with which I could not content my self, but went of immediately to Easton to see the Maj<sup>r</sup>.

10. Then spoke with the Maj<sup>r</sup> at his own House, who order<sup>d</sup> that the Leut<sup>t</sup>, with 25 men of my Company, should immediately march to Riddin, to the Cor<sup>m</sup>, there to Rec<sup>d</sup> further orders.

11. Return<sup>d</sup> home to fort Hyndshaw, Receiving the Original of the Maj<sup>r</sup> order by the way, and acquainted the Leut<sup>t</sup> with the affair.

12. Got the men Ready for a march.

13. Convey<sup>d</sup> the Leut<sup>t</sup> with s<sup>d</sup> Company as far as fort Hambleton.

14. The Lieut<sup>t</sup> march<sup>d</sup> with said Company about Eight O'Clock in the morning from Fort Hambleton, and I Returned to fort Hyndshaw.

15. Dissiplind the men.

16. Went to see the Maj<sup>r</sup>.

20. Return<sup>d</sup> to Fort Hyndshaw, visiting Fort Hambleton on my way, and found all things in good order at both Forts. The Night following an Express came from fort Hambleton to me at fort Hyndshaw, with an accompt of a murder Committed about Sun set.

21. Went to Fort Hambleton with 7 men, and found it to be one Cuntryman, a Lad of about 17 years of age, Kill<sup>d</sup> and Scalp<sup>d</sup> by the Indians, about 100 Rods from the fort Hambleton, which I took up and Buried the same day; Return<sup>d</sup> safe with my men to fort Hyndshaw.

22. Dissiplind the men twice.

23. Imploy<sup>d</sup> the men in halling firewood to the fort.

24. Sunday, all Kept the fort.

25. My Serj<sup>t</sup> Leonard Den, with 2 men of for subsistance to Sam<sup>l</sup> Depues, having got within about 2 milds of s<sup>d</sup> Depues, s<sup>d</sup> Serj<sup>t</sup> was shot, the 2 men Return<sup>d</sup> and inform<sup>d</sup> me of it, where upon an allarm was beat, and the neighbours all gather<sup>d</sup> to the fort; my self with 7 men went of immediately and found him Kill<sup>d</sup> and Scalp<sup>d</sup>, and intirely Strip<sup>d</sup> and shamefully cut, that his bowls was Spred on the Ground, I immediately sent of 3 men to s<sup>d</sup> Depues for a Wagon, which being come we carried him to s<sup>d</sup> Depues, where we kept garde that night.

26. Early in the morning we Buried him in a Christian manner, & all Return<sup>d</sup> to Fort Hyndshaw.

27. Dissiplind the men, increasing our Sentinels as far as our week circumstance would allow.

28. Disiplind the men, giving them such Causion as I thought needfull.



29 and 30. Guarded the neighbours in their necessary Busines, with all that could possibly Leave the fort.

May 1<sup>st</sup>.

Sunday, all Kept the fort.

2. Dissiplind the men at 8 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning, then imploy<sup>d</sup> the men in halling firewood for the Garrison.

3. Dissiplin<sup>d</sup> the men at 8 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning, then I went on Scout with 5 men, and traviled about 5 milds and Discoovered nothing, and all Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.

4. Dissiplin<sup>d</sup> the men at 8 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning, then I went on Scout with 5 men, & traviled about 6 milds, Discovering nothing; all Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.

5. About Eight in the morning, word came to me that an Indian was seen about 3 quarters of a mild from the fort; I went out immediately in pursuit of them with Eight men & one neighbour, and found it true by seeing his track, but could not come up with him, but my men from the fourt saw him Runing from us at a Considerable distance from us, as they Likewise at the same time Could see some of my Company, as the few I left to Keep the fort affirm<sup>d</sup> to me at my Return, but I seeing nothing of him Return<sup>d</sup> with my men safe to the fort.

The same day one of my men, coming from a field where I sent a guard to Guard the neighbours at there work, saw three Indians coming down a mountain near s<sup>d</sup> field, he gave me notice, I immediately went out with s<sup>d</sup> man and 2 others in pursuit of them, not thinking it proper to go very far, the Garison being left very weak. I stood on guard with 2 men, while one went to allarm the Guard that was in the field, then Returnd to the fort, Discovering nothing.

7. At Eight of the Clock Dissiplind the men, after which some of my men, who had observ<sup>d</sup> the night before as they were on Sentury, that the Dogs Kept an unusual barking and running to a particular place, went to see what the ocasion should be, and foun<sup>d</sup> that an Indian had stood behind a tree about 25 yards from the fort; being told I went to see and found it true, his tracks being vissible enough to be seen; in the afternoon I went on Scout with 4 men and a neighbour, but made no Discovery, an<sup>d</sup> all Returnd safe to the fort.

7. The men call to their Exercise at the usual tim<sup>e</sup>, after which I went w<sup>th</sup> 4 men to a Smiths shop whare we made an Instrument to take a Bullit out of my Horse, who was shot when Ser<sup>t</sup>. Den was Kill<sup>d</sup>, and all Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.

8. Sunday, assisted some of the neighbours with their Goods and families to the fort.

9. Dissoplind the men, after which Guardad two of the neighbours in their necessary Bussines, which what men could be Spaird, and continued the same to the

15. Sunday, we all Kept the fourt.

16. The weak handed, I went on Scout with 4 men, traveled about 4 milds, made no Discovery, and Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort.

17. Dissiplind the men at 8 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning, then guarded the neighbors with all I could Spair from the fort.

18. Exercisd the men twice, and all kept the fort.

19. After Exercissing the men, Guarded the neighbours with all that could be Spaird from the fort.

20. The Corporal, with 3 men, went on Scout by my order, traveled about 3 milds, mad no Discovery, and Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

21. Att 4 O<sup>c</sup>, afternoon, Receiv<sup>d</sup> a letter from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Busse to send a Corp<sup>n</sup>, with 5 men, to meat him at Lest on the 22 day, to Guard him to fort Allin, which men I Dispaoh<sup>d</sup> in half an hour,

22. Sunday, we few which Remaind all kept the fort.

23. About 10 O'Clock in the morning I Receiv<sup>d</sup> a Letter from Majr Parson, wherein he Desir<sup>d</sup> me to come to Easton to Rec<sup>e</sup> my pay, with the pay for my men; I having then but 19 men Left me to keep the Fort, I toot the Case together with my men into consideration, who all Beg<sup>d</sup> of me not to leave the fort, where upon I wrote to the Majr and Beg<sup>d</sup> of him to Consider our Circumstance, and Excuse me untill the men Return<sup>d</sup>.

24. Dissoplind the Men at Eight in the morning, and all kept the fort, being week handed.

25. I went on Scout with 3 men, and traveled about 3 milds in the mountains and Discover<sup>d</sup> nothing; Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

26. Dissiplind the men, and all staid about the fort.

27. Dissiplind the men twice.

28. At 2 O<sup>c</sup>, afternoon, the men, who with Comisary Young, from Easton to fort Allen, Returnd all in Helth.

29. Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men, and all kept the fort.

30. I went on Scout with 3 men, and traveled about 4 milds, discover<sup>d</sup> nothing and Returnd to the fort.

31. Dissiplind the men at 8 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning, afternoon went on Scout with 4 men, went about 3 milds from the fort, Discover<sup>d</sup> nothing, and Retarnd to the fort.

June y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>.

The Corporal, with 3 men, went on Scout, and gave account of no discovery on their Return.

2. Five men sent to Sam<sup>n</sup> Depues for subsistance, in the afternoon the fort allarm<sup>d</sup> by hearing several Guns fird, I immediately, with 3 men, went to find out the Reason, & found it to be some who unwittingly shot at fowle in the River. Our men all Return<sup>d</sup> safe about Sunsett.

3. I sett of on my Journey for Philadelphia, about 4 O'Clock in the after noon, with 6 men as a Guard, and came all safe to Fort Hambleton, and found every thing in good order there.

4. At 8 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning Dissiplind the men, and gave strict

orders to the Sergeant to keep the men Exact to there duty, and about 4 O<sup>c</sup> afternoon I persued my Journey.

5. I lay sick by the way within five milds of Easton.

6. Came to Easton and paid my Respects to Maj<sup>r</sup> Persons.

7. Not withstanding the Ill Surcomstance of Body I was in I persued my Jorney.

8. About 4 in the afternoon I came to Philadelphia, and Deliver<sup>d</sup> the Express sent to Maj<sup>r</sup> Persons, just as it was sent to him to his Hon<sup>r</sup> the Governor, who Desir<sup>d</sup> me to wait on him at 12 O<sup>c</sup> the next Day.

9. I waited on his Honour as was requested, the answer from Mr. Petters was that my Busines should be done the next day at 9 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning.

10, 11 and 12. I waited, but it was not done according to Expection.

13. About 3 O<sup>c</sup> in the afternoon I left the Town.

14. About two in the afternoon I came to Easton, I directly paid my Respects to Maj<sup>r</sup> Persons, who told me that I should take a Supply of Ammonicion, where upon I provided Sacks and took 100lb of powder, 100lb of Lead, and a 100 of Flints, and also Rec<sup>d</sup> a Coppy from his Honour, the Governors orders to Remove to fort Hambleton, and left Easton about 6 O<sup>c</sup> and went about five milds.

15. Came safe to fort Hambleton with the Ammonicion, about 6 O<sup>c</sup> afternoon, and found all things in good order.

16. At Eight O<sup>c</sup> in the morning Displ<sup>d</sup> the men and orderd them all to shoot at a mark at Armes End, and some of them did Exceeding well then; taking a Scort of men with me I went to Fort where we all arrived safe. I immediatly call<sup>d</sup> the men to Arms, and Ordred every one to get their Cloaths, and what ever they had, together as quick as possible, and be Redy to march to fort Hambleton.

17 and 18. After Dissoplining the men as usual, we made every thing Redy for our march.

19. About 9 O<sup>c</sup> in the morning we all march<sup>d</sup> from fort Hyndshaw, with all the Baggage, and all arrived safe at fort Hambleton, and met with no opposition, and found all things in good order there.

20. At Eight in the morning call<sup>d</sup> the men under Armes, and after Exercissing the men, order<sup>d</sup> out Six men on Samuel Dupues Request, to Guard him in taking his wife to the Doct<sup>r</sup>, at Bethlehem, who tarrid all night at s<sup>t</sup> Depues; the same day I went on Scout with 4 men and one neighbour to git acquainted with the woods, as also to See if any Discovery could be made of the Enemy, but made no Discovery and Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

21. At 8 O<sup>c</sup> Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men, about 12 O<sup>c</sup> the Guard, with s<sup>t</sup> Depue & wife, came to the fort; then order<sup>d</sup> a Guar<sup>d</sup> of ten men, who went of under the Carç of a Corporal with s<sup>t</sup> Depue with or-



ders, that after they had Guarded s<sup>d</sup> Depue as far as was needful, to Carry a Message from me to the Maj<sup>r</sup>, at Easton, and to Return as soon as Dispatch could be made.

22. Exercis<sup>d</sup> the men that Remand at the fort as Usual ; nothing Extraordinary hapned, so all kept the fort.

23. In the morning, near Eleven O<sup>'c</sup>, the fort was allarm<sup>d</sup> by some of the neighbours who had made their escape from the Enemy, five of them in Company near Brawdheads house, seeking their horses in order to go to mill, was fir<sup>d</sup> upon by the Enemy, and said that one of them, John Tidd by name, was Kill<sup>d</sup>; where upon I immediately Draughted out 9 men, myself making the tents, in as private a manner as possible, and as privately went back into the mountains in order to make a Discovery, giving Strict orders to those left to fire the wall peace to allarm us, if any attact should be attempted on the fort in my absence there, but Six men left at the fort, and coming in sight of s<sup>d</sup> house, on the back side Perceiv<sup>d</sup> a small smoke arise at s<sup>d</sup> House, then traveling about a Quarter of a mild in order to surround them, we heard four Guns, the first of which being much Louder than the rest, Expected the fort was attacted, where upon we Retreeted back about a Quarter of a mild, and hering no more Guns, my Councel was to go to the House, but my pilot, who was well acquainted with the woods, thought it best to place our selves in ambush, for they would come that way, he said ; and as we ascended the mountain in order to place our selves we saw the house in a blaze, and the pilot thought best to Retire a little nearer between the house and the fort, where we might have a better view, and in the Retreat we heard 14 Guns fir<sup>d</sup> as Quick after each other as one could count, then we plac<sup>d</sup> our selves in two Companies, the better to waylay them; the party that was nearest between the house and the fort soon saw 27 Endeavouring to git between them and the fort, I, with the other party saw 5 more coming on the other side, we found that we were discovr<sup>d</sup> and like to be surrounded by a vast number, wherefore we all Retreted and got between them and the fort, then haulting they came in view. I then Calinged them to come, and fir<sup>d</sup> at them, and altho at a Considerable distance, it was Generally thought one of them was kill<sup>d</sup>, by ther Squotting and making off, then we all Retir<sup>d</sup> to the fort; Immediatly upon our Return, a Scout of 13 men from the Jarsey, who were in search of Edw<sup>d</sup> Marshals wife, who was kill<sup>d</sup> some time ago, came to the fort, being brought there by seeing the smoke and hearing the Guns fir<sup>d</sup>, who all seem<sup>d</sup> forward to go after them, where I, with my nine men, went out with them, but having got some distance out they would go to the house to see whether the s<sup>d</sup> man was kill<sup>d</sup>. Being come, we found him Kill<sup>d</sup> and Scalp<sup>d</sup>, his Body and face Cut in an inhuman manner, Cattle also lying dead on the Ground, where upon they all went of and left me with my small number to take care of the Dead man ; whereupon, we took him up



and Returned to the fort, in which time my men that went to Easton Return<sup>d</sup> to the fort.

24. Att about nine in the morning, having made redy, I went with 18 men and buried the man, then went from the grave in search and found 15 Cattle, Horses and hogs dead, besides two that was shot, one with 5 bulits, the other with one, and yet there are many missing, out of which the Enemy took, as we Judg, the value of two Beaves and almost one Swine—in the Evening sent an Express by two men to the Maj<sup>r</sup>.

25. Disciplined the men, nothing Extraordinary hapned, all Kept the fort that night; the two men that went with the Express to Easton Returnd in safety to the Fort.

26. Early in the morning Rec<sup>d</sup> the Maj<sup>r</sup> Letter, wherein he show<sup>d</sup> himself very unesey that the men from Fort Norris had not Joynd me, and Desir<sup>d</sup> me to send to fort Norris to know the Reason; and thinking it might be ocasion<sup>d</sup> for want of Cariages to bring their Stores, Desir<sup>d</sup> me to indeavour to send a Wagon theather, accordingly, as I was indeavouring all I could in complianoe of the Maj<sup>r</sup> Desire, about 3 O<sup>c</sup> in the afternoon, Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Hyndshaw came to the fort with ten men from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Weatherhold, and Six from Fort Norris, showing his order from Cor<sup>l</sup> Weiser, for him to Command Fort Hamilton, and for me to abide with a small number of men at Fort Hyndshaw.

27. At Eight in the morning call<sup>d</sup> my men under Armes as usual, and Draughted out Eleven men and sent them under the care of a Corp<sup>l</sup>, with 3 neighbours, in search of some Cattle, which they fear<sup>d</sup> were taken or Kill<sup>d</sup> by the Enemy, at which time the Lieu<sup>t</sup>. undertook to talk with me, and propos<sup>d</sup> to me that if I would Let him have Six out of the men I had with me, to Joyn the men he had from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Weatherhold, he would go to Fort Hyndshaw and stay there untill further orders, and Leave the Six men he brought from fort Norris with me, which I could not Comply with, as not being in my power, having mov<sup>d</sup> to Fort Hamilton by his Honours, the Governors order, there to be reinforc<sup>d</sup> by a Detachment from Fort Norris, their to stay untill further orders, at which the Lieu<sup>t</sup>. went off with a Serj<sup>t</sup>, and a waiting man he brought w<sup>t</sup> him from fort Auguston, and left the 16 men he brought under no bodies care; the Scout which went out all Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort, finding what they went in search of, all well.

28. After Exercissing my men as Usual, I sent out a Scout of 12 men under the care of Serj<sup>t</sup>., who traveled about Six milds out, and all Return<sup>d</sup> safe to the fort, making no Discovery. I being not fully satisfied on the acc<sup>t</sup> of the men Left with me, whome I could do no less to then feed and Give them their proper allowance of Rum, wherefore I wrote to the Maj<sup>r</sup>, laying the Circumstance of the matter as plain as possible before him, Desiring his advice what to do in the Case, the which I sent of in the Evening by the Serj<sup>t</sup>, and one man with him.

29. After Exercising the men I sent of Six men, under the Care of the Corporal, with Six of those men which the Lieut. left, who voluntarily went to assist and to Guard one Peter Snyder, in taking of some Cattle whome he had, fled of and Left some time ago, least they should be Kill<sup>d</sup> by the Enemy; in the Night the Serj<sup>t</sup>, w<sup>t</sup> the man that went w<sup>t</sup> him Return<sup>d</sup> safe from Easton, with a letter from the Maj<sup>r</sup>, wherein he advis<sup>d</sup> me to put the s<sup>d</sup> men on duty which was left w<sup>t</sup> me, and where as he Expected Cor<sup>l</sup> Weiser to be here in a few days, to keep the fort untill he came, also Desir<sup>d</sup> me to Endeavour to hasten Lieut. Engles march to fort Hambleton.

30. I put the men left w<sup>t</sup> me on duty in the after noon, the men that Guarded Peter Snyder all Returnd safe to the fort.

July 1.

In the morning Call<sup>d</sup> my men under Armes, Draughted out ten men whom I sent under the Care of the Serj<sup>t</sup>, with nine of those men the Lieut. Left at the fort, whome I ordred where and how far they should travil on Scout, the which they perform<sup>d</sup> and Return<sup>d</sup> about one, after noon. About one O<sup>c</sup>, after noon, the Lieut. came past the fort, stoping at John McMackills, soon after Came to the fort and show<sup>d</sup> an Order from Cor<sup>l</sup> Weiser, that I should Resign the Command of Fort Hamilton to him, upon which I Call<sup>d</sup> my men under armes, and as I was sending for the Lieut. to Give up the Command to him, the Centunal hearing musick, acquainted me with it; I Expecting it was the Cor<sup>l</sup> coming, delaid untill the Cor<sup>l</sup> came, who weighing the Circumstances of things, continued me in possession of s<sup>d</sup> Fort.

A TRUE JOURNAL OF ALL TRANSACTIONS IN CAPTAIN JOHN VAN ETTEN'S COMPANY FROM THE SECOND DAY OF JULY.

July ye 2d, 1757.

At Eight in the morning the men called to armes, at which time the Cor<sup>l</sup> took a view of the men and their arms, and finding all in good order, after Giving Orders for the Regulation of the Company about 12 o'clock, the Cor<sup>l</sup> with his attendance marchd off, after which we all kept the fort.

3. All Kept the Fort it being Sunday.

4. After Disciplining the men a party of twelve men under the Command of a Serj<sup>t</sup> sent to Sam<sup>l</sup> Depues with a Team for Necessary Substantance, and all Returnd safe to the fort in the evening according to orders.

5. Very Rainy Weather unfit for Scouting or Exercise, all kept the fort.

6. At Eight in the Morning calld the men to their Exercise, and Gave the men necessary Council, how to behave according to the

Orders Given to me by the Cor<sup>n</sup>, at which time Complaint was made to me by some of the men that some of the Neighbours which Resided in the fort ware Lousey, by which means the whole Garrison would soon be in the same condition. I then Orderd the Corp<sup>n</sup> with 3 men to assist him to make a search, and found that one Henery Countryman and his family, and one John Hillman and his family ware Lousey, I ordred them out of the fort to their own house, it being but about 8 or 9 Rods from the fort, then Imployd the men to Clean the fort within Doors and without, which was accordingly done, also sent out a scout of four men with 3 neighbours who voluntarily went in hopes to find some Cattle they had missing to Return the same Day, which they did in the Evening all safe to the fort, making no Discovery of any Enemy.

7. At Eight in the morning I calld the men to their Exercise, then Devided the men into two Guards, Each Guarde to stand their Day, those that ware not on Guarde to be imploid in Scouting, Guarding the Neighbours and in things necessary to be done about the fort, and gave strict orders to tho e that ware on guarde that they should not Leave their post nor go from the fort, and that Every Sentunal should behave well on his post, about one o'clock after noon having ocasion to go to John McMickles, saw John Jough Coming out of the woods with hooppolls on his Sholder, who was one of the Guarde, Immediately the Corp<sup>n</sup> came to sd house, I then went home, and finding the Glass ran out I exemined the matter and found that the Sentunal had stood his proper time out and ought to be Reliev'd. I therefore calld the next man on the List and see to his Relieff myself, the men that ware not on Guarde I imployd in banking up the Earth against the Stockaders to prevent the waters Settling and runing into the well which I found to be the Ocasion that the water was so bad in the well.

8. At Eight in the morning Reliev'd Guard, after which I imployd the old Guard in clearing out the well.

9. After Guard Reliev'd, a scout of ten men with the Serj<sup>t</sup> went w<sup>t</sup> some of the Neighbours to Mr. Broadhead's place, who went on Necessary Busines and met with no opposition, and all Return'd safe to the fort.

10. Sunday, a scout of 6 men went to Sam<sup>n</sup> Depues on Necessary Busines, on their Return said they heard a person whistle, which they supposed to be an Indian, but see nothing, all Returnd safe to the fort.

11. After Guarde Reliev'd, The Serj<sup>t</sup> with the old Guarde ten men Sent out on Scout to travil South-East, and as far as to Return by night which was performd, Meeting no Opposition nor Discovering any Signs of the Enemy all returnd safe to the fort.

12. At Eight in the morning calld the men to their Exercise and Reliev'd Guarde, after which upon John McMickels Impertunity ordred ten men as a Guarde, where he was Cutting his harvest some Distance from the fort, with whome I went my Self and placed

them to the best advantage I could ordering none to fire his Gun Except at an Enemy, and that 3 Guns should be an Allarm, they meeting no opposition all returned safe to the fort.

13. After the men exercisd and Guard Reliev'd, it was my intent to Guard John McMickle as the Day before but his Son in Law Coming from a Long Journey or Voiage Detained him from Labour, wherefore I then took the Old Guard consisting of ten men and three Neighbours, with whome I went on Scout Directing my course South about 5 miles from the fort, and from thence west 2 miles, thence by Judgment northerly so as to come to the fort in which way we came by the Sepperates Meeting house, where we found the Enemy had Lodgd not long since, they Leaving a Bed of Fern even in the pulpit, But meeting no opposition all returnd safe to the fort.

14. At Seven in the Morning calld the men to their Exercise & Reliev'd Guard, I then went with John McMickle and ten of my men as a Guard, to Guard said MacMickle and men Employd at his harvest, posting five men a Small Distance from the field, which I thought best to discover the Enemy if any Should attempt to fall upon the people at work, the other five I posted in the field, about 3 o'clock after noon I went w<sup>th</sup> the Corporal Round to the out, Sentunals as privately as we could and found them all on their guard.

15. It being very Rainey unfit to be out with arms we all kept the Fort.

16. The Rain Continueing until near 12 o'clock I then went to John MacMickle and askd him wheather he was Ready to go to his harvest; But I saw no preparation or Inclination for it, wherefore I went to the fort intending to go on scout with a part of the men after Dinner, but before we ware redy four men came to the fort with an order from Cor<sup>l</sup> Weiser, dated June 14th, 1757, the Contents ware as followeth, that he had Sent Orders to Lieu<sup>t</sup> Hyndshaw to attend the Treaty with the ten men of Cap<sup>t</sup> Weatherholts Company with him who ware then at Fort Hyndshaw, and Orderd me therefore without fail to send ten men from fort Hamilton to replace those Ordered away, where upon I immediately draughted out nine men, the Corp<sup>l</sup> making the tenth whome I Sent off to the Lieu<sup>t</sup> the same day, as soon as possably they could make them Selves Redy which was in about half an hour after Receiving the Cor<sup>l</sup>s Orders, Under the Cair of the Corp<sup>l</sup> with Orders to the Lieu<sup>t</sup>, to station them as he thought fit, the which he posted at Sam<sup>l</sup> Depues.

17. Sunday, seven of my small party of men left with me with four neighbours went on scout under the Command of the Serj<sup>t</sup>; who Traveled South-westerly about six miles, then taking a Compass northerly all returned safe to the fort making no Discovery of any Enemy.

18. At eight in the morning I went with five men and guarded John McMickle at his harvest, placing 3 Sentunals a small Distance from the field, and two in the field with the men at work, they *meeting no Opposition* all returned safe to the fort.

19. Early in the morning one Garrit Bradhead applied to me for a guard, to which I told him I would do for him what Lay in my power with the few men I had, I then ordred five men under the Cair of the Serj<sup>t</sup> & went my Self with one man to accompany me to the fort, and placed the Sentunals in the best manner I could for Safty, Léaving orders with the Serj<sup>t</sup> that fireing 3 guns should be an allarm, and then returned to the fort, and tended guard unt<sup>y</sup> ye Second Double Sentury.

20. Guarded sd Bradhead as the day before, and all returnd safe to the fort.

21. In Compliance with the Cor<sup>l</sup> order early in the morning I Sent to Sam<sup>l</sup> Depues for the he had in keeping in order to send my message to the Cor<sup>l</sup> at Easton, who returnd with sd Mare safe in the Evening, also 4 men Guarded John Drake at his harvest with orders to give an account of what hapnd, which was all was well, but as to their behaviour after their coming to the fort, I shall acquaint the Cor<sup>l</sup> of the matter.

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Gov. DENNY TO ———, 1757.\*

Easton, 21st July, 1757.

Gentlemen,

Mr. Barton comes Express, with an Application from the Inhabitants of York County, for a further Protection of their Frontier during the Harvest. They offer to raise a Company of Fifty Men, if they may be allowed the same pay as the Provincial Troops. I strongly recommend this to your serious and immediate Consideration, as that Gentleman waits only for an Answer, and is very much wanted at home. I am,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

W. D.

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COPY OF MEMORANDUMS TAKEN THE JULY 23, 1757, AT  
EASTON.

Capt<sup>r</sup> Christ<sup>r</sup> Bussé informed, that last Night, when He was in Company with Capt<sup>r</sup> Orndt, King Teedynscung, John Pumpshire & Moses Tatamy, & others, Indians, at the House of Adam Yoe, a Messenger was twice sent up Stairs to John Pumpshire, desiring him to come down, there being a Gent. below who wanted to see him. Pumpshire did not go down, and then a Gent., whose name Capt<sup>r</sup>

\* See Letter of the Commissioners, on p. 236.

Bussé does not know, came up Stairs just into the Door. What He said to the Indians is unknown to Capt<sup>a</sup> Bussé, but the Indians followed him, and in ab<sup>t</sup> half an Hour the Indians returned to the same Place. And in the mean time Colonel Weiser came into the Room, and after some time Teedyuscung spoke to him by Pumpshire, and made a pretty long Speech, The Substance of which was, That He would have his own Clerk, and would by no means be led by the Nose; Pumpshire at the same laying hand to his Nose & shaking it, and said that it was his Right to have a Clerk, as he was a King. And to the above Capt<sup>a</sup> Bussé is willing to be sworn.

CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

Capt<sup>a</sup> Jacob Orndt, above-named, declared the same as aforesaid, with the addition, That the above-mentioned Gent. who came up Stairs to Pumpshire, was Israel Pemberton. He does not remember tho' of Pumpshire taking hold of & shaking his Nose. And to this He is willing to be sworn.

JACOB ORNDT.

COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Easton, July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1757.

Sir,

We have considered your Letter respecting the raising & paying a Company of Fifty Men for the protection of the Frontier Inhabitants of York County during there Harvest, & are desirous that every Thing may be done for them that can be consistent with the Law. Your Honour must be sensible it is not in our Power to pay more Men than the Law directs, and therefore we know of no Method of Relieving those Frontiers from their threatened Distress, but sending some of the Provincial Troops already raised, or to be raised, to their Assistance; Or, if the Battalions are defective, & you should think proper to raise the Company proposed, we shall have no Objection to paying them, provided this Company does not make the Number of the Provincials exceed 1400 Men.

We are, Sir,

Your Obed<sup>t</sup> humble Servants,

WM. MASTERS,  
JOS. FFOX.  
JOS. GALLOWAY,  
JON. HUGHES,  
LINFORD LARDNER,  
JOHN MIFFLIN.

*Directed,*  
To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## BY, &amp;c., A PROCLAMATION AGAINST SELLING RUM TO INDIANS, 1757.

Whereas constant Experience from the first Settlement of ye Provinces, shows that ye selling or giving strong Liquors to ye Indians, is attended with great Mischief and Inconveniencies; And, notwithstanding ye wise & good Laws provided against it, we still find upon every Indian Treaty, that many Persons at ye Places where such Treaties are held, as well Tavern-keepers and Retailers as private Persons, do presume in contempt of such Laws, to sell or indiscreetly give Rum & other strong Liquors to ye Indians, to the great Disturbance, Offence and Danger of the Inhabitants, and manifest Prejudice & Hindrance of the Business to be transacted at such Treaties. Wherefore, for the preventing these Mischiefs and Disorders, more especially at this time, when so great a Number of the Indians are convened here & on this so important Occasion, I have thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby in His Majesty's Name, strictly forbidding all Persons, those only excepted to whom ye care and Subsistence of the Indians are committed, upon any pretence whatsoever, to sell or give them any strong Beer, Cyder, Rum or other spirituous or strong Liquors, on pain of being prosecuted with the utmost rigour that may be by Law; And I do hereby earnestly recommend it in a more especial manner to the Magistrates and all other Officers whose more immediate Duty it is, that they take all proper measures to detect and bring to condign Punishment all Offenders herein, and give all due Encouragement to Persons to discover and give Information against such Offenders; And to take Care y<sup>t</sup> ye Moiety of ye Penalty of Twenty Pounds Forfeiture, by the s<sup>d</sup> Laws for each Offence, be recovered and paid to such Informers; And in case of the Inability of the Offender to pay ye same upon their Conviction, y<sup>t</sup> then ye Justices do give the Informer or Prosecutor a Certificate or order upon ye Provincial Treasurer for ye Five Pounds, which, upon sight of such Certificate, he is by the s<sup>d</sup> Laws required to pay. And hereof all Persons concerned are to take Notice & not to fail in their Obedience, as they will answer ye contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand & ye G<sup>t</sup> Seal of the s<sup>d</sup> Province at Easton this 22d day of July, in ye Thirty-first Year of ye reign of our Sovereign Lord George<sup>3</sup> ye Second, King of G<sup>t</sup> Britain, France & Ireland, &c., And in ye Year of Our Lord, 1757.

By His Honour's Command, }  
R. P. Sec<sup>r</sup>. }

## COMMISSION TO AFFIX THE GREAT SEAL, 1757.

By the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania & Counties of Newcastle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware.

To Richard Hockley, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Keeper of the Great Seal of the said Province :

These are to require you to affix the said Seal to my Proclamation of this date against Persons selling Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians convened at the Treaty now helden here; For which this shall be your Warrant.

Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal, at Easton, the twenty-second day of July, Anno Domini, 1757.

WILLIAM DENNY.

## PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1757.

Easton, July 25, 1757.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Petition of sundry Persons, formerly Inhabitants beyond the Mountains, humbly sheweth :

That we, your Petitioners, having made Settlements beyond the Mountains, have been obliged to leave them; that we last fall sowed some grain, which is now fully ripe and should be cut down, but for fear of being way laid and murdered by our Enemies, we dare not go to reap it, and without it we and our families must be exposed to want and become a burthen to our Country.

We therefore humbly pray that the Governor will be pleased to order us a guard of Soldiers to protect us, till we can reap and remove our grain to this Side the Mountains; and your Petitioners as in duty bound shall ever pray.

FILIB POSSERT,  
MELCHER STECHER,  
his  
GEORGE C. ✕ MENINGER,  
mark.  
JOHANNES BIRDENBENDER,  
KROG HADLIEB,  
his  
MICHAEL ✕ RAUPP,  
mark.

& others.

COL. STANWIX TO R. PETERS, 1757.

Camp near Carlisle, July 25th, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I shall begin with giving you joy of our King of Prusia's Victory, very, very interesting att his time, & I hope afore runner of wt good tidings we so much wish for from Lord Loudoun, & I think no room to doubt of a Frontier between him and Admiral Helbourn. God send 'em good Luck.

In spite of Our Bloud the Indians still do us Mischief, but the last Affairs do's realy proceed from both Obstanacy and Carlesnes, of w<sup>ch</sup> Col. Armstrong will give the Governor a particular Acco<sup>t</sup>, as he has it from Shipensburg.

Am at Work at my retrenchm<sup>ts</sup>, but as I send out such large & frequent partys, with other necessary dutys, can only spare about Seventy working men aday, & these have been very Often interrupted by frequent & Violent Gusts; so that we make but a small figure yet, & the first month was entirely taken up in clearing the ground, which was all full of Monstrous Stumps, &c.

Have built a Hut in Camp, where the Cpts & I live together, & as you have promised to come this way about August, shall be glad you would see how we make it out. Cockrem says the rule at Whist is at present only Shillings, but that is to be changed into dollars when you and Mr. Allen come here; he & Capt. Stewart are both on the Scout for some days, the first towards Shipenberg, the latter towards the Susquehana, & am sorry all this won't do, but sculking Indians will hover about us. Adieu, & believe me, with the rest of our Gen<sup>l</sup>,

Dr Sir,

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup>,  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN STANWIX.

*Directed:—Mr. Peters.*

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, 25th, July, 1757.

May it please Your Hon<sup>r</sup>,

For the Security of the Inhabitants in the Harvest, I have strenuously recommended the people's working together in partys as Large as possible, and have from Will<sup>m</sup>. Maxwell's, near the Temporary line, to John McCormick's, near Sasquehanah, plac'd Out about Twenty Guards, altering and Changing the Station as well as the Number of Each guard, according to the necessity and Conveniency

of the people. Where a Number of Women and Children happen to be in any Fort, the guard Stays with them, by which Means all the Men belonging to such Garrison are enabled to Labour; but where Women and Children are not w<sup>th</sup> the party, then the Soldiers are Station'd with the Reapers, keeping Centry around the field, whereby some of the Sculking Enemy have been discover'd & repuls'd; but such is the infatuation of a Number of the people that they can't be prevail'd on to convene in proper partys for their Own Safety, in consequence whereof the following Melancholy accidents have happen'd; please to Read the list.

Colonel Stanwix Sends Out his Picket Guards as Often as they appear to be of Service, and has two Out at this time; they are to Patrole for three days, and are always accompany'd by an Officer and as many Men from this Battalion as at the time can be Spar'd.

Your Honour may remember that Sundry detachments from Colo<sup>l</sup>. Weiser's Battalion being here last Winter, and were fed on Our provisions, which together with unavoidable wastes, & what was actually rotten, has for some days past brought to an end all the Meat laid into those Garrisons by the Victualers. Since I wrote your Hon<sup>r</sup> last upon the Subject of Provisions, (and some person with Money in their hands being fix'd to defray incidental expences,) Colonel Stanwix has Order'd Adam Hoops to Supply at this Town, and last Week, Learning from Fort Loudon that Twelve of their Men had the Flux, and not One pound of Meat in Garrison, and that Lyttleton had been Oblig'd to purchase their present Subsistence of Meat from a Country Man who lives at that Fort, I was again Oblig'd to apply to Colonel Stanwix, without who's Order no person wou'd venture to Send any thing to those Forts. The Colonel Order'd Mr. Hoops to Provide Cattle, Salt, Pork, and a little Rice for the Sick Men, which I immediately Sent off under the best escort we cou'd Collect, with Orders how to divide the provisions among the Garrisons.

Doctor Blair is return'd from Loudon, and reports that only Six of the Men were bad of the disorder, that they are somewhat recover'd, that 'tis very hard performing any Cure without Change of Diet. Med'cines are left in the Care of Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Lyon, while the Surgeon at this Town attends a Soldier who was lately wounded by his Own Fuzee's going off by accident.

The Surgeon complains, and requests me to write your Hon<sup>r</sup> that he is not paid the dayly allowance for which he agreed with the Commissioners, viz., 7s. & 6d. <sup>per</sup> day. I have Order'd him to write the Commissioners.

In Answer to Mr. Croghan's, dated at Philad<sup>a</sup>., I write him the Indian News.

I have made known the allowance of half a Pistole for each recruit, to serve three Years or during the War; the Old Arms shall be Collected to this place, and Sent down as soon as possible. As Hay, Oats, &c., continue on hand, I must give the people what

assistance can be Spar'd, untill I have your Honour or Colo<sup>l</sup>. Stanwix's Orders to Call them in. I hope the Next post will bring Orders for Supporting the Men.

I am Your Honour's Most Obed<sup>t</sup>  
and Most Humb<sup>l</sup>e Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Directed.*—Governor Denny.

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COL. STANWIX TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Camp near Carlisle, July 25th, 1757.

Dear Sir,

As Col. Armstrong will give you a particular ac<sup>t</sup> of the Misfortune of some obstinate People, who were thro' that and their carelessness surpriz'd and Murther'd by the Indians towards Shippensberg, at their Harvest; I shall add nothing to this relation. I have had two Captains Piquets out this three days, one scowring the Country up as far as Shippensberg, the other up as far as the Susquehana, but expect them both in to-morrow or next day. Col. Armstrong has so few men here that I could only get six of them to each Piquet, by way of Guides at present, they being much better acquaint'd with this Portion of Wood; wish you joy of the good news of the King of Prusia's Complete Victory, which must be Very interesting at this Critical time.

Here trouble you with some long letters from Mr. Atkins, as they appear to me to be a System of Indian Affairs, & I really think well wrote, possibly you may think worth your perusal & Copying, w<sup>ch</sup> last I have neither leasure or Clark to do, & if you do, please afterwards to return me by the post, who am,

D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your most Obd<sup>t</sup>,  
humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN STANWIX.

*Directed.*—Gov. Denny.

VOL. III.—11

ALTERATIONS IN THE RETURN OF THE UNITED BRETHREN  
RESIDING IN BETHLEHEM,\* 1757.

Bethlehem, July 26th, 1757.

Alterations in the Return of the United Brethren residing in Bethlehem since it was delivered to the Constable in December last, viz':

*Married Men in Bethlehem.*

Frederick Schlägel,	Removed into York County,
Bernard Miller,	Departed this Life,
George Pitschman,	Removed into Lancaster County,
William Thorne,	Do to Philadelphia,
Jacob Till,	Do into Lancaster County,
Joachim Senseman,	Do into York Government,
John Brandmiller,	Do Lancaster County,
Paul Dan' Bryselius,	Do Lower Counties,
Andreas Schaut,	Gone to England,
John Jorde, from Christian's Brun,	Removed into Lancaster county

*Single Men in Bethlehem.*

Nath' Seidel,	Gone to Europe,
Christian Wetsed,	Departed this Life,
Jacob Heidecker,	Do
Charles Frederick,	Gone to North Carolina,
Gottfried Reessler,	Removed to York County,
Benjamin Garrison,	Do into York Government.
Andreas Holder,	
John Garrison,	} Do into Lancaster County.
Christian Christianson,	
David Kuntz,	
Jost Jansen,	
George Meisser,	Gone to Europe,
John Schweisshaupt,	Married,
Rich <sup>d</sup> Popplewell,	"
Samuel Johannes,	"
Philip Wesa,	"
John Henry Merk,	"
Abraham Steiner,	"
Martin Hirt,	"
Jacob Ruble,	"

*Single Men in Christian's Brun.*

George Huber,	Married,
John Michael Pitsman,	Removed to North Carolina,
Claus Köllen,	Do into Lancaster County.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 353, and Archives, Vol. III., p. 70, &c.

The Widow Beneset, since the last Tax, has sold her two five hundred acre Tracts of Land, adjoining Bethlehem, to the Brethren for a £1000, and has taken a Mortgage on the same for the whole Consideration Money, they paying her yearly 6  $\frac{2}{3}$  cent. Interest, &c., as may be seen in the Publick Records. This the Brethren were induced to do that they might have a convenient Place, near Bethlehem, to place the Indians upon next Spring.

In these Times of Trouble and Danger, being become the Frontier, the Brethren, for the Defence of themselves and neighbours, have, under the Governor's Commission for that Purpose, established Military Watches in all their Places, and been at a very great Expence in providing themselves with Arms and Ammunition, and in strengthening and securing all their Houses and Plantations against any sudden Attack and Surprise from the Enemy.

In Bethlehem there are 5 Persons, namely 2 Married, and 3 Singlemen constantly kept as a Night Watch, and thereby rendered wholly unfit for any Labour in the Day Time.

Besides the above there are 44 Singlemen and 25 married, who have Arms, and are always ready by night or Day in case of any Alarm.

In Nazareth there are 3 Persons who are kept as a constant Night Watch, Besides whom all the Inhabitants, mentioned in the Return, except 7 Persons, are provided with Arms and Ammunition, and are always in Readiness for the Defence of themselves and neighbours.

In Gnadenthal there are 2 People employed as a Night Watch.

All the Inhabitants, except 5, have Arms and are kept in Readiness as aforesaid.

In Christian's Brun, there is 1 Singleman kept as a Night Watch, and 18 of the Singlemen have Arms as aforesaid, and frequently go out with some of the Indians, who are paid for that Purpose, in ranging Parties, for several miles round the neighbourhood and in the Barrens, to see that no Indians are lurking about, if possible to prevent their coming upon them by Surprise.

In Friedensthal-Mill, They have all Arms, are constantly on their Guard and Watch by Turns.

Besides the above, the Brethren, for the Summer Season, have for the most Part thirteen of their Indians in Pay, whose Business it is with some of the white Brethren to range from Place to Place and be a Guard to their People in their Harvest and other work, where they might otherwise be exposed to the Incursions of the Enemy.

Now, considering the above and the present helpless and exposed condition our poor Country has been and still is in, it may with modesty and Justice be said, that it is owing, in great measure, to

this care and prudent Circumspection of the Brethren, that the whole Fort has not long ago been over run by the Indians; and therefore it is presumed a Relaxation of Tax proportioned to the Trouble and great Expence they have been at, cannot be contrary to the Sense of the Law, which expressly directs the making Allowances in *extraordinary Cases*.

Added to this, the extraordinary Expence the Brethren are and must still be at, in maintaining the Indians, who fled to them from Gnaden-Hütten (now wholly thrown upon their Hands and left unprovided for by the Government) for whose Subsistance alone, this year, they have been obliged to let them have upwards of 50 Acres of their best Land, (cleared and fenced for them at the Brethren's own Expence) to plant their Indian Corn, &c. Moreover the Badness of the Times and almost total Stagnation of Business, are Hardships, which constrain the Brethren to declare, that they find themselves utterly unable to bear the Weight of the Tax as they have hitherto been rated, and therefore humbly beg the Hon'ble, the Commissioners and Assessors, will please to consider them accordingly, in laying the Tax not yet raised.

Alterations since the 26<sup>th</sup> July, vizt :

Christian Thomas Bentzien,	departed this Life,
John Valentine Hide,	gone to New York,
Paul Dan' Bryeslius,	returned from the Lower Counties,
John Michael Pitsman,	} Singlemen, returned from N. Carolina.
Carl. Fredrick,	

MATTH. SCHROPP.

Bethlehem, August 22<sup>d</sup>, 1757.

CERTIFICATE OF D. BROADHEAD & ED. BIDDLE, 1757.

Easton, July 27, 1757.

We do hereby certify that We heard Willian Marshall say the following Words, or Words to the same Effect, Vizt:—That the Proprietors had wrong'd the Indians out of their Lands; and that He would prove it, & that in that respect he abided by the Indians.

DAN. BROADHEAD,  
EDWARD BIDDLE.

## JAMES READ TO R. PETERS, 1757.

Sir,

I have sent herewith a Letter from Coll. Stanwix. The Rev. Mr. Barton, who did me the pleasure to call upon me last Sunday, informed me you were at Easton.

Mr. Barton was certainly in great Danger on his Journey from us to Lancaster; For an Indian was seen the very day he left us, close by the Road he must go, a little beyond Sinking Spring.

The Bearer will take Care to deliver me any Letter you may direct to Carlisle, and I'll deliver it to the Post, who will pass through this Town next Saturday Morning.

I suppose the Commissioners will pay the Messenger; For I think it hard to be oblig'd to be in Advance when so little money is coming in. I owe thirty-five Shillings to the Estate of one Joseph Evans, who rode Express from this Town last November, with a Letter from His Honour the Governour to Colonel Armstrong. It was very cheap, if the common Post Express Riders be considered. Evans rode it in a remarkably short Time, upon being told the Occasion was urgent.

I am, Sir,

with great Esteem,

Your obliged humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JAMES READ.

Reading, July 27, 1757.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire,  
Secretary of Pennsylvania,  
at Easton.

## JAMES READ TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Sir:

The Post having informed me that Lt Colonel Armstrong desired his Letter to your Honour should be dispatch'd from this Town to Easton, I have sent the Bearer, John Smith, with it, with whom I have agreed for Thirty Shillings the Journey.

I dare not send Colonel Stanwix's Letter to your Honour, as I know not but you may have directed some Gentlemen of the Council at Philadelphia to receive and open what comes from him on the Publick Service; But I have ventured to send the Colonel's Letter to the Secretary to Easton.

*If your Honour has Occasion to write to Carlisle, the Messenger*



being dispatch'd early enough to reach this Place by Saturday Morning at ten o'clock, I can forward the Letter by the Post, who will be here, in his way to Carlisle at that very Hour.

It is with great Uneasiness I must inform your Honour that the Day before yesterday four *White Men* took away, from a Plantation in Bern Township, about thirteen Miles from this Town, one ——— Good, (I think that is the Surname,) a Lad about Sixteen years old, and carry'd him to four Indians about Eight Miles from the Place where he was taken. The *White Men* and Indians got all very drunk, and the Lad happily made his Escape in the Night. Of his being taken I heard the Evening it happen'd; Of the Rest I was informed by Robert Smith, a Sergeant who came yesterday from Fort William, and on his Road was told it by one Peter Rodermel, a Farmer of very good Credit, who had seen and convers'd with the Lad. Monday, in the Afternoon, an Indian was seen near Sinking Spring, five Miles from the Town, by Peter Rood, a Person of as good Credit as is in the County. Some of the Inhabitants went immediately in Pursuit of the Indian, but returned without having overtaken him.

I have taken Care, ever since the 9th of this Month, to keep a Patrol of Ten of the Inhabitants every Night about this Town; And, as our People are very uneasy upon hearing that *White Men* are among the Indians, we purpose to have a Guard to Night of Twenty-One; seven at either End of the Town and seven in the Centre, who will keep out a Patrol all Night. In this Service I am chearfully assisted by Mr. Seely and Mr. Biddle. We hope our very dangerous Condition will be considered, and some Measures will be taken for our Security. We are very fully persuaded of your Honour's great Solitude for the Safety and Happiness of the whole Province, no Part of which, we are well assured, will be left unprotected, if it is in your Honour's Power to give us Protection. I am sorry to have occasion to assure you, Sir, that if our Defence be committed to the Soldiers now in these Parts, our People will be still as uneasy as they are now. I shall not at present assign the Reasons, as I should detain the Express too long, if I should do it; But, when I wait upon your Honour, as I purpose to do, if possible, some time next Week, I shall acquaint you with the principal Grounds of their Objection to such a Protection, if it would be any.

I am,

May it please your Honour,

Your Honour's

most obedient &

most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JAMES READ.

Reading, July 27th, 1757.

P. S.—I shall take Care to get the Affidavits of Peter Rood and the Lad; and, if your Honour shou'd think proper to send over one of the Soldiers, or other Messenger, to receive those Affidavits, I

have them ready by Saturday Evening, and will send them, with such other Advices as I may have received before he goes from hence.

*Directed.*

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governor Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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JOHN M. OTTO TO TIMOTHY HORSFIELD, 1757.

Bethlehem, 27th July, 1757.

Mr. Horsfield, Sir,

I yesterday attended Wm. Tatamy twice; His Wound looks well, is without inflammation, & discharges its Pus regularly. The swelling is also gone. To Day he turn'd himself alone, which he has not been able to do before. So that I believe, with good nursing & attendance, if nothing unforeseen happen, he may, by God's Help recover. The violent Pain he complains of, at times, I apprehend proceeds from some of the Bones in his Groin being shot thro', or at least the tendinose Parts being much lacerated. You may depend upon it, I shall do all in my Power to perfect a Cure.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN MATTHEW OTTO.\*

*Directed.*

To Timothy Horsfield, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
at Bethlehem.

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GEORGE CROGHAN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Easton, July 30th, 1757.

Sir,

Agreeably to your desire to me in your Letter of yesterday, I have this Morning called a Meeting of Tedyuscung, and Eight of his Council, with his Interpreter, and desired he would consult them, and explain the Speeches he made your Honour two days ago, which explanation you have inclosed, with the Agreement I proposed to him about Fort Augusta and his answer.

I am

Your Honour's

most Obedient, humble Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

\* See page 209, 251.



## GEORGE CROGHAN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

July 30th, 1757.

Sir,

Agreeable to your desire I called a Meeting of Indians at half after 9 o'Clock this Morning, King Teedyuscung with Tepiscahunck, Essoweyowallund, Penawaghwollind, Lapaghpētund, Kuklamaka, Tangekapawey, Weneywakika, his Counsellors, and J. Pomshire, his Interpreter, came to me and explained the Speeches he made to your honour the day before Yesterday, in the Manner following :

The Complaints I made last fall, I yet continue. I think Some Lands have been bought by the Proprietor or his Agents from Indians who had not a right to Sell, and to whom the Lands did not belong. I think also when some lands have been sold to the Proprietor by Indians, who had a right to sell to a certain place, whether that purchase was to be measured by miles or hour's walk, that the Proprietaries have contrary to agreement or Bargain taken in more Lands than they ought to have done, and Lands that belonged to others. I therefore now desire that you will produce the writings and Deeds by which you hold the Land, and let them be read in publick and examined, that it may be fully known from what Indians you have bought the Lands you hold, and how far your purchases extend, that copies of the whole may be laid before King George, and published to all the Provinces under his Government. What is fairly bought and paid for, I make no further demands about. But if any Lands have been bought of Indians to whom these Lands did not belong, and who had no right to sell them, I expect a Satisfaction for these Lands. And if the Proprietaries have taken in more Lands than they bought of true Owners, I expect likewise to be paid for that. But as the Persons to whom the Proprietaries may have sold these Lands, which of right belong to me, have made some Settlements, I don't want to disturb them or to force them to leave them, but I expect a full Satisfaction shall be made to the true Owners for these Lands, tho' the Proprietaries as I said before might have bought them from Persons that had no right to sell them.

With respect to our Settlement We intend to settle at Wyoming, and we want to have certain boundaries fixed between you and us, and a certain tract of Lands fixed which it shall not be lawful for us or our Children ever to sell, nor for you or any of our Children ever to buy. We would have the Boundaries fixed all around agreeable to ye draught we give you, that we may not be pressed on any side, but have a certain Country fixed for our use and the use of our Children for ever.

And as we intend to make a Settlement at Wyoming, & to build different houses from what we have done heretofore, such as may last not only for a little time, but for our Children after us; We



desire you will assist us in making our Settlements, and send us persons to instruct us in building houses & in making such necessities as shall be needful; and that persons be sent to instruct us in the Christian Religion which may be for our future welfare, and to instruct our Children in reading and writing, and that a fair trade be established between us, And such persons appointed to conduct & manage these Affairs as shall be agreeable to us.

I then asked him, as Fort Augusta was within the Lands he desired to be assigned to them, whether he would acknowledge that Fortress to belong to the King of Great Britain for the use of his Subjects in Pennsylvania, & all his other Subjects, & whether he would not be willing it should continue as a trading house, not only for the good of us ye English & the Nations he represents, but of all the Nations that now are or may be hereafter in alliance with us, And whether he will not engage in conjunction with ye English to defend it against any of his Majesty's Enemies yt may come ag<sup>t</sup> it. To which the King in behalf of the Nations he represents, replied, that he agrees that that Fort shall belong to the English, that it shall continue as a trading house, and he and his people in conjunction with their Brethren the English, engage to defend it against any of his Britannic Majesty's Enemies that shall come to attack it.

I am Y<sup>r</sup> Honour's Most

Humble Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

*Directed.*—To Governor Denny.

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DEPOSITION, B. SHOEMAKER AND JOHN DRAKE, 1757.\*

Northampton County, ss.

Personally came before me, Benjamin Shoemaker & John Drake, Who on their Oaths according to Law Doth declare and say, that on the Conclusion of the last conference with the Indians att the Booth on Thursday Evening last, they staid to see the Indians out of the Booth, that their desire of knowing how things att the Conference went they kept near to Tedicscunk, the Indian Chief; And the said John Drake Doth declare, that while he was by the s<sup>d</sup> Tedicscunk, and immediately after the Treaty was as above finished, that a Gentleman whome he takes to be M<sup>r</sup>. Israel Pemberton, come up to the s<sup>d</sup> Tedicscunk & abraided him with being drunk and unfit for Business, & told him if he did not behave better I will go home to-Morrow and many more and leave you. On which Tedicscunk told him if You cau't wait who came so short a distance, I am content & will return too leaving things as they now are, (or Words to that purport)

\* See page 254, 263, 264.

and that another Gentleman immediately following Mr. Pemberton, (as he takes him the man who preached last on Yesterday,) used much the same language; and this Deponent further declares, that att this Conversasion Tediesscunk seemed to be much dissatisfyed & went down to his Lodgings att Mr. Vernon's, that immediately after he see some person, to him unknown, come & call Tediesscunk away as on busieness, & that some little time after this Deponant did see Tediesscunk & a Man, whome he took to be Pemberton, in the path talking as he believes to him; And the said Benj<sup>r</sup>. Shoemaker Doth declare that John Drake was near to Tediesscunk when Mr. Israel Pemberton Did Come up to him, & that seeing him he drew near in expectation of hearing something relateing to the treaty, that as he drew near he heard Mr. Pemberton, as ap<sup>d</sup> very warm & say, You were drunk & unfitt for busieness, & that unless he beheaved better he would go home & many more with him, & that he heard another Gentleman Whome he takes to be the Man that preached last on Yesterday Morning, (& takes him by name to be John Hunt,) say to the s<sup>d</sup> Tediesscunk, much to the same purport, and that he made to them much the same Answer as is above declared by John Drake, and that att the time of Doing itt he seemed much dissatisfyed with their Conduct, and came down to Mr. Vernon's; that he had not been there long before a Messenger came to him & called him away, & that soon After he see Mr. Israel Pemberton & Tediesscunk walking in a path together, and going from Vernon's talking very close, or seemed so to be, which this deponant can't say the Conversation, as he was in another path some distance from them; And the John Drake & Benjamin Shoemaker, Do Both severaly declare they heard Mr. Pemberton (meaning Israel) tell the Interpreter Pumpcheir to ask Tediesscunk to come to his (Pemberton's) Lodgings, which as they understood he did, but that he chose to go first to Vernon's were he lodged, & as is before exprest, was called by some person or persons to them unknown immediatly away; And these Deponants further say not.

Witt<sup>r</sup> our hands this Saturday, July 30, 1757.

JOHN DRAKE,  
BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

Sworn, before me, the Day & Year above,

WM. PLUMSTED.\*

\* See deposition before Gov. Denny, on page 268, 264.

## REV'D JOHN ELDER TO R. PETERS, 1757.

Paxton, 30th July, 1757.

Sir,

As we of this Township have Petition'd the Gov<sup>r</sup>. for a removal of the Garrison from Halifax to Hunter's, I beg the favour of you to use your interest with his Hon<sup>r</sup> on our behalf. The Defence of Halifax is of no advantage, but a Garrison at Hunter's, under the Command of an active Officer, will be of great Service; it will render the carriage of Provisions & Ammunition for the use of Augusta more easy & less expensive, and by encouraging the Inhabitants to continue in their Places, will prevent the weakening of the frontier Settlements; we have only hinted at these things in the Petition, which you'll please to enlarge on in Conversation with the Gov<sup>r</sup>., & urge in Such a manner as you think proper. It's well known that Representations from the back Inhabitants have but little weight with the Gentlem<sup>n</sup> in power, they looking on us either as incapable of forming just notions of things, or as biass'd by Selfish Views; however, I'm Satisfy'd that you, Sir, have more favourable conceptions of us; and that, from the knowledge you have of the Situation of the Places mention'd in our Petition, you'll readily agree with us, & use your best Offices with the Gov<sup>r</sup>. to prevail with him to grant it; and you'll very much oblige,

Sir,

y<sup>r</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup>  
& hu<sup>o</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>

JOHN ELDER.

*Directed.*—To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Philad<sup>a</sup>.

## DR. JNO. M. OTTO\* TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Bethlehem, 31st Jul., 1757.

May it please your Honour,

By the Letter I sent last Thursday, the 28th\* Jul., I gave your Honour an Account how it was with W<sup>m</sup>. Tatamy, & the Circumstances of his Wound that Morning. The same Evening I found him in great Pains, the Wound did not look so well as before, and discharg'd very little of its Pus, & that mixt with Blood, and he had a very bad Night.

Jul. 29th. In the Morning came nothing from the Wound but a little Blood, mix'd with Water. In the Evening he felt some Ease from his great Pains, but was Weaker than ever before; and

\* See page 209, 247.

his Puls was very low, in which Circumstances Dr. Moore has seen him, who promis'd me to acquaint your Honour therewith. In the Night thereupon he slept pretty much, but mostly out of Weakness. Yesterday he continued to sleep now & then, & his Puls was something better; he slept also last Night better than before.

This Morning, it being Sunday, Jul. 31st, I open'd his Thigh on the lower part, where for several Days I had observ'd a gathering, & the opening discharg'd half a pint of extravasated Blood, with some stinking Matter. As soon as I had made the Incision, the Indian said he did feel himself much eased, and I hope it will have a good Effect. His Hand & Feet who have been almost continually cold, I have found to-day in a natural Warmth.

I shall further acquaint your Honour how I find him from Day to Day.

I am,

Your Honour's

Most obedient humble Servant,

JOHN MATTHEW OTTO.

P. S.—Aug. 1st. As the Messenger by whom I intended to send this Letter was stopt yesterday by the Indians who were to go with him, I can acquaint your Honour that a piece of Tendon, near 2 Inches long, came out of the Incision I have made last Night, and this Morning the Wound where the Bullet has enter'd, discharg'd a piece of the Bone, and I suspect some more.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable W<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor of the Province of Pensilvania, &c., at East-Town.

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MONTHLY JOURNAL FOR JULY, PER JACOB MORGAN, 1757.

July the 1<sup>st</sup>. Sent a Corporall with 11 men on a Scout to Clingaman Hausaboughs, at Allemingle, who staid all Night, & sent Serj<sup>t</sup> Mathews with severall men to Reading, to be Qualified & be supplied with necessaries.

2<sup>d</sup>. The Scout return'd from Allemingle, and reported they had made no discovery of the Enemy.

3<sup>d</sup>. Sent a party to range to Allemingle, same day came a Scout from Northkilln Fort, & return'd again the same day, bringing no news.

4<sup>th</sup>. Our men returned from Allemingle, and reported, that some of the inhabitants that were afraid, near the mountain, were removing downwards; Serj<sup>t</sup> Matthews return'd with the men from Reading, the rest guarding at the Fort.



5<sup>th</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>. Was exceeding heavy rain, & the waters very high.

8<sup>th</sup>. Being a day of Humiliation we app<sup>r</sup> our selves thereto.

9<sup>th</sup>. Rainy weather, we could not Scout.

10<sup>th</sup>. I sent out a party to range to Allemingle; this Day Serj<sup>t</sup>. Matthews return'd from Colonel Weisers, with orders for me to station 10 men in Windsor Township, & to keep 10 men in readiness to go to Easton.

11<sup>th</sup>. The Scout return'd back, I prepared the men in readiness according to orders, & sent some men to guard the Farmers in their Harvest.

12<sup>th</sup>. I went with the 10 men to Windsor Township & station'd them there, where I found the most proper, In the Evening was very heavy rain & thunder, oblidged me to stay all night; we sent some partys from the Fort to guard the farmers.

13<sup>th</sup>. I return'd in the morning to the fort, & received a Letter from Lieut. Colonel Weiser, to send 10 men to Easton to Guard at the Treaty; partys went to Guard the Farmers, & this Day, in my return, I met the Scout which I had posted in Windsor township, ranging about the farmers houses.

14<sup>th</sup>. I sent Serj<sup>t</sup> Matthews with 9 men to Easton to the Treaty to Guard, & sent out some partys to range and Guard the Farmers, who did return in the Evening by reason of the heavy rain and thunder, which fell in the Evening.

15<sup>th</sup>. Being all Day very heavy rain, & the Creeks so high that Schuylkill rose perpendicular fifteen feet in about nine hours time, being considerable higher than ever was known in these parts; the Guards could not return, and we remained in the Fort, with only 8 men to Guard.

16<sup>th</sup>. The rain continued but more moderate, our partys could not return, we staid in the Fort and Guarded as usual; the pafy ranging up Long Run among the vacant houses, they found old tracts but none new.

17<sup>th</sup>. Some of our Guards return'd, being reliev'd by others in their lieu—the Creeks fell very much this Day.

18<sup>th</sup>. I sent a party to Guard the farmers at their Harvest, and left some at the neighbouring houses, the rest on Guard at the Fort.

19<sup>th</sup>. I likewise sent a party to guard who return'd in the Evening, the residue guarding at the Fort.

20<sup>th</sup>. I sent out two partys to range and Guard the Farmers, who both returned in the Evening.

21<sup>th</sup>. I likewise sent out a party to Guard, we were advertis'd by Jacob Shefer that an Indian was seen near his house, we having 2 men guarding there they saw nothing of their tracts, & believe it was a mistake.

22<sup>d</sup>. Sent out a party to range to the Fort, at Northkill, with Ensign Harry for Ammunition, who staid all night, the rest guarding at the Fort and farmers.



23<sup>a</sup>. The party from North Kill return'd with a Command of Col<sup>l</sup> Weisers men, with Lieut. Weiser himself, who staid here all Night; sent out a party to Guard the Farmers, who return'd in the Evening to the Fort.

24<sup>a</sup>. Lieut. Weiser return'd with his Company, sent a party of ten men to relieve the party in Windsor township; the rest on Guard.

25<sup>a</sup>. The party return'd from Windsor township to the fort, when a party of them enlisted for three years.

26<sup>a</sup>. Sent Serg<sup>t</sup> Robert Smith with a Company of men to Reading to be Qualifyed, and being but a few at the fort could not range; have two Commands at the Farmers.

27<sup>a</sup>. I went down to Windsor among the men to see whether they kept good orders; I found every thing very well, and enlisted more men and staid there all Night, the Command remaining at the Farmers.

28<sup>a</sup>. I return'd back to the fort and found every thing well; Serj<sup>t</sup> Robert Smith, with his party, return'd from Reading, the Guard remaining still with the farmers.

29<sup>a</sup>. Ensign Harry went out with a party to range among the farmers, and sent out two partys to Guard the Neighbourers at their Harvest; they return'd without any discovery or signs of the Enemy.

30<sup>a</sup>. I went over the Hill to Windsor township, in order to send some men to Reading to be Qualifyed, I sent a Corporall with Sixteen men; I return'd in the Evening to the fort.

31<sup>a</sup>. The party return'd from Reading; we had partys at the neighbouring houses, who remain'd there on Guard.

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DEPOSITION OF B. SHOEMAKER AND J. DRAKE, 1757.

On the second day of August, Anno Domini, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven, appeared *John Drake* and *Benjamin Shoemaker*, both of the County of Northampton, Yeomen, and severally make Oath on the Holy Evangelists, as follows: And first, both the s<sup>d</sup> Depon<sup>ts</sup> say that on Thursday last, the twenty eighth day of July, in the Afternoon, they attended at the Booth, in Easton, to hear the Conference then held between the Governor, with the King's Deputy Agent, Mr. Croghan, and Teedyuscung, the Indian Chief, with several other Indians, and at the Close of the Conference these Depon<sup>ts</sup>, intending to stay till all was over, and being desirous to see the Indians out of the Booth they kept near Teedyuscung, and, immediately upon his coming out of the Booth they observed two Persons coming towards him, who these Depon<sup>ts</sup> then believed, and are since satisfied were Israel Pemberton, of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, and of Joseph Galloway, of the said City, Esq<sup>r</sup>. And the said John Drake saith that the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pemberton, on his



coming up to the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung, did, in an hasty and seemingly angry manner upbraid him with being drunk and unfit for Business, and threatned him that if he did not behave better, he, the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pemberton, would go Home the next Day, with (as he believed) many more Friends, and leave him, or Words to that Effect: To which the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung, by his Interpreter, Pumpshire, answered, that if you, who come so short a way, cannot wait, I will return too, leaving Things as they now are, (or Words to that Effect.) And further, that the s<sup>d</sup> Jos. Galloway, coming up to the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung, directly after the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pemberton, did in the like manner, and almost in the same language, upbraid the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung with being drunk and unfit for Business, and threatned also, that if he did not behave better he would go away and leave him; And the s<sup>d</sup> Benjamin Shoemaker saith, that he was not near enough to Mr. Pemberton, to hear distinctly the Beginning of what he said to Teedyuscung, but drawing nearer heard the latter Part thereof, to wit, that if he, meaning the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung, did not behave better, he and several other Friends would return Home and leave him, and that he heard the said Teedyuscung, by his s<sup>d</sup> Interpreter, make him the same answer as above expressed; and saith that he, this Deponent, also distinctly heard the said Jos. Galloway upbraid the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung with being drunk and unfit for Business, and also say to him that if he did not behave better, he would go away and leave him; And both the said Deponents further say, that thereupon the said Teedyuscung appearing to be much displeased with what the said Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Galloway had said to him, went down immediately to his Lodgings, at Vernon's, a Tavern in Easton; And these Deponents further say, that their Curiosity being raised by the odd & extraordinary Behaviour and Conversation which they had seen and heard between the said Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Galloway, and the s<sup>d</sup> Teedyuscung as aforesaid, they, some short Time after, followed the said Teedyuscung down to his Lodgings, at Vernon's, and in their way thither saw the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pemberton, (as they took the Person to be) and Teedyuscung, with his Interpreter, coming up from thence, and seemingly in close and Earnest Discourse together, but not being near enough could not hear what they said, but say, they believe they were going to Mr. Pemberton's Lodgings, because they heard the said Mr. Pemberton, on his going away from Teedyuscung at the Booth as aforesaid, desire his Interpreter, Pumpshire, to tell him to come to him, the s<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pemberton, to his Lodgings.

JOHN DRAKE,  
BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER.

Sworn the 2<sup>d</sup> August, 1757.

Before me,

WILLIAM DENNY.

\* See page 249 for depositions before Mr. Plumstead, on the 30th July, substantially similar, and 249, 263, 264.



## CHARLES THOMPSON TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

May it please your Honor :

I think it my duty to inform you, that before I knew of any intention of my being nominated by Teedyuscung, to take the Minutes of the Treaty with him & the Indians now in this Town, I spent some time in reading some of the former Indian Treaties & made Extracts from several of them, & observed, that in the Treaty of 1728, there is entered a deed from the Indians, dated in 1718,\* reciting the several former deeds & bargains of Sale of Lands made by the Indians ; that in the said Treaty of 1728, this Deed was acknowledged & ratified by the Indians, & the Boundaries ascertained more particularly than before. And on Examining, this morning, the several deeds delivered by your Honour Orders to be read to the Indians, & entered on the Minutes of the present Treaty, I find the said Deed of 1718 is not among them, & having a printed Copy of the said Deed & Treaty in my Custody, I could not, consistent with my Duty under my present Circumstances, nor the concern I have for the Honour of his Majesty, King George, & the real interest of this Province, omit thus submitting the Premises to your Honour's Consideration.

I am,

May it please your Honour,

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> Servant,

CHAS. THOMPSON.

Easton, 4 August, 1757.

*Directed.*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., at Easton.

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DEPOSITION OF C. WEISER AND T. MCKEE RESPECTING CONFERENCE AT EASTON, 1757.

On the Sixth Day of August, in the year of our Lord One Thousand seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven, appeared before me William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c., Conrad Weiser, Esq<sup>r</sup> and Thomas McKee, Merchant, and respectively made Oath on the holy Evangelists, that being employed as Indian Interpreters in the present Treaty ; they attended as such at the Publick Conference held at Easton by the Governor of Pennsylvania with Teedyuscung the Delaware Chief, and the Indians, in the Morning of the third Day of this Instant, August ; that

\* See page 262 for a memorandum by R. Peters, respecting this deed. Also, Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 702-3, 724.

the Governor made a Speech to the Indians in Answer to one delivered by them on the first Day of this Instant; that as soon as the Governor had done speaking, Teedyuscung, by his Interpreter, John Pumpshire, acquainted the Governor that he did not understand his Speech, and then sat down again; That Teedyuscung appeared to be much dissatisfied, and whilst the Governor and Mr. Croghan, Sir William Johnston's Deputy Agent, were endeavouring to find out whence the Dissatisfaction arose, there was some Discourse and Murmur among the Chiefs of the Delawares; This Deponent, Conrad Weiser, says, that observing this Uneasiness among the Delaware Chiefs, he not understanding their Language, asked one of the Six Nations who sat near him & understood Delaware, to tell him what was said by the Indians, who, he observed, were in Council together: And the Six Nation Indian in Answer said, they were angry with Teedyuscung for dwelling so long upon the Land Affair; That the Delaware Indian, Lappachpeton, whom this Deponent knows to be of great Reputation among the Indians, interrupted Teedyuscung whilst he was speaking to the Governor, and in an angry Way asked him, Why did you bring us down? We thought we came down to make Peace with our Brethren the English, but you continue to quarrel about the Land affair, which is Dirt, a Dispute we did not hear of till now. I desire you to enter upon the Business we came down for, which is for Peace. And further said, that thereupon all or most of the Indians, gave Sounds of Approbation. This Deponent, Conrad Weiser, further says, that he instantly wrote down these Words as they were spoke to him by the said Six Nation Indian, and gave the Writing to the Governor, just as Teedyuscung took the two Belts and was beginning to speak to the Governor. This Deponent, Thomas McKee, says, that he heard and well understood what was said by Lappachpeton and the other Delaware Indians; and that it was the same in substance as is above set forth to be related to Conrad Weiser by the Six Nation Indian, and that as soon as the Sounds of Approbation, in which almost all the Indians joined, were uttered, Teedyuscung called for the Peace Belts, and holding them in his Hands, made such a Speech as is entered in Mr. Croghan's Minutes of the third of August. This Deponent, Thomas McKee, further says, that he repeated to Mr. Jacob Duché, Assistant Clerk to Mr. Trent, the same Words in Substance as are above set down as spoke by Lappachpeton, the Instant he was done speaking, and that they are strictly true to the best of his Knowledge and Belief.

CONRAD WEISER.

THOMS. McKEE.\*

Sworn before me this 6th Day of }  
 August, 1757. }  
 WILLIAM DENNY.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VII. p. 698, &amp;c.

## THE COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Easton, August 7th, 1757.

Sir,

We are sensible there was a Proclamation formerly issued by this Government, promising a Reward for Prisoners and Scalps taken within the Limits of this Province; but this was done by your predecessor, and the then Provincial Commissioners who were appointed to dispose of a sum of money granted to the King's Use, not appropriated to any Particular Purpose, which sum is long since expended, and the Power of those Commissioners become void. We are since constituted by the Law to dispose of a sum of money to certain uses and Purposes therein particularly specified. And therefore we are in great doubt, whether that Proclamation can be deemed in Force, or whether we can, from any Authority derived from the Law, consent to Tediuscung's Proposal, was it prudent and necessary, without an Act of Assembly to empower us. But we think the mischief you mention in Your Letter, with many others, that may attend your Compliance with this request, shou'd make the Government very cautious how they consent to such a measure.

We therefore recommend it to your Honour, in answer to the King's Proposal, to inform him, That you cannot, without Consulting the Assembly, and their Consent, enter into the measure proposed; That the Indians who have been in Alliance with us, and have done the Province any service in Protecting its Inhabitants or Distressing our Enemies, have ever been generously rewarded, and that the King and his Warriors, or any other Indians whatever in Alliance with us, may depend on Justice and full satisfaction for the like Services whenever they shall be done.

As to taking a number of the Indians into pay in any other manner, we apprehend it will be neither agreeable to them, nor Serviceable to the Province.\*

We are Sir,

Your most humble Servt<sup>s</sup>,

WM. MASTERS,  
JOS. FFOX,  
JOS. GALLOWAY,  
JON. HUGHES.

*Directed,*To the Hnble. William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

\* See another Letter from them, August 1, Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 694, and various proceedings respecting the lands.

DEPOSITION OF CAPT. CHRISTIAN BUSSE AND JACOB ORNDT,  
1757.

Captain Christian Busse being Sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Deposeth, that on the Night of the Twenty-Second Day of July last past, when he was in Company with Captain Jacob Orndt, King Teedyuscung, John Pumpshire and Moses Tatamy, and other Indians, at the House of Adam Yoe, in Easton, a Messenger was twice sent up Stairs to John Pumpshire, desiring him to come down, there being a Gentleman below who wanted to see him. Pumpshire did not go down, and then a Gentleman, whose name Cap<sup>t</sup> Busse does not know, came up Stairs just into the Door. What he said to the Indians is unknown to Cap<sup>t</sup> Busse, but the Indians followed the Gentleman. And in about half an Hour the Indians returned to the same place. And in the mean Time Colonel Weiser came into the Room. And after some Time Teedyuscung spoke to him, by Pumpshire, and made a pretty long Speech. The Substance of which was, That he would have his own Clerk, and would by no means be led by the Nose, Pumpshire at the same time laying his Hand to his Nose and shaking it, and said that it was his Right to have a Clerk, as he was a King. And further this Deponent saith not.

CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

Sworn at Easton, in the County of Northampton, }  
the Eighth Day of August, 1757, Before me, }  
JAS. MARTIN.

Captain Jacob Orndt, above-named, being likewise duly sworn on the holy Evangelist of Almighty God, Deposeth and declareth the same as above said, with this Addition, That the above-mentioned Gentleman who came up Stairs to Pumpshire, was Israel Pemberton. But he does not remember of Pumpshire's taking hold of and shaking his Nose.

JACOB ORNDT.

Sworn at Easton above-s<sup>d</sup> the Eighth Day }  
of August, 1757, Before me, }  
JAS. MARTIN.

A LIST OF THE NAMES OF THE OFFICERS, SEAMEN AND LANDSMEN, 1757,

*Belonging to the Province Ship Pennsylvania, Frigate, mounted with Two Carriage Guns, Twelve pounders, Six ditto Nine pounders, Twelve ditto Six pounders, Six ditto Four pounders, Two Swivels and Four Cohorns.*

*Officers.*

John Sibbald, Captain,  
 Hen<sup>r</sup> Allen McDougall, 1<sup>st</sup> Lieut<sup>t</sup>,  
 Thomas Leech, Jun<sup>r</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> do.  
 Peter Hunter, Master,  
 George Abivon, Surgeon,  
 John Chabaud, Gunner,  
 Robert Power, Boatswain,  
 Henry Bragg, Carpenter,  
 John Bulkley, Master's-Mate,  
 John Freeston, Mate,  
 Robert Henry, Mate,  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Read, Midshipman,  
 James Jamely, Midshipman,  
 Thomas Green, Midshipman,  
 Nathan Foot, Master's-Man,  
 Henry Miller, Cooper,  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Groves, Mast<sup>r</sup> of Arms,  
 Charles Chisholm, Quarter Mast<sup>r</sup>,  
 John Goggin, Gunner's Mate,  
 John Todman, Gunner's Yeoman,  
 Isaa<sup>c</sup> Pike, Boatswain's Mate,  
 John Parker, Quarter Master,  
 Geo. Atkinson, Quarter Master,  
 Henry Carty, Quarter Master,  
 Tho<sup>s</sup> Cunningham, Qurt<sup>r</sup> Mast<sup>r</sup>,  
 John Clare, Mathematician,  
 John Camock, Carpent<sup>r</sup> Mate,  
 John Hitchcock, Carp<sup>r</sup> Yeoman,  
 Joseph Mitchell, Linguister,  
 Will<sup>m</sup> Boon Midshipman,  
 John Campbell, Armourer,  
 John Beales, Musician,  
 Thomas Robinson, Steward,  
 Joseph Andover, Quarter Mas<sup>r</sup>.

*Seamen.*

Thomas Mackarall,  
 James Dugan,  
 Thomas Morell,  
 Daniel Madin,  
 Jo<sup>s</sup> Walton,  
 William Mackay,  
 John Jones,  
 Sampson Drummer,  
 Josiah Shepherd,  
 Robert Crawford,  
 Henry Patterson,  
 Edward Phillips,  
 John Gilles,  
 Thomas Boyer,  
 John Studham,  
 John Poor,  
 Dan<sup>l</sup> McDugald,  
 Patrick Lanagan,  
 John O'Hara,  
 Robert Phillips,  
 Robert Frazier,  
 Robert Smith,  
 John Reed,  
 Bartho<sup>m</sup> Sutton,  
 James Kelley,  
 Lorenzo Dalmaster,  
 Joan Clos,  
 William Miller,  
 William Lowrie,  
 Nicholas Gale,  
 Cuff, a Negro,  
 Innocent Babe,  
 John Cooper,  
 Adam Stoler,

*Landsmen.*

George Brown,  
Cheney Clow,  
Thomas Hood,  
John Bassett,  
Andrew Dawen,  
Elias Ellwell,  
Patrick McCowen,  
Leonard Laciter,  
Edward Dealy,  
William Robinson,  
John Long,  
Hugh Aiken,  
Edward Cook,  
Isaac Smith,  
Anthony Boon,  
William Hynes,  
George Morton,  
Art. McIntee,  
John Rabor,  
Nicholas Fimill,  
John McIntire,  
Nichol<sup>s</sup> Welsh,  
Tho<sup>s</sup> Williamson,  
John Smitt,  
John Dunlap,  
Mathew Peters,  
William Mahany,  
John McDael,  
Andrew Wickley,  
Joseph Gray,  
John Yeates,  
John Innis,  
Neal Dougharty,  
William Miller,  
Andrew McNoarth,  
Thomas Phillips,  
John Scott,  
Thomas Kennedy,  
Henry Nutter,  
John Kelley,  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Rutherford,  
John Dixon,  
James Gamell,  
James Ryan,

Thomas Lorigley,  
William Drysdale,  
John Dougherty,  
Joseph Best,  
William Halms,  
Michael Tharp,  
James Thompson,  
William Marshall,  
Thomas Duglass,  
Charles Kichelar,  
Patrick Holton,  
Isaac Towers,  
Samuel Sprogell,  
John Greer,  
Thomas Daly,  
Joshua Ardis,  
Samuel Powell,  
Benj<sup>a</sup> January,  
Thomas Downs,  
Nicholas Wavor,  
William Barns,  
Vangal Becker,  
Thomas Miller,  
James Black,  
James Hunter,  
Adam Falsted,  
Jeremiah Ingelman,  
Daniel Flackhardie,  
John Raddly,  
James Mortin,  
Thomas Sergon,  
Barnabas Barns,  
Alex<sup>r</sup> Fruit,  
Thomas McClakran,  
John Clegg,  
Jacob Waltar,  
William Kimbol,  
James Carter,  
John Brown,  
James McClowley,  
Charles Avery,  
Edward Roarty,  
John Roarty,  
Thomas Morgan,  
—— Hunt,  
Joshua David.

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*Indorsed.*—26 Aug<sup>t</sup> 1757. List of Officers, Seamen, & hands then on bord the Provincial Ship.\*

\* See page 190.

## QUESTIONS TO BE PUT TO MR. BROCKDEN, 1757.

1st. Search for all deeds or instrum<sup>ts</sup> relateing to Indian Affairs y<sup>t</sup> are on record, & whether any Orig<sup>ls</sup> or Copy<sup>s</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> are left in his Office.

2d. Whether he knows ye Handwriting of ye Copy of ye Deed in 1686, or ye Endorsement.

3d. Whether he thinks ye Body of ye Copy is in ye Handwriting of Philip Th. Lehmann, & ye Endorsement of Thos. Holmes.

4th. Whether he knows when Th. Lehmann came into ye Country, w<sup>h</sup> offices he held, & when he dy'd, & ye like favour as to Thos. Holmes.

5th. Whether he can direct R. P. how to prove ye Handwriting of Lasse Cock or any other of ye Witn<sup>s</sup> to ye sev<sup>l</sup> Deeds.

Meantime to make out Com<sup>s</sup> to C. Brockden to be Mr. of Rolls before his giving ye exemplifyd Copy<sup>s</sup> of ye Ind<sup>a</sup> Deeds.

80th Aug. 1757, Deliverd ye Indian Deed of 7 7ber, 1718, to Mr. Brockdon. R. Peters.\*

## A LIST OF QUAKERS AT EASTON TREATY, AUGUST, 1757.

Issreal Pemberton,  
John Pemberton,  
Jas. Pemberton,  
William Brown,  
John Hunt,  
William Fisher,  
John Joans,  
John Morris,  
J. Morris,  
Thomas Wharton,  
J. Zeens,  
Jeremiah Warder,

Able James,  
Jacob Shoemaker,  
Richard Wister,  
Francis Richardson,  
Samuel Harford,  
Francis Rawle,  
Benjeman Lightfoot,  
Eron Asbridge,  
Jas. Eady,  
Joseph Stretch,  
Capt. Lowance,  
Samuel Morris of White Marsh.

*Indorsed.*

"W. P's. list of Quakers at Easton, July, 1757."

\* The last paragraph is in the handwriting of R. Peters, and signed by him, it refers to the deed of 1718, which C. Thompson says on page 256 was not found with the other deeds.

## DEPOSITION OF JAMES HYNDSHAW, 1757.

On the Thirty First Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty Seven, before me, William Allen, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, Personally appeared James Hyndshaw, of the County of Northampton, and a Lieutenant in the First Battallion of the Pennsylvania Regiment, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he being One of the Officers in the Company or Detachment which was draughted out of the said Battallion to attend his Honour the Governor of the said Province, at the Treaty held with the Indians at Easton, in the Months of July last and August Instant, he this Deponent did accordingly attend and continue at Easton during all the said Treaty, and saw there a great Number of the People, called Quakers, of the said Province, but chiefly from Philadelphia, amongst whom were several of their publick Preachers and others of the most considerable Persons of that Society; and this Deponent saith, that during the said Treaty, he very often saw Teedyuscung the Indian Chief, and Pumpshire his Interpreter in Company and close Conference, (as they appeared to this Deponent to be,) with Israel Pemberton of the City of Philadelphia, Merchant, a noted Person amongst the Quakers, who lodged during the said Treaty in a Back Room or Building behind the House of Paul Miller, the next House to Adam Yoe's a Tavern where this Deponent chiefly resided during the said Treaty; And this Deponent saith, that he observed that sometimes the said Teedyuscung in his said Conferences with the said Israel Pemberton at the said Treaty, had his said Interpreter with him, and sometimes not, as he, the said Teedyuscung, speaks the English Tongue pretty well; and that Mr. Richard Wistar, a Merchant, and Mr. Joseph Galloway, a Lawyer, two other noted Quakers who came from Philadelphia to the said Treaty were also (sometimes together and often separately) along with and in close and earnest Conference and Conversation with the said Mr. Pemberton and Teedyuscung, sometimes at his Lodgings at Vernon's and sometimes in other Places; And that he this Deponent also saw the said Teedyuscung, sometimes with and sometimes without his Interpreter, very often during the said Treaty, in Company and close Conversation with divers other Persons who appeared to this Deponent to be Quakers, but whose Names he did not know or does not now remember, but many of them were very active and busy amongst the Indians at the said Treaty; And that he also saw the said Teedyuscung during the said Treaty go, sometimes with and sometimes without his Interpreter, to the House of Mr. Rinker in Easton, where Isaac Norris, Esquire, the Speaker and some other Members of the House of Assembly, and several of the Commissioners lodged; and this Deponent further saith, that towards the close of the said Treaty, and on the Day before the Quakers distributed their Present amongst the In-



dians at Easton aforesaid, he heard the said Israel Pemberton acquaint the said Teedyuscung and his Interpreter, that they (meaning the Society of Quakers as this Deponent understood it and believes) had a very rich Present to give them, the Indians, the next morning; and that accordingly the next morning this Deponent saw the said Mr. Pemberton, with several others of the People called Quakers, dividing and giving a considerable Quantity of Goods to the said Teedyuscung and other Indians.

JAMES HYNDSHAW.

Sworn before me this 31st Day of August, 1757,

WILL. ALLEN, Chief Justice.

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DEPOSITION OF BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER, 1757.\*

On the Thirty First Day of August in the Year of our Lord One Thousand, Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven, before me, William Allen, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, appeared Benjamin Shoemaker of the County of Northampton, Yeoman, and made Oath on the Holy Evangelists, that he, the said Deponent, in the latter End of the Month of July last went to Easton, in the said County, to see and hear the Treaty then held there between Governor Denny with His Majesty's Deputy Agent, Mr. Croghan, and Teedyuscung, the Indian Chief, with several other Indians; and this Deponent also seen a great Number of the People called Quakers attending at the said Treaty, particularly several whom this Deponent was told were Preachers, and others of Note, from Philadelphia, and many of whom this Deponent observed to be very active and busy amongst the Indians at the said Treaty; That on the Twenty-Eighth Day of July aforesaid, in the afternoon, this Deponent was present at the publick Conference then held with the said Indians at the Booth in Easton, and towards the close thereof, this Deponent intending to stay till all was over, and to see the Indians go out of the Booth, he kept near to the Indian King, and immediately on Teedyuscung's coming out of the Booth, this Deponent observed Two Persons advancing hastily towards Teedyuscung, which Two Persons this Deponent then apprehended and is since well satisfied on seeing them again, were Israel Pemberton, a Merchant at Philadelphia, and Joseph Galloway, a Lawyer there, & both Quakers, as this Deponent has been informed and believes; That on the said Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Galloway's coming up to Teedyuscung, the said Mr. Pemberton, in an angry manner, began to upbraid the said Teedyuscung with his behaving ill at the said Conference that Afternoon, but this Deponent saith, he not being near enough, did not hear fully the Beginning of what Mr. Pemberton

\* See page 249, 254.



said to Teedyuscung, but, drawing nearer, distinctly heard the latter Part thereof, to wit, that if he (meaning the said Teedyuscung) did not behave better, he (the said Mr. Pemberton) and many other Friends would return home and leave him; To which the said Teedyuscung made an answer, which, as his Interpreter Pumpshire explained it, was that "if you who came so short a way cannot wait, I will return too, leaving Things as they now are;" or Words to that Effect; and then the said Mr. Galloway, in this Deponent's Hearing, in an angry manner, also spoke to and upbraided the said Teedyuscung with being drunk and unfit for Business, and threatened him, that if he did not behave better he would also go away and leave him; whereupon the said Teedyuscung appearing to be much displeased with what the said Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Galloway had said to him, went away from them towards his Lodgings at Vernon's, a Tavern in Easton; And this Deponent further saith, that his Curiosity being raised by the odd and extraordinary Behaviour and Conversation which he had seen and heard between the said Mr. Pemberton and Mr. Galloway and the said Teedyuscung as aforesaid, he in a short Time after determined to follow the said Teedyuscung to Vernon's; but in his way thither this Deponent saw the said Mr. Pemberton and Teedyuscung with his Interpreter coming up from thence, seemingly in close and earnest Discourse together; and this Deponent saith, that as he apprehended and believes they were all then going to Mr. Pemberton's Lodgings at Paul Miller's, because the said Mr. Pemberton, on Teedyuscung's parting from him at the Booth as aforesaid, did, in this Deponent's Hearing, desire the Interpreter, Pumpshire, to tell Teedyuscung to come to him, the said Mr. Pemberton, at his Lodgings.

BENJAMIN SHOEMAKER. -

Sworn before me this 31<sup>st</sup> Day of August, 1757.

WILL. ALLEN, Chief Justice.

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COL. HENRY BOUQUET TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Sir :

In case an Express sent on Acc<sup>t</sup> of Mr. McLean, Surgeon to the Division under my Command here, should not arrive at Philadelphia before the day limited for his Appearance there, I shall take it as a particular favour if you will stop any proceedings against his Bail in order to levy the Forfeiture of his Recognizance (which I understand you have a power to do) as Mr. McLean has been detained by me, the Service of His Majesty absolutely requiring his attendance

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here at this Season, which is become very unhealthy ; and he shall have leave to attend at the next Supreme Court.

I am,

Sir, with the utmost Consideration,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

HENRY BOUQUET.

South Carolina,

Charlestown, 3<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup>, 1757.

(Duplicate.)

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SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York, Septem<sup>r</sup> 4<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Sir :

I am directed by the Earl of Loudoun to acquaint your Honour that in a few days his Lo<sup>p</sup> will write to you relating to Publick Affairs, in the mean time His Lo<sup>p</sup> sends to-morrow morning the 2<sup>d</sup> Battalion of the Royal American Reg<sup>t</sup> to reinforce Colonel Stanwix at Carlisle. Since I left Philadelphia I have been ignorant of what has been doing in your Province, which makes me not know whether it will be necessary to detach a couple of hundred men to Reading when the Battallion arrives at Lancaster, therefore I have made no such application to His Lo<sup>p</sup>, but as that Battalieu will be under Colo. Stanwix the moment they enter the Province of Pennsylvania he will have time enough to send them Orders before they can reach Lancaster.

I herewith send you on the other side their Route in your Province. His Lo<sup>p</sup> desires that they may be provided with Straw and Wood, and Sixteen Waggon with four horses each, the latter of which they are to pay for as the Law directs. Be so good as to forward the Inclosed to Colonel Stanwix.

I am, with the greatest Regard,

Your Honour's

Most Obed<sup>t</sup> and

Most hum. Servant,

JOHN ST. CLAIR.

## Route of March for the Royal American Regiment in the Province of Pennsylvania.

Septem. 10 <sup>a</sup> .	Trenton, Ferry, . . . . .	12 Miles.
11.	Nesaminy, Ferry, . . . . .	14
12.	Frankford, . . . . .	12
13.	Over Schull ferry, . . . . .	9
14.	Rest.	
15.	At Mr. Ashton's the sign of Adm <sup>l</sup> Warren, 19	
16.	At the sign of the Waggon, . . . . .	14
17.	At the sign of the Hat, . . . . .	11
18.	At Lancaster, . . . . .	12½
19.	Rest.	
20.	Harris's Ferry, two Marches, }	25
21.	About, . . . . .	
22.	Carlisle, . . . . .	20
		<hr/> 148½ Miles.

## LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York, 7th September, 1757.

Sir,

I have been so hurried since my return here, that I have not had it in my power to write to You; but that has not prevented me from having the necessary Attention to Your Province, for which purpose I have Order'd Colonel Dusseaux, with the Second Battalion of the Royal Americans, to March directly to Carlisle, to Join Colonel Stanwix, in order to cover your back Settlements.

And as it was not convenient for me, at present, to send any of the Field Train along with them, I must beg You will lend them two of Your light brass Cannon; the necessity of which You are too good a Judge of for me to enter into any Argument upon.

As I have had no Account of what Your Province have done in raising of Men, in consequence of the Agreement I made with You at Philadelphia in March last, or how those raised have been disposed of; I must beg You will inform me of both those things, and likewise what number it may be expected they will keep up during this Winter for their own Protection and Security.

I am at present moving all the other Troops up the Hudson's River, the greatest part of which are already Sailed; and as soon as I have fixed where the Troops are to Quarter in the Winter, I



shall Acquaint You with the number of Regiments that shall be in Pensilvania.

I am with great regard, Sir,  
Your Most Obedient,  
Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor of Pensilvania.

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EDMUND ATKINS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Greenway Court, 15th September, 1757.

Sir,

In May last, Cap<sup>t</sup>. Rich<sup>d</sup>. Pearis (whom Gov<sup>r</sup>. Dinwiddie purposed to discharge on Account of the many Complaints against him,) did, in order as I imagine to make himself some Merit elsewhere, in Breach of his Orders, lead a Party of 60 Cherokees under Wauhat-chee, that were employed in the particular Service, and at the Expense of this Colony according to Treaty, over Potowmack River, to scout after the Enemy Indians through Maryland & Pensylv<sup>a</sup>. By doing which, having met with the Success of killing four and taking two prisoners, he obtained a Captain's Commission in Maryland, and your Acknowledgments and Offers of Service, And those Indians received from Maryland a Present of £200 Value, and the promise of another from you, and of all the Encouragement in your Power. Two days after I arrived in Winchester, the beginning of June, he received a String of Wampum from Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Johnson's Deputy, Mr. Croghan, to invite them over again into Pensylv<sup>a</sup>. to receive that Present at Fort Loudoun. This put an entire Stop to my Negotiations that were of great Importance, & at a very critical Juncture, being then in the most favourable Way, and besides occasioning an Augmentation of the Present intended for them, carried away that Party of Indians to Pensylv<sup>a</sup>. to get your Present, just after I had told them the Nature of my Commission from his Majesty; that the Indians in my District were for the future to talk about Business only with me, and could receive no Presents but from my hands. Thereupon, I sent immediately to Mr. Croghan a proper Caution by Letter,\* wherein I gave him a full and particular Account of the ticklish State of the Indian Affairs here, together with my Transactions, and pointed out the pernicious Consequences of that way of proceeding to the King's Measures, and the particular Interests of the different Colonies, (a Copy whereof is here inclosed). He turned those Indians back to me and came himself, having made his Excuses for the Part he acted therein, by pleading the Desire of the Pensylv<sup>a</sup>.

\* See page 175.



Government that he would deliver the Present, an Order of Col. Stanwix to do it, his Reluctance to comply therewith for the Reasons he gave, and his Ignorance of where I might be. And he proposed to send the Present over to me by horse, it being his own Opinion that your Acknowledgment should be sent to me, & delivered by me. This put it in my Power again to bring Matters to a happy Conclusion with those Indians, seeing themselves really dependent on me. But it was with an additional Expence to Virginia, inasmuch as I found it still necessary to give an Extra Present to that Party then going home, being a considerable Part of the Value of your said Present. Enclosed is a Copy of a Letter I wrote on the 12th & 30th June\* to Gov<sup>r</sup>. Sharpe of Maryland, who sent me a Copy of the Transactions there between him & those Indians. As it contains my Sentiments fully on this Subject with Regard to his Majesty's Measures & the general Service of our Colonies, equally applicable to you, with the subsequent Transactions here; I beg leave, both for Brevity and your further Information, to refer you thereto; and desire you will consider it so far, as if addressed to yourself.

While Mr. Croghan was at Winchester, there was an Alarm of a Body of French and Indians marching from Fort Du Quesne towards one or other of our Settlements. I was willing to let your Present, wherein there were some things that I had not, rest where it was; that it might incline another Party of Cherokees under the Mankiller of Estatoe, then with me, to go the more readily over to Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix in Pensylv<sup>a</sup>., whom I resolved to assist in his intended March with the King's Troops, with all the Indians in my Power. And Mr. Croghan engaged to deliver the same to them in my Name & Behalf, according to the List he gave me, (a Copy whereof is enclosed,) being he said in Value about £220, your Currency. This, together with what they had already received from me, or in this Colony, he was of Opinion with myself and Mr. Richard Smith also, who brought them first from their Nation, would be sufficient for all their past Service. I sent 47 Men, (3 Women accompanied them,) being all that I had in the Colony, except such as were sick or unable to go, & 6 Outscouts; the Country, then in Arms under the Alarm, & some Persons carried off the same Morning by the Enemy's Indians within 12 Miles of Winchester. Mr. Croghan returned in Company with them. But I committed the Conduct of them to Mr. Smith, whom I had appointed a Cherokee Interpreter & Conductor on Behalf of his Majesty, and to whom I gave Orders "to assist Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix, & take his Directions, in case of his marching with any Troops; and if the said Party should stay any time "to assist those Troops, and do any further real Service, to apply for "a proper Reward for them. But if Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix should not march "with the King's Troops, or should give over his March, then to "proceed with the said Party to scout near Ray's Town, up & down "between that, Fort Cumberland, & the South Branch of Potow-

\* See pp. 183, 197.



"mack;" which could be in Truth of no more Benefit at that Juncture to Virginia, in whose Pay & Service those Indians were engaged, than to Maryland and Pensylv<sup>a</sup>. also. Before their Arrival at Fort Loudoun in Pennsylvania, Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix had given over his Design of marching; And Mr. Croghan the day before wrote back to me for Leave to confer with and direct them on any Service in the Absence of Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix, which was so contrary to what he knew to be my sole Design in Sending them into Pensylv<sup>a</sup>., that I could not justify the sending them at that Juncture out of this Colony on any other Pretence than that of assisting the King's Troops in their March. The second Day after their Arrival at Fort Loudoun, your Present was delivered to them, (according to the List inclosed, taken from Mr. Smith's Journal); and at the same time Mr. Croghan, without Regard to any Answer that he might have from me, proposed to them to stay & scour the Woods in Pensylv<sup>a</sup>., for which he assured them he would recommend their being satisfied. Whereupon it was formally agreed that they should stay 20 Days; and upon Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix's Recommendation, (which was founded on the Representation of Mr. Croghan, touching their Displeasure and Complaints against the Government of Virginia, and on the Application also of Mr. Smith for Goods to send them away well pleased, who was rendered unable to pursue my Instructions,) the Pensylv<sup>a</sup>. Government gave them another Present afterwards, of no less than as Mr. Croghan wrote, about £400 value, your Money. (The List is inclosed of what they received, as taken from Mr. Smith's Journal, in it are 30 Bridles with which they caught Horses on their Return through Maryland and Virginia.) I am not ignorant how much Mr. Croghan had it really at heart to get those Indians to himself in Pensylvani, (tho' he told me he could have 100 or 150 Susquehanna Indians at any time for sending for,) nor of the Arts employed to accomplish it, or the Use made of it. It is not my Intention to enter at all into those things with you. They are such unfair ones as I think fit to make his Principal, Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Johnson, acquainted with. If those Indians were really in bad Temper when in Pennsylvania, Mr. Croghan knows how it came to pass. It is most certain that they went from Winchester most chearfully, with the Expectation of receiving only the Present that was then lying for them at Fort Loudoun. And their Chief did also in Form declare himself to me to be content & satisfied with that, together with what I had before given. Therefore, there was not the least ill Consequence to be apprehended to the Colonies from the Temper they were then in, as he represented afterwards to Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix, but the contrary. There needed nothing to be done to keep them in the same Temper, but to exchange as I recommended some of the Articles in his List of your Present, whereof they had enough here for others, in particular more Strowds; whereof if they had received more on their Arrival at Fort Loudoun, Mr. Smith still affirms there would not have been the least Occasion for any thing further

(unless for further Service,) and if there had been, it did not lie upon the Deputy of Sir Wm. Johnson, or upon Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>, to send them home well satisfied. But if at their Return from thence I had perceived any Dissatisfaction, it was my proper Business to do that. And I would have done it, as I could; for Mr. Croghan was not ignorant that an offer had been made me of supplying me from Maryland with some pieces of Strowd Cloth, the Want whereof at the first coming of the Cherokees into this Colony, was the chief Cause of their Dissatisfaction, which he was acquainted with. If the Indians were dissatisfied before with Virginia, what Reason is there now to expect, that for the future they will be satisfied with the pay of that or any other Colony? For the Expence of £400 Value in Goods to pay 47 Indians, for scouting only 20 Days, by express Stipulation, is an Expence which neither Pensylv<sup>a</sup> itself, nor any other person, I will add, nor the Royal Purse itself is able to support in the Course of this War. And therefore the shewing that Example was surely wrong; and with Regard to its Effects among the Indians, will I fear prove of infinite Disservice. As that party left Pennsylv<sup>a</sup> precisely at the End of the 20 Days bargained for, it is worth while to consider what was the real Service done by them. It appears from Mr. Smith's Journal, that 28 of those Indians went out from Fort Loudoun the 2d July with Capt. Potter, in order to scour the Woods near Ray's Town; but returned the very next Day to that Fort, from whence they never stirred afterwards until they came away. For it seems they were disappointed of catching 30 horses that Mr. Croghan promised them, Cap<sup>t</sup> Rich<sup>d</sup> Pearis whom he sent for to go with them, & shew the same to them, failing to meet them the first Evening at the place appointed called the Cove. On the 6th, 12 others went from Carlisle with Mr. Smith, to scout in Sheerman's Valley, in Company with a party of Men under Lieutenant Armstrong; 9 of whom returned to that place the 10th, & the other 3 the 13th, without having done more than following some Tracks of Indians; the whole being impatient to return homeward, and no other of them were employed in scouting parties, while they stayed in Pensylv<sup>a</sup>. This was all the Benefit that accrued to that Colony at the Price of about £400 in Goods only (besides the first present) for 20 Days Detention of them from the Service of this Colony; which was left open & exposed to the Incursions of the Enemy's Indians, and many persons carried off by them in the mean while. So that the real Service of those Cherokees which I intended, was lost to both; and an Injury done to Virginia, while no Good accrued to Pennsylvania. Can it be thought to consist with his Majesty's Service, or with the Interests of particular Colonies, that his Indian Allies should be drawn from one Colony to another, by outbidding for their Assistance? Or is it possible for me to carry on the King's general Service in my District, while such Obstruction is thrown in my Way?

As one hundred Catawba Indians are daily expected on the Fron-

tiers of this Colony, whom I sent for to succeed the Cherokees who are gone home, this Government having provided Presents for me to perform my Stipulation for their Reward; I have thought fit, previous to my leaving these parts, to set those Transactions in their true Light before you; not at all doubting that you will on due Consideration, shun every Method or Means of drawing them, or any other of the Indians in the Southern District, into Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>; and if they should ramble thither of themselves, as it is not improbable they may, in quest of such presents as they have heard of, that you will in such Case discountenance them, so that they may return to their Duty, and the Service they are engaged in; and in general, that you will not shew Countenance to any of the Southern Indians, not having my Passport, or special Leave, with a white Man employed by me in their Company. For you cannot but be sensible from what hath past, that any attempts or practices to the contrary, are not only a particular Injury to this Colony but tend manifestly to render the Indians of my own District independent of me, and consequently to distract his Majesty's Measures, which are calculated for the Good of all his American Subjects equally.

As the Colonies of Pensylv<sup>a</sup> and Maryland may be protected equally with Virginia to the Westward, by the very same Indian Parties augmented; I think a Junction of their Interests in pursuing that Measure, a natural and very desirable thing. And as I am certain I can send a sufficient Number of Indians, so I am as ready and willing to do it as you can wish, if those Colonies will contribute their Part towards the Expence, and enable me to discharge my own Engagements myself, in which case they shall have the full Benefit of my scouting orders. Inclosed is an account (the same as I have sent to Gov. Sharpe,) of the Reward which I propose to promise and give for the future, to such parties of Indians as I shall engage to come and go to War; together with the Regulation of the Allowance of Provisions, to be made them wherever they come. Those Parties to serve each at least 3 Months in Succession; and to be led by proper Interpreters and Conductors, under my own Instructions. If this Measure is embraced, the Goods should be secured as soon as possible, & myself made acquainted with it immediately, as soon as they are deposited; that I may then enter into Engagements accordingly. And all persons within your Government should be prohibited, when any of those Southern Indians come there, from concerning themselves with any of them or their Affairs, or from interfering with me in the Execution of my Commission, or in any part of my Conduct or Management. Inclosed is a Copy of a Proclamation, for your perusal or Information, which Governour Dinwiddie issued in this Colony, for that & other Purposes relative to the Indians: and also the Copy of another proclamation he issued for supplying them with provisions. But that is insufficient for my purpose. For the Injuries to the King's Service, *which occur too frequently, and inevitably, in Spite of every Pre-*



caution, by Indians coming among the Settlements of the white people, hath made me fix a Resolution, never to permit any of the Indians under my Direction, to come again for the future within the Settlements of any of the Colonies (except in Cases of Necessity); but to employ them constantly on the Frontiers from established posts; which will save much Expence of provisions, and many Inconveniences to the Inhabitants, as well as to myself in the management of the Indian Affairs.

I have appointed Christopher Gist, Esq., my Deputy in this Colony, being well recommended for his fair Character; and he is the best acquainted here with the Indians. With Respect to the Presents that may be deposited, a just account will be kept of their Delivery, always open to Inspection. I can only add, that I am very certain, these three Colonies will be infested more than ever by the Enemy's Indians next Spring, unless very strong Parties are provided to keep them out. And they will certainly make the greatest Push, where they meet with the least Resistance.

You will be pleased to understand, that it is my true Intent and Meaning, that whatever may be resolved on by the Governments of Pensylv<sup>a</sup> & Maryland, in regard to getting the Assistance of the Southern Indians, I would not have any thing so concluded on, as to be carried into Execution, without first consulting Sir Wm. Johnson and receiving his approbation, who is the best judge of the Consequences in his own District, and consequently of the propriety of any Measures that affect the same.

I am Sir,

Your Honour's most Obedient  
and very humble Servant,

EDM'D ATKIN.

Gov. Denny.

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CIRCULAR OF GOV. DENNY RESPECTING IRON WORKS, 1757.

Philadelphia, 19th September, 1757.

Sir,

I am desired by the Lords of Trade, as you will observe by the Copy of their Lordships Letter on the other side, to transmit to them as soon as possible a just and true account of the Quantity of Iron made in this Province from Christmas, 1749, to 5th January, 1756. You will therefore be pleased to order a particular account to be taken of the exact Quantities of what Iron in Piggs, Bar or Castings made at your Furnace and Forge in each of the years within the above space of time. As it may be necessary the account should when delivered be attested upon a legal Qualification, I do



not doubt but you will be careful that it be distinct, full and true. Pray lose no Time in complying with this Request, the Season being far advanced, that it may arrive Time enough to answer the Purposes proposed by their Lordships.

I am Sir,  
your humble Servant,\*

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STATEMENT OF WM. PETERS AND J. DUCHE, 1757.

We, ye subscribers, accompanying Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny to y<sup>e</sup> Indian Treaty, at Easton, in July & Aug<sup>t</sup> last, were not a little surpriz'd to see a great Concourse of y<sup>e</sup> people called Quakers there, & amongst them many of their noted Preachers, & a great number of y<sup>e</sup> most considerable & substantial men of that Society from Philad<sup>a</sup> & other parts of y<sup>e</sup> Province, as we had been well informed y<sup>t</sup> it had been signify'd to some of y<sup>e</sup> Heads of them at Philad<sup>a</sup>, by y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>, some days before he set out for Easton, y<sup>t</sup> it was very disagreeable to His Majesty and His Ministry, y<sup>t</sup> those People shou'd medle in or appear in such numbers, as they had lately done, at Indian Treatys.

This seeming Contempt of y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>'s Caution to them, induced us & several others to suspect y<sup>t</sup> their coming there in such Crowds must be w<sup>th</sup> some other view than Curiosity, or to deliver y<sup>e</sup> Present y<sup>e</sup> Quakers intended to make y<sup>e</sup> Indians at y<sup>t</sup> Tr<sup>y</sup>, w<sup>ch</sup> we apprehended might have been done as well by a few. And we having been previously told by y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>'s Secretary, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> & he had been inform'd by Mr. Taylor, y<sup>e</sup> Ironmaster at Durham, (at whose House they lay in their way to Easton) y<sup>t</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> former Tr<sup>y</sup> in Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1756, he had seen y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> very busy amongst y<sup>e</sup> Indians, & had heard them tell y<sup>e</sup> Indians y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Prop<sup>r</sup> had cheated them of some of their Lands, & urge them very warmly to complain of it, we therefore determin'd to take more than ordinary Notice of their Behaviour, w<sup>ch</sup> (as y<sup>e</sup> Subscriber, Lardner, was one of y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>'s Council, & all of us generally, dined & supped w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>, & were very much at his Lodgings during all y<sup>t</sup> Tr<sup>y</sup>, and we all lodged at Mr. Rinker's, y<sup>e</sup> Shriffs, where y<sup>e</sup> Prov<sup>t</sup> Commiss<sup>rs</sup> & Ass<sup>es</sup> men, & s.<sup>vs</sup> Q<sup>r</sup>, who attended y<sup>e</sup> Tr<sup>y</sup> lodg'd) we had a good opportunity to do.

From y<sup>e</sup> best Observations y<sup>t</sup> we cou'd make of y<sup>e</sup> numbers of y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Tr<sup>y</sup>, we lookt upon them to be at least 5 or 6 for one of any other Society, exclusive of y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>'s Council & Clerks, y<sup>e</sup> Prov<sup>t</sup> Commiss<sup>rs</sup> & Ass<sup>es</sup> men, y<sup>e</sup> Interpreters, & y<sup>e</sup> Detachm<sup>ts</sup> of Soldiers & their Officers attending on y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>, & excepting y<sup>t</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> Opening & Close of y<sup>e</sup> public Conferences, & some few extraordinary Days when many People came out of y<sup>e</sup> Country, from Curiosity, we suppos'd.

That most of y<sup>e</sup> Preachers & Principal men of the Q<sup>r</sup> came to

See Vol. II., p. 52-55.

Easton almost as soon as y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>, & we saw very early several of them in close Conferences w<sup>th</sup> Teedyuscung & his Interpr<sup>r</sup>, Pumpshire, (who cou'd both speak tolerable good English) before y<sup>e</sup> Public Confer<sup>nces</sup> began between y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> & y<sup>e</sup> Ind<sup>ians</sup>, & we observ'd y<sup>e</sup> Ted: & his s<sup>t</sup> Inter<sup>r</sup> came very often to our Lod<sup>gings</sup> at y<sup>e</sup> Shiffes, & went up stairs to consult (as we understood) & hold Conferences with M<sup>r</sup>. Norris, Speaker, & some other Ass<sup>es</sup> men, & with y<sup>e</sup> Heads of y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>ueens</sup>, & some of y<sup>e</sup> Commiss<sup>aries</sup> for y<sup>e</sup> Subscriber, Lardnor, & M<sup>r</sup>. Mifflin, tho' Commiss<sup>aries</sup> yet being of y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Council were seldom or ever called by their Brethren to, nor were present at their meetings, & never when y<sup>e</sup> Indians were with them. And it was observable y<sup>e</sup> Is<sup>t</sup> Pemberton & Jos. Galloway, one of y<sup>e</sup> Ass<sup>es</sup>men, were remarkably busy, & in frequent close Confer<sup>nces</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Teedyuscung & his s<sup>t</sup> Interpreter, just before & at y<sup>e</sup> time when Teedyuscung & y<sup>e</sup> Commiss<sup>aries</sup> for him, insisted on y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> allowing him to have a Clerk of his own, [in consequence whereof M<sup>r</sup>. Thompson, y<sup>e</sup> Master of the Public Q<sup>ueen</sup> School at Philad<sup>a</sup>, was fixt upon by him & his Advisers for his Clerk:] And so in like manner upon most other extraordinary Occasions during y<sup>e</sup> Course of y<sup>e</sup> Conferences.

That very early of y<sup>e</sup> Treaty, & after we had observed y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>ueens</sup> so very busy amongst y<sup>e</sup> Indians, & y<sup>e</sup> many new Shirts, & a great deal of Silver & other Trinkets had been distributed to the King & his Queen, & many others of y<sup>e</sup> Indians, by y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>ueens</sup> & Commiss<sup>aries</sup>, [for y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> or any body else, but y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>ueens</sup> & ye Junto of Ass<sup>es</sup>men & Commiss<sup>aries</sup>, who were not of the Gov<sup>r</sup> Council, were permitted to have any thing to do w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Goods intended for y<sup>e</sup> Presents,] we perceived a very remarkable Distinction made by y<sup>e</sup> Indians between Q<sup>ueens</sup> and y<sup>e</sup> Gent<sup>lemen</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Council, & others who appeared in his Retinue, or whom they understood not to be of y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>ueen</sup> Pty: For when we us'd to meet Indians any where in y<sup>e</sup> Streets, or in our Evening Walks after Business, they woud generally accost us w<sup>th</sup> this Question in their broken English—Are you a Quaker, a Quaker—and if we answer'd No, they wou'd frown & look very stern & illnatur'd upon us, and say we were bad Man—bad Man—Gov<sup>r</sup> Man; But if we answer'd in y<sup>e</sup> Affirmative, (as we did some times to try them) y<sup>e</sup> we were Q<sup>ueens</sup> they woud smile & carress us, & call us Bro<sup>thers</sup>, & say we wer<sup>e</sup> good Men—Quaker good Men—Gov<sup>r</sup> Men bad Men—good for nothing; And on y<sup>e</sup> that matter was carry'd so far, y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians having taken amiss y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> not speaking to them that Afternoon, tho' he was ready to meet them, but was prevented by y<sup>e</sup> King's Interpr<sup>r</sup>, coming purposely to acquaint him y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>e</sup> K<sup>ing</sup> was drunk and not fit to be spoke to that day, yet some of y<sup>e</sup> Young Indians blackt themselves as for War and loaded their Guns, w<sup>ch</sup> alarming y<sup>e</sup> White People, many of them went to y<sup>e</sup> riotous Indians and endeavour'd to quol & disarm them, but they wou'd suffer nobody to do it till y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>ueens</sup> came, & to them they immediately submitted, & deliver'd up their Arms as readily & submissively as common Soldiers wou'd to their Officers. And

Mr. Hamilton & Mr. Chew, two of y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Council, happening to be at or near y<sup>e</sup> place where y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Tumult arose, a Young Indian, who was blackt, was seen to follow them & to present his Gun at Mr. Hamilton, as he was returning back into y<sup>e</sup> Town, but before he had fired some person interposed, seiz'd him & wrested his Gun from him, w<sup>h</sup>, on examination, was found loaded w<sup>th</sup> Powder & a chaw'd Bullet—Tho' this Young Indian was y<sup>e</sup> K'g Teedyuscung's Son, yet it was not judg'd proper to take any other Notice of y<sup>e</sup> Affair than to double y<sup>e</sup> Sentries.

It wou'd be endless to enumerate the particular Times of our seeing y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> in these close Conferences w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians, & we can only say in general y<sup>t</sup> for once y<sup>e</sup> Indians came to consult or speak to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>, except in public, & when he invited them to dine w<sup>th</sup> him, we saw them at least 20 times w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Junto of Ass<sup>ys</sup>men & Comiss<sup>rs</sup>.

But y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> seem'd always so industriously careful to guard ag<sup>t</sup> our discovering what passed between them & y<sup>e</sup> Indians, y<sup>t</sup> we cou'd never learn any thing they sayd to them, only what we cou'd in general gather from what we heard sayd, over and over by Mr. Croghan, His Maties Deputy Agent, and Mr. Weiser, & y<sup>e</sup> other English Interpreters, who had occasion frequently to go amongst & converse with y<sup>e</sup> Indians, to wit, y<sup>t</sup> if y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> had stay'd at home & not intermeddled in y<sup>e</sup> Treaty, enflamed the Indians, & puzzled & perplexed matters as they did, a Peace wou'd have been settled w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Indians, & y<sup>e</sup> Treaty happily concluded w<sup>th</sup> them in 3 or 4 days at least after it began. And upon y<sup>e</sup> whole, it clearly appear'd to us y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> had gain'd ye entire possession of y<sup>e</sup> Indians, & y<sup>t</sup> they were, during y<sup>e</sup> whole Treaty, solely under y<sup>e</sup> Influence, Direction & Management of y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> & y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>d</sup> Junto of Assymen & Comiss<sup>rs</sup>, and not to have y<sup>e</sup> least Confidence in or regard for y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>, as they show'd on many occasions in y<sup>e</sup> Course of y<sup>e</sup> Treaty.

WM. PETERS,  
JACOB DUCHE, Jun<sup>r</sup>.

NOTE.—We, W<sup>m</sup>. Peters & Jacob Duché, in one of our Walks meeting an Indian dressed in a remarkable plain manner, w<sup>th</sup> a broad flat Hat, like a Q<sup>r</sup>, we askt him if he was a Q<sup>r</sup>, & he smiling, answered Yes, Yes, I a Quaker now—but when I go away I—Indian again—or to y<sup>t</sup> effect.

W. P.  
J. D.

NOTE.—I W<sup>m</sup>. Peters, on y<sup>e</sup> , saw Teedyuscung & his s<sup>d</sup> Interp<sup>r</sup>, conducted by a Q<sup>r</sup> into a back Room, detach't from y<sup>e</sup> Tavern, where we were told Israel Pemberton (who appear'd to us to be y<sup>e</sup> most busy & active of all y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup>) lodg'd, & was soon after followed by 5 or 6 of y<sup>e</sup> Heads of y<sup>e</sup> Q<sup>r</sup>, and they stay'd there together for a considerable time.

W. P.

## CONRAD WEISER TO GOV. DENNY, 1757. .

Reading, October the first, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

I arrived this morning at this place, and the inclosed letter was presented to me; as I am in a hurry to go home I send it as it is. Captain Oswald upon hearing the Distress the people about Nord Kill were in sent Imediatly two Lieuten<sup>ts</sup> with 40 private men, to their assistance, which gained him the Esteem and love of his town's people. I can not describe the Consternation the people are in, in these parts. I humble intreat your Honour to pity our Cause and give orders that the men belonging to the first Battalion of Pennsil<sup>a</sup> Regiment, now at Fort Augusta, may all return to their proper or former Stations. When this present trouble is over I will very gladly send a reinforcement again either to Fort Augusta or wherever your Honour please is. It is certain that the enemy is numerous on our Frontiers, and the people are coming away very fast, so that the Forts are left to themselves with the men in them, but no more neighbours about them. I hope your Honour will pity our Cause.

I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your very obedient &amp;

Most humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esquire,  
Governor of Pennsylvania,  
Philadelphia.

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EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. BARTREM GALBREATH,  
1757.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. Bartrem Galbreath at Hunter's Fort,  
dated 1<sup>st</sup> Octobr, 1757 :

" Notwithstanding the happy Situation we thought this place was  
" in on Captain Bussee's being stationed here, we have had a man  
" killed & scalped this Evening, within twenty rods of Hunter's  
" Barn. We all turned out, but night coming on so soon we could  
" make no pursuit. We have advice from Fort Henry by Express  
" to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bussee that the Indians are seen in large Bodies, 60  
" together."



## LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York, October 24, 1757.

Sir :

At your desire, I have sent this by Lieutenant Meyer, who will receive your Commands in relation to any works you purpose Carrying on, and give what other assistance You may require.

I had a letter from Lieutenant Colonel Haldiman, who is a very good Judge of Barracks; he has thrown out a thought to me which I think will be proper to mention to you, altho' I know very well the difficulty you have with the people you have to do with, and from thence it may possibly be of no use.

In the first place, he thinks you might have a better plan for your Barracks; in the second, he disapproves of the place where they are to be situated; the only reason he gives is, that he thinks they should be so situated, that in case of need, there might be a possibility of throwing up an Entrenchment round them; from whence it occurs to me, that in case you should have any thoughts of making a Fort hereafter by the Town you ought to benefit of those Barracks so as to build them where you propose to have the Fort, by which you will have so much of your Work ready done, without creating an additional Expence.

The thought can do you no harm, altho' I foresee, that probably, in the first place, all the Ground near the Town is granted away, and in the second, the Province will build those Barracks, with a view to turn them after the War is over, either to Storehouses or a Manufactory.

As the season is so far advanced I do suppose you will not be able to finish your Barracks this Season, and it will be of the less Consequence, as by my present plan for Quartering, I do propose, in case some Motion of the Enemy do not alter my disposition, to have the greatest part of the Troops I send into your Province quartered in the back Settlements, in Reading, Lancaster and York, in order to Cover them from any inroads of the Enemy or Indians, which I think will be an essential Service to your Province; so that I imagine one Battalion will be as much as I shall send to the Town of Philadelphia; but as to this, I shall give you an account of my final resolution as soon as I get to Albany.

In the meantime I must beg you will give Orders to have the Roads repaired, as there is no carrying on Operations in any Country without them, and let the necessity be what it will the Country cannot be relieved till that is done, nor can any offensive measure be carried on till they are repaired, which when delayed till the measures are to be Executed, must give the Enemy notice of your Designs; therefore I must beg you will sett about them this fall.

I am afraid the Rutts in the Road from Philadelphia to Lancaster

are very deep, so that they are hardly to be repaired without cutting a new Road.

And that there is twelve miles on the other side the sign of the Waggon, which leads over the Mountains, which wants a great deal of repair.

The Cross Road from Lancaster to Reading wants a great deal of repair.

There are three Roads leading from Carlisle, the middle one in particular wants repair thro' the Mountains.

There is no Road that leads from Harris's Ferry to Fort Augusta, this is a material point to be Considered, for were it attacked by the Enemy, till you have a Road to it, neither the King's Troops nor any other Body of Men could march to it's Relief, and were the Enemy in possession of that place it would be a terrible thorn in your Sides that could not be removed till a Road was cut to it.

I have here mentioned a great many Roads, but they lye in different parts of the country, and so will Employ different Setts of People, and as they are necessary for the security of the Province, I must beg you will give such Orders about them as you see necessary for keeping up a Communication, and to enable me to support the different Posts, that are or may be placed for the defence of His Majesty's Dominions, and the protection of His Subjects; And likewise, to enable me to attack the Enemy when occasion requires it.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

CHRISTIAN BUSSE TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Hunter's Fort, the 3<sup>d</sup> October, 1757.

May it Please your Honour,

In my Coming Back from Raingung along the Fruntears on Saturday the first Instant, I Heard that the Day Before, Twelve Indians were seen not fare off from hear, as it was Leat, and no knowing their Further Strenght, I thought To Go at Day Break next morning, With as many Soldiers and Battowemen as I could get. But In a Short Time we Heard A Gun fire off, and Running Deirectly To the spot, found the Dead Boddey of one William Martin, Who Went into the Woods To pick up Chestnuts wher the Indians was Lying in ambush. I ordered all the men to Run into the Woods, and we Rainged till it Grew Quite Dark; the Cor

tinual Rain that Has Been Sins, Has Hindred my following them; there wass a Number of the Inhabitants Came Here To assist in following them, But the Wether prevented. There Ware onley 3 Indians onley Seen By Some people, Who Ware sitting Before the Dore of Mister Hunter, and they say, that all Was Don In Less than four minutes; that same night, I warned the Inhabitants to Be Upon their Guards, and In the morning, I Rainged on this side the mounton the Nixt Day. But my men Being few in Number, By Rason of their Being fourteen of them sick, I Could Not Be Long from the Garrison; and It seems yet probable To me, that there is Great Numbers of the Enimy Indians on this River. The Townships of Paxton and Derry, Have Agreed to Keep a Guard for Some Time in the frunteer Houses, from Monaday to Susquahanah, and Expects that your Honour will Be pleased to Reinforce this Detachment. If thease Townships should Braek up the Communi-cation Between Fort Augusta and the Inhabitants would Be Greatley Endaingred.

I am, With the Greatest Respect,

Your Honours

Most Obedient Humble Servant,

CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

*Directed.*

To The Honourable William Deney, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Govrnour and Com-mander In Chief of the Provance of Pennsylvania.

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PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Philad<sup>a</sup>., Octobr 3<sup>d</sup>, 1757.

Sir,

In answer to Yours of the 23<sup>d</sup> Ultim<sup>a</sup>, We beg leave to inform you, that we have ordered the Proposals made to this Board, for serving the Western Battalion with Provisions to be laid before you, & that they have not as yet been considered by us. Upon con-sidering the reasonable Expenses of building Fort Loudoun, & that it was done by your Orders, we have agreed to allow the Acco<sup>u</sup> now before us, whenever the proper Persons shall attend the Board for that Purpose. With Regard "to the Acco<sup>u</sup> of Expences incurred "in Consequence of the Offer of Assistance made to this Province "by the Cherokees," we cannot help remarking on Colonel Arm-strongs Conduct, in presuming to add to the Present agreed on by this Board with your Approbation, to be sent to the Cherokees. The Goods sent, were at that Time thought by your Honour, the



Commissioners & Mr. Croghan, a very generous Present for the Services they had done, & sufficient to encourage them to proceed in their Design of assisting us. And we cannot see any Reason to give up our Judgments after so solemn a Determination to every Person who shall venture to assume to themselves the Authority of the Governor & Commissioners in Contradiction to their preceding Determination, without Consulting either of them. Therefore, as the indulging Mr. Armstrong in this Affair may be an Example to induce others to act in the like manner, we cannot allow his Accounts.

Colonel Stanwix's Account for furnishing Ammunition & other Necessaries to the Provincials, will be allowed by the Board as soon as laid before us.

We much approve of your Honours "Instructions to Mr. Young "to inspect the Ammunition & Stores in every Garrison," and to give you an Account thereof, together with the manner in which they are expended," and we should be glad to have them laid before us, as without this we cannot know how the Ammunition is expended, nor in what Quantities to supply the Forts.

As the Troops have been furnished with Blankets at different Times, all the Blankets cannot be yet worn out. As soon as we receive a state of them, we shall supply such as may stand in need thereof. In the mean Time we shall send up a Quantity to supply their immediate Necessities.

With respect to your Letter of the 28<sup>th</sup> ult<sup>o</sup>., and the Matters therein contained, they are of so much importance to the Community, that we shall be glad to confer with your Honour about them at any Time or Place you may be pleased to appoint, which we doubt not, when we consider the advanced season of the Year, will be as soon as possible.

We are, Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble Servants,

JOS. GALLOWAY,

WM. MASTERS,

JOHN BAYNTON,

JON. HUGHES.

*Directed.*

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esquire.

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, 4<sup>th</sup> October, 1757.May it please y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> :

Pursuant to your Honours Orders, I have among the Sundry Capt<sup>s</sup> in this Battalion, distributed the Tow hundred pounds Sent by the Commissioners, in part for recruiting and filling up of the Several Companies, with able body'd Men for the Space of three Years or during the War; and according to Orders, have given to each Soldier, so enlisted, the Sum of One Pistole, and to the Officers for each Recruit, the sum of half a Pistole.

By the Muster Roles but now taken by the paymaster, your Honour will See, that the four hundred pounds, and some more is expended in the Recruiting Service, to which, that no let nor hinderance may happen, I have sent Captain Hugh Mercer, who will wait of your honour and the Gentlemen Commissioners, with a Draft for the residue of the money, giving Credit for the Sum put into my hands for the purposes above-mentioned. I hope this Cash will be sent by Cap<sup>t</sup>. Mercer, otherwise the servise must certainly be retarded.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Mercer will Open to your Honour the affair of Ensign Hays, & sundry other things too tedious now to mention.

I am, Sir, your

Honours Most Obed<sup>t</sup>,

Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By favour of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Mercer.

Philadelphia.

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JOHN BELL TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

May it please your Honour :

The French Prisoners sent in here in July last, belonging to a Privateer called the Swallow, of Cape Francois, are still in Jail, and unless they are relieved by the Government, or some other Charity, *they must soon be in a Starving condition for want of Cloaths, considering the inclemency of the approaching season.* The Jail keeper

expects the Captors will pay him their subsistance, which they think very hard, as the Prize they retook was of small value, being a little Sloop with Indian Corn only, of which they shared one third, and is not Twenty Shillings a man to the Brave fellows that are hazard- ing their Lives on board the ship that retook her. Your Honour will permit me to observe, that there is a bounty or headmoney in other Governments for bringing in Prisoners belonging to the Enemy's Privateers, which if allowed here will defray their expences. All which are Humbly submitted to your Honour, and I beg leave to subscribe myself what I really am,

Your Honour's

most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN BELL.

October 4<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

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CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS, 1757.

Heidleberg, in Berks, Oct<sup>r</sup> 4, 1757.

Sir:

I did not think on the Post till he entered my doors, else I would have wrote particularly to the Governor, tho I have ben very Buisy with writing to the Comanding officers of the several forts under my Care. It is now Come so farr that murder is Comited almost every day; there never was such a Consternation among the people, they must now leave their houses again, with their Barns full of Grain; five Children have ben Carried of last Fryday, some days before a sick man killed upon his bed, begged of the Enemy to shoot him through his heart, which the Indian answered, I will, and did so. A girl, that had hid herself under a Bedsted, in the next room, heard all this, two more families were about that time destroyed. Inclosed is the Journal of last month of my Ensign at North Kill, Capt. Bussey lies dangerously sick at John Harris. I hear he is tired of every thing; I have neither men nor a sufficient n<sup>br</sup> of officers to defend the Country. If his Honour would be pleased to send orders for to recall all the men belonging to my Battalion, from fort Augusta, he would justly bring upon him the blessing of the most high. I can not say no more. I think me- self unhappy, to fly with my family in this time of danger I cant do. I must stay, if they all go. I am now preparing to go to fort Henry, where I shall meet some officers to consult with, what may be best to be done. I have ordered ten men, with the Governors last orders, to fort Augusta; I shall overtake them this Evening at fort Henry, and give them proper instruction. For Gods sake, dear Sire, beg of the Governor, press it upon him in my behalf, and in behalf of this distrest inhabitants, to order my men back from fort



Augusta I will give my reason afterwards, that I am in the right.  
I Conclude with my humble respects to his Honour,

And remain, Kind Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

Excuse my hurry.

*Indorsed.*

On his Majestys Service—To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary  
to the Government, in Philadelphia.

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PETITION OF INHABITANTS OF NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1757.

To the Honourable the Governor and General Assembly, &c.

The Petition of the back Inhabitants, vizt., of the Township of Lehigh, situate between Allentown, and the Blue mountains, in the county of Northampton,

Most humbly Sheweth :

That the said Township for a few years past has been, to your knowledge, ruined and destroyed by the murdering Indians.

That since the late Peace the said inhabitants returned to their several and respective Places of abode, and some of them have rebuilt their Houses and Outhouses, which were burnt.

That since the new murders were committed some of the said inhabitants deserted their Plantations, and fled in the more improved Parts of this Province, where they remain.

That unless your Petitioners get Assistance from you, your Petitioners will be reduced to Poverty.

That the District in which your petitioners dwell contains 20 miles in Length and eight miles in Breadth, which is too extensive for your Petitioners to defend, without you assist with some Forces.

That your Petitioners apprehend it to be necessary for their Defence that a Road be cut along the Blue mountains, through the Township aforesd, and that several Guard Houses be built along this said Road, which may be accomplished with very little Cost.

That there are many inhabitants in the said Township who have neither Arms nor Ammunition, and who are too poor to provide themselves therewith.

That several Indians keep lurking about the Blue mountains who pretend to be Freinds, and as several People have lately been captivated thereabouts, we presume it must be by them.

May it, therefore, Please your Honours to take our deplorable Condition in Consideration, and grant us Men and Ammunition, that we may thereby be enabled to defend our selves, our Proper-



ties, and the Lives of our Wives and Children, Or grant such other Relief in the Premises as to you shall seem meet, and your Petitioners, as in Duty bound, will ever pray.

Forks of Delaware, Oct<sup>r</sup> 5<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Peter Barber,  
Jacob Buchman,  
Jacob Aliman, sen<sup>r</sup>.  
Jacob Aliman, j<sup>r</sup>.  
Adam Freisbach,  
Jacob Bricker,  
Michael Keppel,  
Peter Dell,  
John Kannady,  
William Kannady,  
William Boyd,  
Jacob Musselman,  
Jacob Letherach,  
Henry Frederick,  
Schobety,  
William Best,  
Jacob Haag,  
Geo: Haag,  
William Detter,  
Nich<sup>s</sup> Schneider,  
Geo: Acker,  
Jacob Fry,  
Martin Siegel,  
Christ an<sup>d</sup> Andreas,  
Bath<sup>r</sup> Rivel,  
George Altmar,  
Jacob Altmar,  
Bernard Kuntz,  
Bernard Reiss,  
Samuel Pern,  
Jean Pier,  
George Wannemacher,  
Valentine Waldman,  
John Fried,  
Jost Treisbach,  
Fred: Altimus,  
Philip Tromm,  
John Schlegel,  
Henry Schubp,

Fred: Nagel,  
Christian Miller,  
Christian Laffer,  
Henry Beck,  
Nich<sup>s</sup> Schneider,  
Peter Schopffell,  
William Beck,  
Henry Diehl,  
John Bethold,  
John Remberry,  
John Dorn,  
Fred: Eissen,  
James Hutchinson,  
James Rankin,  
Paul Flick,  
Peter Walcker,  
Nich<sup>s</sup> Fall,  
Adam Kramler,  
Henry Lutter,  
Nicholas Roth,  
Nich<sup>s</sup> Heil,  
Simon Trumm,  
Henry Liend,  
John Detter,  
Adam Marsh,  
Peter Eissenman,  
Peter Anton,  
George Meyer,  
John Scheier,  
John Gress,  
Christopher Feuchtner,  
Conrad Geisly,  
Jacob Kropff,  
Jacob Roth,  
Jacob Death or Rodt,  
Henry Flach,  
Henry Creutz,  
Michael Rieb,  
Simon Triesbach.

These are to certify, that we have impowered Frederick Eissen to give in this, our Petition, to the Honour<sup>ab</sup> the Governor and the Assembly.

The foregoing and within writing was translated from the German Paper Writing hereto annexed, by me.

PETER MILLER.

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TIMOTHY HORSEFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

May it Please your Honour,

Sir,

At my Return home I waited on Teedyuscung with your Honour's Complements and Inform'd him that in a very short time the Governor would write and give him an answer to the several matters he expected, he made me but little answer but seem'd satisfied. Untill yesterday he came and Inform'd me he Intended to take another Indian with him and go to Phila<sup>a</sup>, I endeavoured as also Mr. Edmonds did all we could to Disswade him from going, but in vain, he was Determin'd to go, which I am very for, being senceable he will not only be a troublesome Guest but bring Charge on the Province.

The Brethren have been so kind to send Mr. Edmonds (who is much wanted in his buisness) to Conduct him downe. Mr. Edmonds Informd me that when I was in Philada, Teedyuscung had been with him several times, and talkt about what he had sent to the Governor, as Mr. Edmonds will be present, I beg Leave to refer you to him for the particulars of what Teedyuscung said.

I am with all Due Respect,

Your Honours most obedient

Humble Servant,

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

Bethlehem, Oct<sup>r</sup> 6, 1757.

*Directed.*

(On His Majesty's Service,) To the Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pensylvania.

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ORDERS FOUND ON A FRENCH CADET, 1757.

Copy of Orders that were found in the Pocket of a French Cadet who was killed near Fort Cumberland the 7th Octobr, 1757.

De Ligneris, Chevalier de L'ordre Royal & Militaire de St. Louis Capitaine d'une Compagnie de Troupes detachées de la Marine Commandant du fort Duquesne & le Dependances.



Il est ordonne au Chevigny Cadet dans les Troupes de Partis incessamment de ce Fort avec le Detachment dont nous lui avons donné le Commandement pour aller frapper sur le Enemis & examiner avec Attention si le Anglais ne font point de Movemens soit pour venter sur le Bords de la Belle Riviere soit pour faire quelques Entrepris pour la Campagne prochaine. Et supposé qu'il fasse de Prisoniers il impechera que le Sauvages de son Detachement n'exercent a leur Egard Aucune Cruaute Fait ; au Fort Duquesne le 24th Sept. 1757.

DELIGNERIS.

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PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Philada, October 7th, 1757.

Sir,

As you have not been pleased to favour us with a Conference on Matters of the utmost Importance we think it our Duty to offer your Honour to draw an Order on the Trustees payable to some Person for purchasing of Indian Goods, to be stationed at Augusta in order to supply the Indians with Goods and Necessaries, until you can agree with the Assembly to put the Indian Trade on a better Footing.

John Carson, a Person well acquainted with the Trade and the Indians, has offered his Service ; if agreeable to you, the Goods may be immediately purchased and transported thither, the Trade carried on, & the Indians supplied & satisfied.

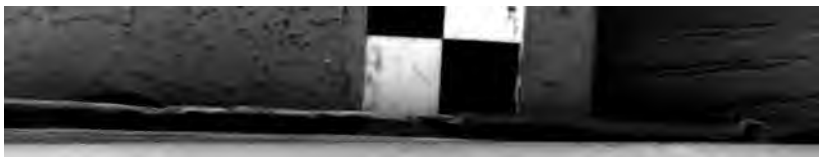
We are Sir,

Your most humble Servants,

JOS. GALLOWAY,  
WM. MASTERS,  
JOHN BAYNTON,  
JON. HUGHES.

*Directed.*

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esquire.



## RICHARD PETERS TO JOHN HUGHES, 1757.

Philadelphia, 10th October, 1757. .

Sir,

After you had perused the Draught of the Commission appointing yourself, Mr. Shippen and Mr. Galbreath, Commissioners to construct a Fort and convenient Houses at Wiomink, for the protection and Habitation of the Indians agreeable to their request in the Treaty at Easton; and after his Honour had agreed on your recommendation of Mr. Charles Beatty to insert his Name in the said Commission, you desired me to acquaint the Governor that you still continued to insist on the Terms mentioned to him, vizt., that the Forces ordered to escort the Commissioners and to assist in carrying on the Works, as well as all other Persons employed therein, should be put under your sole Command independent of any other Person.

I have accordingly acquainted the Governor with this and have received his directions to return you for answer that he could not have believed when you came to consider seriously of the unreasonableness as well as absurdity of this Demand, you would have continued to insist upon it in so peremptory a manner, and that he will not consent to put the Forces or any of the Persons employed in those Works under any other than the joint Command of the Gentlemen to be commissioned with you for that Service.

I am Sir,

Your humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.\*

*Directed.*—Mr. John Hughes.

## COL. STANWIX TO R. PETERS, 1757.

Camp near Carlisle, Oct<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Good Sir :

Your obliging letter on the hon<sup>r</sup> done me by this Country is very acceptable; wish it may be in my power to be of any use as I am sure my inclinations is very warm for their services. What time we shall finish this campaign Lord Loudoun can only tell, & believe I shall here from him soon, and probably may then have his distribution of the Winter quarter for the Troops. As to the Copy of Atkins's long Pieces, pray hurry not yourself, they will keep cold. My compliments attend the Governor, & Believe, very sincerely,

Yours,

JOHN STANWIX.

\* Referred to Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 754. See answer.

## JOHN HUGHES TO RICH'D PETERS, 1757.

Sir :

I Rec<sup>d</sup> your Favour of Yesterday,\* and must observe that I never made but Two Requests of his Honour, viz ; I first desired if his Honour Pleas'd that the Reverend Mr. Charles Beatty might be joined in the Commission with us, Because the other Gentlemen were Intire Strangers to me ; And Secondly, I Let his Honour Know that Unless he Thought Proper to give me the Command of the Provincial Troops appointed for that Service I would not go in to the Enemy's Country ; But I did not Expect nor Request that all others Employed on that Service should be under my Command, Neither Do I believe the Governor has Power to put the freemen of the Province under Military Command, but by an Act of Assembly, And therefore I Request the favour of You to Let his Honour know that without the Command of the Soldiers on that Service I cannot, nor will not, Go to Wioming. And I cannot Agree that it is Either Unreasonable or Absurd to have such a Command, there being in my Opinion no Instance of four Officers in the same Troop or Company of Soldiers without any Degree of Superiority, Because if they were all of the same Rank, Yet the Date of their Commissions would Give the Command to some one or other of them, and if it were not so the whole would be anarchy & Confusion.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Ser<sup>t</sup>,

JON. HUGHES.

Philadelphia, Octobr ye 11<sup>th</sup>, 1757.*Directed.*

To Mr. Richard Peters.

## COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, Octobr 11<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

Your favour of the 7<sup>th</sup> Inst. is come to hand. I'm Obliged to to your hon<sup>r</sup> for making out the Commissions necessary to this Battalion, and doubt not in some accidental Conversation but I might have drop'd something of Mr. Lyon's resignation, which must have been owing to my Own Objections to his personal appearance, and nothing else, but I find upon tryal some Officers prove better and some worse than expectation.

\* See page 288.



The men being now paid, and there acc<sup>d</sup> Settled, I am at the instance of the people, and by Colo<sup>t</sup>. Stanwix's approbation, Scattering the Men in Small parties along the Frontiers, in order to Cover and assist (such of the Inhabitants as inclines thereto) in Sowing some Winter Corn, and in taking in a late part of their Spring Crop, viz: Indian Corn & Buck-wheat, and am this day agoing to Shippensburgh to make the distributions Westward.

I shall immediately put in execution your honor's Orders in regard of the new Company in York County, which can conveniently be done by an express from Fort Morris.

I am, Sir, Your Honour's

Most obed<sup>t</sup> and most

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Governor Denny.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
Governor and Commander in Chief of the  
Province of Pennsylvania,  
Philad<sup>a</sup>.

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JAMES HYNDSHAW TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

May it please Your Honour:

I beg leave to Acquaint your Honour I have now in my Company Seventy-two Men, Several of which is yet on the one Year's Enlistment, and of the Company of the late Cap<sup>t</sup> Van Etten, and many of them has had no pay this Ten Months, and Several of them not fit for the three Years' Enlistment, and to discharge them without paying them off seemeth hard.

I have, and please your Honour, but four Guns fit for Service belonging to the Province, and have but Eight Blankets that is good.

I beg your Honour would be pleased to Consider me, and Grant me a Supply of Arms and Blankets as soon as possible, and if your Honour thinks proper, I think it highly necessary that every Man should have a good Cutlash and Cartridge Box; it would be also necessary to have four good Watch Coats for the Centinels to put on when they stand their Posts, as the Season of the year is growing Cold.

I beg leave to Acquaint your Honour, that We are Dayly Alarmed here by our Savage Enemy, the Indians, who are Continual a Harassing us, by Killing and Carrying off Horses and Cattle, and I am

but very poorly provided to follow them far into the Woods; Pray, I desire your Honour's Speedy Assistance, and Wishing your Honour good Health, I beg leave to Subscribe my Self

Your Honour's most Obedient and

Most Humble Servant,

JAMES HYNDSHAW.

October the 11th, 1757.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,

Governour and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and the Countys of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware, and Captain General of the Same.

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MAJOR JAMES ROBERTSON TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

New York, Oct. 12th, 1757.

Sir :

Having layd a letter of Lieut. Brigstacks before the Earl of Loudoun, by which it appears that Magnus Watson, Master of the Dursley Galley, and Abercrombie, Master of the Peggy, are endeavouring to defraud the publick, and this in a way His Lordship thinks contemptuous to himself and those he has appointed to take care of the branch relating to transports, has commanded me to acquaint your Excellency with the case, and in his name to beg the assistance of your authority to prevent and punish the intended fraud.

The Masters of the several transport Ships haveing represented that they could not purchase utensils, such as bowls, platters, &c., for the Soldiers to be put on board their several transports, Unless they were allowed necessary money, which is a halfpenny English a day for every man victualled by them. His Lordship was pleas'd to order four months' necessary to be advanced to each Ship Master, for the number of men according to the full tunnage of his Ship he might be supposed to take on board. When the Ships were discharged, each Master received a Certificate from the Commanding Officer of the number of men that had been Victualled, and the number of days they had been Victualled for; And all the Masters either received from or payd to me the ballance of this acco<sup>t</sup> excepting the two above-mention'd The Dursley galley was overpay'd 18 10 11,

New York Currency, and the Peggy 25 12 9. I told these Masters that I wou'd allow them fourteen days necessary money for the men they were to carry to Philadelphia; and settled with them that they were to pay the remainder of the above ballances to the person appointed by me to receive it. They were several times apply'd to for the performance of their promises, which they always renew'd, but slunk away without paying the money. I sent their acco<sup>t</sup> to Lieut. Brigstock, and desired him to apply for the ballances, and in-case this should be refused, desired he might acquaint you, and beg that you might not grant a certificate of the time of their arrival, till the money was payd.

The Earl of Loudon has, therefore, Commanded me, with His Compliments to your Excellency, to beg that you will give these Masters no Certificate, till they have taken the trouble to pay the ballances of necessary money here to me; and in case you have already given Certificates, that you will use your authority to induce these Masters to do Justice to the publick; and in Case they refuse, take the necessary measures to compel them by law, at His Lordship's Expence.

Wages are due by Henry Ash, Master of the Concord transport, to two pressed sailors, Valentine & Martin Mancills, which Lord Loudon took the trouble to write to the Master to pay, threatening to write to the Navy office to stop the payment of the bills that had been granted on that board. His Lordship begs you will, by your authority, or if necessary by law, compel Ash to do these men Justice; Do me the honour to acquaint me, If the Masters continue to have the insolence to deny doing Justice to the publick after your interposition, that I may send an acco<sup>t</sup> of the proceeding to the Navy Office, and Stop the payment of their bills.

I have the honour of being, Sir,

Your Excellency's Most Ob<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>

JAMES ROBERTSON,

Acting Deputy Q<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> General.

*Directed,*

To his Excellency Governor Denny,  
Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1757.

ACCOUNT OF JAMES BURD AGAINST TEDYUSCUNG, 1757

Capt<sup>a</sup> John Tedyouskunk to James Burd, for Necessarys  
nish'd him.

1757.	D
Oct. 15. To one Regementall Coat, . . . . .	£3 —
one Gold laced hatt & Cockaid; . . . . .	1 5
1 p <sup>r</sup> Shoes, . . . . .	— 7
1 Check Shirt, . . . . .	— 12
1 Ruffled Shirt, . . . . .	1 15
1 plain do. for his Wife, . . . . .	— 15
1 Cotten handk <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	— 1
1 p <sup>r</sup> britches, . . . . .	— 16
1 p <sup>r</sup> linnen do. . . . .	— 6
1 Riffle Gun, . . . . .	5 —
1 y <sup>d</sup> Scarlett Shallow for Coll <sup>r</sup> . . . . .	— 4
1½ y <sup>d</sup> half thicks for leggings, . . . . .	— 6
1 English pipe Tomahawk, . . . . .	— 12
1 p <sup>r</sup> buckles, . . . . .	— 1
	—
	15 2

CONRAD WEISER TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Honoured Sir:

According to my last\* I went up to John Harris's Ferry to Captain Bussé, where I found him in a very poor Condition, but told me he was much better than he had been the day before; after about two Hours Conversation, he went to Hunter's Fort Water, though against my Advice, as he had Lieut<sup>t</sup> Philip Mar with him, and Ensign Kern by my Order (not knowing that M loff was there) was come up to wait on the Captain, &c. Kern but an half an hour to stay when he was order'd by me to follow Captain by Land, with an Escort of four men of the Battalion under my Command. Before he sat off he inform'd me that on the Instant, a French Deserter or Spy came down the Hill near Henry, and made towards Deitrick Six's house, which the Officer of the Fort observing, acquainted the Commanding Officer of Fort thereof, who sent an Officer and two Soldiers to seize and bring him into the Fort, which was accordingly done. I order'd, by press, my Son Samuel, who commanded at the Fort on Sweeten march with a ranging party with all possible Speed and Care, take the said Prisoner and convey him safe down to my House Heidelberg, where he arrived safe with the prisoner about noon

\* See page 283.



terday. I examin'd the Prisoner by such an Interpreter as I could get, but thought fit to bring him down hither to have a more full Examination by the Assistance of Capt<sup>t</sup> Oswald and Mr. James Read, and accordingly came here with him last night. The paper enclosed and a Fusee were found in his Possession. The Examination I left to Captain Oswald and Mr. Read, who will transmit a fair Copy to your Honour. As I've no Men to spare in this dangerous Time, and Cap<sup>t</sup> Oswald hath been so kind as to offer a Party of the Regulars under his Command here to guard the Prisoner to Philadelphia, I have accepted of his Offer, and accordingly put him into Custody of the Guard appointed by the Captain, which I hope will not be disagreeable to your Honour.

I am,

Honoured Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

CONRAD WEISER.

Reading, October the 16, 1757.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Lt Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania,  
and Territories, at Philadelphia.

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EXAMINATION UPON INTERROGATORIES OF MICHAEL LA  
CHAUVIGNERIE, JUNIOR, 1757,

Born in Canada, aged about eighteen Years, before Lt. Colonel Conrad Weiser, and James Read, Esquire, Two of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace of the County of Berks, in the Province of Pennsylvania; and Thomas Oswald, Esquire, Captain of a Company in the Royal American Regiment, commanding at the Camp in Reading, aforesaid, the Sixteenth Day of October, in the Year of Our Lord One Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty-Seven.

Present also, Lieutenant Brigstock, Ensign Shaw & Ensign Hart, of the said Regiment.

The Questions put by Colonel Weiser, and together with the Answers interpreted by Capt. Oswald, Mr. Read, and Mr. Shaw.

\* This is meant of his last Expedition, it not being known at the Time of putting this Question that the Examinant had been on any Other, as it afterwards, in his Answer to the 10th Question, appears he had been. There are several other Questions which seem to be abruptly introduced, but as several other Pieces of Intelligence will attend this Examination, which will shew the Reasons of them and render them intelligible, it is not thought proper to detain the Examinant, who is not in a good State of Health, long on his Examination.

Question 1st.—What Prisoners did you meet on your Expedition into this Countrey?

Answer.—One man and two Women, the Eldest Woman about twenty Years old, and the Other a little Younger, whom I took to be Sisters. I believe they were all English.

Question 2d.—Where did you meet them, and how long after you left Fort Machault?

Answer.—I cannot say where; but I left Fort Machault the 11th September last, and met them about eighteen Days after, and before I pass'd the River Susquehannah.

Quest. 3.—How long after you met the Prisoners did you pass Susquehannah?

Ans.—I *cannot* remember.

Quest. 4.—In how many Days after your passing Susquehanna did you make any Prisoners?

Ans.—Three Days after passing Susquehanna we took five Children.

Quest. 5.—How many Days after your making these Prisoners did You continue with your Party?

Ans.—Five Days, and then I lost them.

Quest. 6.—How long did you remain alone in the Woods afterwards?

Ans.—Seven Days. But I may have forgot a Day, as I was in great Distress.\*

Quest. 7.—What was the Name of the other French man who was of your Party?

Ans.—Le Jardin. I don't know his Christian Name.

Quest. 8.—What Indian Chief, besides Maconse, was with You?

Ans.—La Grande Terre, who was the Indian Commander, Maconse being a Guide for Us. Maconse has a Brother in this Part of the Countrey.

Quest. 9.—Who commanded the Party which you met with Prisoners as you came down?

Ans.—I don't know.

Quest. 10.—Was you ever on another Expedition into this Province?

Ans.—About four Months ago I came with Seven Indians under my Command on this Side Susquehanna, and having pass'd two Mountains, they kill'd and Scalp'd a Man, by his Dress I took him to be a German; and soon after I was coming again into the same Part of the Countrey with five Indians, but being lamed they concealed me on the Way at a small Indian Town on Susquehanna, lest I should be taken. They continued their Journey, and five Days after return'd to me with two German Children, Prisoners, a Boy and Girl, about Twelve or Thirteen Years of Age.

Quest. 11.—How many Captives has your Father at his Fort, who are Servants to him?

\* See his letter to his father in French, p. 329.

Ans.—Three. Two were presented to him by, and one he bought of, the Indians. He had two others, One of whom he bought, and the other was presented to him. These two he has sent to Mont Real. The Indians have a very great Number of Prisoners, But they can scarce be prevail'd with to part with any of them.

Quest. 12.—What Sort of Fort is Machault?

Ans.—It is a Fort of Wood, fill'd up with Earth. It has Bastions and Six Wall-Pieces, or Swivel Guns; and the whole Werks take up about two Acres of Ground.

Quest. 13.—What Number of Regular Soldiers, Canadians, and Indians, is there at that Fort?

Ans.—Fifty Regulars, & forty Canadians. No Indians are there, but pass & repass to and from a little Town they have about Seven Leagues West from Fort Machault, call'd Ticastoroga; They are of the Tribe of the Wolf.

Quest. 14.—How many Men are at Niagara?

Ans.—Two Battalions.

Done at Reading, the 16th Day of October, Anno Domini, 1757.

Before Us,

CONRAD WEISER,  
JAMES READ,  
THOS. OSWALD.

We, the Subscribers, were present at the foregoing Examination.\*

ROBT. BRIGSTOCK,  
ALEXR. SHAW,  
ABRAM HART.

*Indorsed.*—"Examination of Michael Chauvignerie, Junior, a French Officer, who surrendered himself near Fort Henry."

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, 17th Octob<sup>r</sup>, 1757.

May it please Your Hon<sup>r</sup>,

At the Instance of the Frontier Inhabitants of this County, & by approbation of Colo<sup>l</sup>. Stanwix, I have dispers'd the Major part of the three Eastermost Garrisons of this Battalion among the people for their Assistance in Sowing their Winter Corn, bringing in of Grain from deserted places, &c., and herewith Send your Hon<sup>r</sup> a Copy of the Orders given the Commander of each party or Guard.

Inclos'd is also a Copy of the Orders of the Commanding Officer at Fort Duquesne to a Cadet, lately Kill'd & Scalp'd by a party of Cherokee Indians.†

\* See further examination, page 305.

† Not found.

Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hamilton is now at Lyttleton Setling with and paying off his Company at that place; he has Orders to repair with all expedition to Marsh Creek, in York County, in Order to discharge the New Company there Station'd, which I shou'd have done in his Absence, only to give him (as he's acquainted) an Opportunity of Enlisting some of them for three Years, which it's probable he may do.

I am, Honoured Sir,

your Most Obed<sup>t</sup>,

Humb<sup>l</sup>. Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S.—Before Sealing on Tuesday, 18th, at half after Two O'Clock, Ennis, with the Indians, Arrived here, & Are to Set Out to-Morrow Morning, According to your Honour's Orders, Escorted to Virginia.

*Directed,*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

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RICHARD PETERS TO REV'D CHARLES BEATTY, 1757.

Dear Sir,

The Government having given Assurances to the friendly Indians to build them a small Fort and some commodious Houses for their Protection & habitation, a Commission is issuing to Mr. John Hughes, Mr. Edw<sup>d</sup>. Shippen, Mr. James Galbreath, and Your Selfe, to superintend, direct, and finish that important Work.

It is taken for granted that your Zeal for the publick Good and the Re-establishment of Peace with our Indian Allies, will induce you to accept of this Commission, & to accompany the other Gentlemen immediately to Wyomink; the tools, Provisions and Neecessaries being already provided, and an Escort for the Protection of your Persons and Attendants.

The matter has been a long time in suspense, and this has occasioned a failure in giving you more timely notice. Be assured it was not owing to want of a sincere Esteem & regard for you, but to Accidents of w<sup>ch</sup> you shall be acquainted when I have the pleasure to see you here. The Bearer waits your Answer, w<sup>ch</sup> is impatiently

expected by the other Commissioners. I am with a particular affection,

Dr Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.

Philad<sup>a</sup>., 17th 8ber. 1757.

*Directed,*

To the Reverend Mr. Charles Beaty. By Express.

THOMAS OSWALD TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Dear Sir,

I Send this by Lieuten<sup>t</sup> Pointon who Conducts a French prisoner, that I Received this day, from the Magistrats; Col. Weiser desired that the King's Officers might Be at the Examination, as he did not understand the French Language, I Refer you to the paper and Letter inclosed, and be assured what ever assistance the officers Can give it will never Be wanting, I hope this will find your Famely quite Recov'd, Believe me Dr Sir your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

THOS. OSWALD.

Reading Camp, 18th Oct., 1757.

What ever directions you have to give me depend on their Being Exactly Followed, its now verry Cold in Tents for the men, and I am affraid there will Be disputes about Billets.\*

GOV. DENNY TO ADMIRAL COTES, 1757.

Philadelphia, 18th October, 1757.

Sir,

I have the Honour of yours of the 12th† June with a Duplicate. The Vessels loaded by the Contractors for the supply of the navy were permitted towards the close of the last Embargo to sail, and all care shall be taken for the future that the Supply of Bread shall be forwarded to the utmost of my Power. Inclosed are Copies of two Papers found on Board a small Flag of Truce taken by a Privateer

\* See page 294.

† See page 186.

and brought into this Port, relating to the Soundings and Entrance of the Mississippi and the Mobile, and the Examination of the Captain and Sailors.

I am sir,

Your most obedient

and most humble servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

Admiral Coates.

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WM. PETERS TO RICHARD PETERS, 1757.

Belmont, 28d Octobr, 1757.

Dear Bro<sup>t</sup>,

I was to wait on Mr. Hamilton on Friday, but he being to go to Town put me off to yesterday when I went again.

He began his Observations w<sup>th</sup> a good deal of warmth, y<sup>t</sup> any report of ye Council was improper; y<sup>t</sup> ye Council had no manner of business w<sup>th</sup> ye Affair, & y<sup>t</sup> their report on it woud not be read at any of ye Boards: To w<sup>ch</sup> I answer'd y<sup>t</sup> as y<sup>t</sup> heavy Charge & Complaint of ye Indians ag<sup>t</sup> ye Prop<sup>r</sup> was made to ye Gov<sup>r</sup> at a Pub. Tv, I thought it was his Duty to inquire strictly into it, & y<sup>t</sup> it could not be so properly done in any other way as by a Committee of his Council [he reply'd it might be by a report of his Sec<sup>ry</sup> more properly] and then if he found on their report of ye Matter y<sup>t</sup> ye Charge ag<sup>t</sup> ye Prop<sup>r</sup> was well founded, it was his Duty to represent it to His Ma<sup>'ty</sup> or his Ministers, & if false to ye Prop<sup>r</sup> themselves to inform & put them on their guard ag<sup>t</sup> such a villainous Design to ruin their Interest w<sup>th</sup> ye King & Ministry, &c., & I told him I must beg leave to Dissent from him in thinking y<sup>t</sup> when ye Boards read every letter from a Gov<sup>r</sup> on common Occurrences, they surely woud read & pay g<sup>t</sup> regard to his w<sup>th</sup> this report in an Affair of such great Importance as this, to w<sup>ch</sup>, if true, might be imputed all ye late Mischiefs done us by ye Indians in revenge for y<sup>t</sup> iniquitous Treatm<sup>t</sup> of them in ye Land purchases; & it being ye grand Object of y<sup>t</sup> Q<sup>r</sup> Scheme to establish a Belief of it both here & at home.

On going over ye Report w<sup>th</sup> him he say'd it was so full of words in ye reasoning on ye Deeds & Walk y<sup>t</sup> he cou'd not understand it [I have since gone over it w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Scull purposely to shorten & make ye reasoning on ye Deeds clearer if we cou'd, but he says he cannot see how it can be made clearer or shorter & seems to like ye whole of it exceedingly.]

And I find Mr. H<sup>on</sup> dislikes all y<sup>t</sup> part w<sup>ch</sup> hints at ye Indian



Ravages being occasion'd by ye Assembly's not enabling or encouraging ye Gov<sup>t</sup> to give ye Hatchet to ye Indians & protecting them when they so often solicited us to do it & so forcing them to seek it from ye French, w<sup>ch</sup> I take to be ye principal Gist of ye Inquiry & report, whether ye Odium of y<sup>t</sup> fatal Faux Pas shall fall on ye Assembly or ye Prop<sup>r</sup> & Gov<sup>t</sup>, perhaps this might be well enough if ye Com<sup>ms</sup> of Assembly wou'd but be as complaisant to ye Gent<sup>l</sup> of ye Council. In short ye Truth is (as indeed he himself say'd but this inter nos) yet he does not see w<sup>t</sup> business he has to make himself obnoxious to or to disoblige such a considerable body of people; & so I fancy some others of ye Council will say & adopt his reasoning, & so this s<sup>d</sup> attempt of getting ye report finished, tho' so much desired by ye Prop<sup>r</sup> will come to nothing, I hinted to Mr. Allen w<sup>t</sup> Mr. H<sup>on</sup>'s Sentim<sup>ts</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> ye Reports are, he shrug'd up his Shoulders, w<sup>ch</sup> Concern & Surprize & say'd if he had acted such a dastardly part, Things bad as they are, wou'd not have been so well, or some such ambiguous Expression, w<sup>ch</sup> I did not well understand, but gave me no advice how to act. I am therefore at a Stand & send ye Bearer on purpose to desire you'l get y<sup>t</sup> point settled w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Chew whether to go on w<sup>th</sup> ye report or no, & if we are then to fix ye form of it in such manner as y<sup>t</sup> other Gent<sup>l</sup> will sign it, for I think you shou'd not say any more to Mr. H<sup>on</sup> ab<sup>t</sup> his signing, as it is so disagreeable to him; & you'l either come up yourself or return it w<sup>th</sup> full Directions w<sup>t</sup> is to be done in ye Affair as soon as possible. Mr. H<sup>on</sup> says he expects every day his Ser<sup>v</sup> to go, but has heard no more ab<sup>t</sup> ye Pacq<sup>ts</sup> sailing since you went. Complim<sup>ts</sup> to Mr. Chew & Mr. Till & Family.

I am D<sup>r</sup> Bro<sup>r</sup>,  
Yo<sup>r</sup>s m<sup>t</sup> aff<sup>ly</sup>,

WM. PETERS.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., at Newcastle.

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COL. GEORGE WASHINGTON TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Fort Loudoun, Oct<sup>r</sup> 23d, 1757.

Sir,

Your favour Inclosing Sir William Johnson's Letter, I had the Honour to receive Yesterday between four & five P. M., at which time the Indians therein spoke of arrivd here. About the same hour to day they depart; Escorted by an officer whom I have chargd with the care of conducting them to the first Garrison in Carolina.

I have bought of the bearer, Mr. James Innis, the Horses which conveyd them hither, and which he tells me he was Instructed to

sell. All other necessary Expences arising in their march through this Colony, I shall pay in behalf of this Government.

I am sir, with great respect,

Y<sup>r</sup> most Obed<sup>t</sup> H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

GEO. WASHINGTON.

*Directed.*

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

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COL. JOHN STANWIX TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Camp near Carlisle, Oct<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Dear Sir :

On acquainting Lt. Colonel Armstrong of your opinion that three Companies of his Battalion should be order'd to Wyomink, to build a Fort and Town for the Indians; his objections to this measure of sending three Comp<sup>s</sup> from this are many, and, I think, well found'd, and he sends them to you after having communicat'd them to me, and I think with him, that one Company from each of the three Provincial Battalions would be the most equal and equitable, and even then the Company that go's from this side the Susquehanna, at this time of the year, would have the greatest share of the Fatigue, but as Capt. Mercer go's, I propose his to be the Company for this service, besides all the reason's Colonel Armstrong gives you I shall only add, that as certain intelligence is come from Sir W<sup>m</sup>. Johnston, that the French and their Indians intend to make an attempt this fall upon Fort Cumberland, I think it prudent, and for his Majestys service, to strengthen my self, or at least not weaken my self more than I can well justifie. Col. Armstrong will tell you that his Battalion are not above half complete of men that are for any time, & that three Comp., if they were sent 150 miles to build this Fort, not a man would list again, if the whole of this fatiguing buisnes was to be done alone by them, whilst the other two Battalions upon the spot in comand, were tho' stronger Battalions be excused from doing any part of it, there is not a man of the two Companys properly stationd here but what are upon safe guard partys, to protect the Plantations during seed time, according to a disposition made for this purpose, w<sup>ch</sup> Col. Armstrong told me he should send you; tis the same with the Companys at Shippensburg, however, have orderd Capt. Mercer's Company to march here as soon as they can be called in, and shall as soon as possible send one of the Comp<sup>s</sup>, either the Lt. Col<sup>l</sup> or Capt. Kallenders to replace them; and as I have sent you, by express, this disposition as soon as I could, it will give you time to order a Company of each of the Battalions on the east side of the Susquehanna to join in this

Building party for Wiomink. Capt. Mercer shall march with his Company as soon as they arrive here, under the instruction you send, w<sup>ch</sup> are very proper and full—as the Commis<sup>r</sup> for Building the Barracks at Philadelphia spurn at Lord Loudouns ord<sup>r</sup>, they would treat mine worse, except agave them with my Battalion at my back ; your proposing to reform your three Battalions into two, with a proper staff, must be better than three without it, as the express wates, I shall only add, that I am with very great truth,

Dr Sir,

Your most humble &  
most obd<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN STANWIX.

Gover<sup>r</sup> Denny.

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PETITION OF DAVID DEWAR, 1757.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

The Humble Petition of David Dewar, Commander of the Schooner Recovery, now at Anchor before the Town of New Castle, on the River Delaware,

Most Humbly Sheweth :

That the said Schooner is Charter'd by his Honour the Governor of Providence, to bring Provisions from Philadelphia, for the Garrison at Providence. That Daniel Beloon, his best Seaman, hath this Day been press'd on board the Wager Man of War, which hath render'd it impracticable for your Honours Petitioner to proceed on his intended Voyage, by reason whereof his Majesties Service may be injured. Your Petitioner, therefore, most Humbly prays, that by your Honours application to the Captain of s<sup>d</sup> Man of War, the s<sup>d</sup> Daniel Beloon may be restor'd to y<sup>r</sup> Petitioner, who in Duty bound will Pray, &c.

DAVID DEWAR.

New Castle, October 24<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Carlisle, Octobr 24<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

Pursuant to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> Letter to Colo<sup>l</sup> Stanwix, he has been pleas'd to inform me that three Companys are requir'd from my Battalion to carry on the works at Wioming, which number in a very short space shou'd have March'd, were it not Colo<sup>l</sup> Stanwixes Opinion, as well as mine, that so large a Draught from this Side of Sasquehannah will Manifestly expose the Frontier, as well as greatly interrupt the compleating of this Battalion for the War.

For, in Consequence of frequent applications made to Colonel Stanwix, he has Order'd me to disperse a large majority of the Provincials from the three Eastermost Garrisons to guard the Inhabitants during their Seed time, and untill the approach of Cold Weather; and shou'd a Considerable number be taken off from this duty, in proportion such part of the Frontier as they guarded will be evacuated, as the principal motive the Settlers have to remain another year, is their being provided with Grain for their support.

And in regard to the detriment such Draught will probably be to the Battalion, give me leave to inform your Hon<sup>r</sup> that it is not compleated for the War; but a little above One-half, the greater part of which being put upon hard duty at this Season of the Year, will naturally discourage many whome we yet expect to engage, so that whatever Service (in Conjunction with other troops) may be expected from this Battalion in the Spring, will greatly, I fear, be frustrated by such a disposition, under the influence of which I cou'd not be Compleat by the first of May next. It is evident, likewise, that three Companys compos'd of drafts from the sundry Garrisons in this County, will have much farther to March than any other Provincials, and Consequently retard Business.

From the late, as well as frequent Attacks on this part of the Frontier; it appears we are at least equally Lyable to incursions from the Enemy with the East side of Sasquehannah, and from the lowness of the water at this Season, as well as from experience, Fort Augusta is in less danger than either, therefore I humbly Conceive that Garrison may spare one Company, Colonel Weisers one, and one made up of Draughts fit for that Service, will, without delay, march from this Battalion, which will make the duty equal, and remove all ground of grumblings & fear.

Before I had an Opportunity of seeing Colonel Stanwix, after his receipt of your letter he had the same view of this matter he now has, and was pleas'd to tell me he wou'd write y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> frankly his Sentiments, in the mean time giving Orders that a Company shou'd be forthwith prepar'd to march to Wioming, and that I shou'd provide an express to your honour that no time might be lost. If this representation contribute any thing to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> altering the first

Orders, it will, I hope, so far serve the Common interest, and therefore much oblige,

Honoured Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

and most Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

• Governor Denny.

EDWARD SHIPPEN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Lancaster, 26<sup>th</sup> October, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

At the instance of the Commissioners appointed for the Wyoming Service, I am to acquaint Your Honour, that on our Way to Harris's Ferry, this morning, we received a Letter dated Yesterday at Carlisle, from Capt. Mercer, informing us that Colonel Stanwix will by no means consent to the sending more than one Company from Col<sup>o</sup>. Armstrong's Battalion, which prevents our proceeding further on our Journey, till we know Your Honour's Determination in regard to what other two Companies You intend to order with us. <sup>1</sup>

We shall wait here for an Answer till the Return of Col<sup>o</sup>. Stanwix's Express, which we hope will be in a few days.

I am your Honour's

most Obedient

Humble Servant,

EDWD SHIPPEN.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor.

CHIEF JUSTICE ALLEN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Phila. Oct<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup>, 1757.

Sir :

According to your Honor's directions I have taken the examination of the French Prisoner, who appears to me to be a sensible, intelligent young fellow, and gives pertinent answers to the questions I put to him. I herewith transmit the same, together with the papers you was pleased to inclose to me. If you should think any further examination necessary, I will put any other interrogatory to him that you may judge proper. I beg leave to subscribe myself,

Your Honor's

Most obedient &

Humble Servant,

WILL. ALLEN.

To Governor Denny.

FURTHER EXAMINATION\* OF MICHAEL LA CHAUVIGNERIE,  
JUN'R, 1757.

Pennsylvania ss :

The further Examination of Michael La Chauvignerie, Jun'r, aged Seventeen, a French Prisoner, lately brought from Fort Henry, taken before Me, William Allen, Esquire, Chief Justice of the Province of Pennsylvania, 26 October, 1757 :

Who saith :

That it is about Fourteen Months since he left Montreal ;

That his Father is a Lieutenant of Marines and Commandant of Fort Machault, built lately at Winango and now a finishing ;

That there are about Fifty Regulars and Forty Labourers at said Fort ; that they expect soon a considerable Reinforcement from Montreal ; that they drop there almost daily some of the Detachments as they pass from Montreal to Fort Du Quesne ;

That the next Fort to Machault is the Fort on the River O Bœufs which is said to be forty Leagues above Machault, but having travelled it often believes it is not so much, being only two Days and an half Journey by Land and five or Six Days by Water ; that the River is very shallow there, and the Country flat and pleasant ; that the Fort there is very strong, pallisaded round, has a Glacis with a dry Ditch three Foot deep ; that he knows not the number of Cannon, says they are Swivels and under a Dozen, is commanded by his Uncle Mons<sup>r</sup> Du Virge, who is an Ensign of Foot ; that there is no Captain or other officer above an Ensign there, and the Reason of no higher officer being there is that the Commandant of those Forts purchases a Commission for it and undertakes and has the Benefit of transporting the Provisions and other necessaries ; That the Provisions are chiefly sent from Niagara to Presq' Isle, and so from thence down the Ohio to Fort Du Quesne. Says Provisions in great Quantities are sometimes brought from the Southward to Fort Du Quesne, particularly this and last year.

Says there are from Eight to Nine Hundred, and sometimes a Thousand, Men between the said Forts Presq' Isle and the Fort at River O'Bœuf, of which about one hundred and Fifty are Regulars and the rest Canadians, and chiefly Labourers who work at the Forts and are employed in building of Boats and transporting the Provisions sent from Canada.

Says there are great numbers of Battoes carrying about Sixty Bags of Flour, and that the Battoes carry when laden three or four men, when without a Loading Twelve or more.

Says there are no Settlements or Improvements near the said Fort, and that the French plant considerable Pieces of Indian Corn about the Forts for the Indians, whose Wives and Children do come to the Forts for it, and they are there furnished with Cloathes at the King's

\* See page 294.

Expence, but that there are Traders in the Forts who purchase the Peltry from the Indians.

That there are several Houses, but the People don't care to inhabit them at present, as they would be more liable to be scalped, and keep chiefly in the Forts.

Says 'tis Forty Leagues from Presq' Isle to Niagara, along the Lake; That there are Two Thousand Men at least in Niagara, one half Regulars, which is commanded by a Captain called Mons<sup>r</sup> Pauchot, a Knight of St. Louis, who is esteemed a very good Engineer, and has much improved that Fort and made it very strong, and for that Reason had the Command of it given him, tho' usually conferred on a Canadian; that it has deep Ditches full of Water round it, a great many Cannon and some Mortars, but the number of either knows not; there are no Settlements or Improvements near it; a great many Labourers are employed constantly in the Fortifications; says there was about the said number when he passed by there, but now supposes there are more.

That last June he was at Fort Du Quesne, which is Seventy-two Leagues Distance from Fort Machault; that they are three Days in going thither with the Battoes down the Stream; that there were then about Fifteen Hundred Men at Fort Du Quesne, of which Five Hundred are Regulars, and the rest are employed in the carrying Provisions and going to and fro, which requires great numbers; that there are about Twenty Cannon at Fort Du Quesne, some Mortars, Four Bastions and a dry Ditch; Says there were then a great number of English Prisoners at Fort Du Quesne, but they are constantly sending them away to Montreal; That they are not used as Slaves but as Prisoners of War when they arrive there, and are fed as the Soldiers are; but that the Indians keep many of the Prisoners amongst them, chiefly young People whom they adopt and bring up in their own way, and says that those Prisoners whom the Indians keep with them become so well satisfied and pleased with the Way of Living that they don't care to leave them, and are often more brutish, boisterous in their Behaviour and loose in their Manners than the Indians, and thinks they affect that kind of Behaviour thro' Fear of and to recommend themselves to the Indians, and says the French who are mixed with the Indians seem also to behave in the like manner.

That he left Fort Machault the Eleventh September last with a Party of Thirty three Indians, the Command whereof was given him to go on an Expedition against the English; that after travelling about Fourteen Days over a very Mountainous Country, they met another Party of Indians returning from War, with three Prisoners, viz: two young Women and one Man, who he believes were all the Prisoners, and had taken One Scalp which was with the advanced Part of them and he did not see it; That they gave the Man Prisoner to the Indians of his Party; and that all his Party *returned save twelve* who came with him; That they passed over

Sasquehannah about two Days Journey below Fort Augusta, as the Indians told him, at a Place where he saw some Peach Trees and the Ruins of a House with some clear Land about it on this Side Sasquehannah, and that in three Days after they came amongst the Inhabitants; that they kept going on till they found an opportunity to strike the English; that they made no Fires in the night except at some of the many deserted Houses which they saw, especially amongst the Hills; that they buried the Fires when they went away and took great care to make no noise; That the first House they came to was inhabited by Germans, where they took Five Prisoners, all Children, viz., Four Girls and One Boy; knows nothing of the Father or Mother of the children, and believes they might be at some neighbour's House and saw none but the children; took some Cloathes for the Children and some Provisions and several other things for themselves, stayed but about half an hour there; afterwards took some Horses at another Place about three Leagues off and put the Children on them; passed a great many Houses which appeared to be deserted, saw Geese and Fowls about them; That about Five Days after they had taken the said Prisoners (having passed Sasquehannah three Days before) he having dropped a Piece of Bread, stopped to look for it and in the time he was searching for it his Party of Indians got so far ahead of him that he could not overtake or make them hear him, and finding himself lost and being afraid of starving, he, after spending in vain two Days in Search of his Party, repassed Sasquehannah and delivered himself up at Fort Henry the Seventh Day after he lost himself as aforesaid, which he chose to do rather than starve in the Woods, as he found he must if he did not surrender himself up to the English.

That the Indians who live near Fort Machault are chiefly Delawares of the Tribe of the Wolfs, many of whom, who before lived on Belle River, moved away from thence soon after the attack made by the English on some of those Indians at Kittanin for Fear of the English, and chosing rather to live near and under the Protection of the Forts, and saith that one or two of the Chiefs and many of those Indians were killed at Kittannin.

That by the reports of the Indians and English Prisoners that were brought in, they learned that there were English Regulars near the Frontiers; that they fully expected the English would have attacked them this Summer at Fort Du Quesne and Fort Machault, more especially the latter, and therefore they with the more assiduity worked at the Fortifications there, that they might make the better Defence; and that the Reason why he and his Party were ordered to view the nearest English Forts to Machault was that they might observe what they were doing there; and that if they saw any Preparations or any Forces moving that Way, that they should immediately return and give them Intelligence of it at Machault; and that he does not know or has heard of the French having a design to make any attempts or Expeditions against the English this Year, save

what he has heard amongst the Indians, who entertain great Resentment and are frequently talking of the Havock made amongst them at Kittannin, and Parties of them are often going out against the English, and sometimes without any French.

LA CHAUVIGNERIE, JR..

Taken before me,

WILL. ALLEN, Chief Justice.

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PETITION OF MARGERY MITCHEL, 1757.

Sir,

I was some time agoe in Philad<sup>a</sup>, in Expectation of rec<sup>d</sup> a reward from the Com<sup>rs</sup> for an Indian Scalp, but was quite disappointed ; it ill suited me at the time to take so fatiguing & expensive a Journey, one might think Common humanity wou'd induce the Gentlemen to allow me some small matter on that occasion, Especially as I lost my Husband & Son, which has so sensibly affected me in every respect that I am rendered unable of providing the common necessities of life. Y<sup>r</sup> Honour gave me some hopes, when in town, that you wou'd use y<sup>r</sup> interest in Endeavouring to prevail w<sup>th</sup> the Com<sup>rs</sup> to Consider me, which I doubt not you will do, as it is part of y<sup>r</sup> character to relieve the distressed. Y<sup>r</sup> Endeavours to this purpose I hope will not only heape Blessings on y<sup>r</sup> self, but in a great measure relieve the pinching necessity of one who is

Y<sup>r</sup> most h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

MARGERY MITCHELL.

Shippensburg, 26<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>, 1757.

P. S. I left the affidavit in y<sup>r</sup> hands.

*Directed.*

To Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters, Esquire, Philadelphia.

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AN ADDRESS FROM THE ASSEMBLY OF THE LOWER COUNTIES  
TO THE GOVERNOR, 1757.

May it please your Honour,

We, the Representatives of the Freemen of this Government, beg Leave to return your Honour our hearty Thanks for your kind Speech, at the opening of this Sessions. The good opinion you entertain of us, of our Attachment to his present Majesty, and Zeal for the publick Service, gives us the greatest pleasure We are truly

sensible of the great Obligations we are under to our most gracious Sovereign, for the manifold Blessings we enjoy under his wise and just administration. His unlimited Goodness, & tender Care of his Subjects, however distant and remote from his Royal Person, are fully evinced by the powerful Succours sent over by him, for the Protection & Defence of these Colonies, in this time of publick Danger & Distress. We flatter ourselves that we hitherto have, and on all occasions shall continue to give the strongest Proofs of our Gratitude and Loyalty.

We can't help expressing the deepest concern, that the late Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania should charge your Honour with being partial to the People of this Government, and arrogate to themselves a right to arraign our Conduct, & proclaim to the World in the public Gazettes, that we have been deficient in our duty to His Majesty, in not granting a proportionable Share towards our own Defence, or the Support of the War. We are equally surprized to find that Assembly assume a further Right to prescribe Rules to us, and with a dictatorial Air fixing our Proportion of publick Taxes, to a tenth part of those of the Province. They have also been pleased to assert, that we have given no more than two thousand pounds to His Majesties Use. What those Gentlemen could have in View, by a Conduct so unprecedented and extraordinary, we will not take upon us to determine. Common Charity induces us to hope, that they did not intend to amuse the World, and cast a Vail over their own Misconduct by throwing Dirt upon their Neighbours, & misrepresenting us. We are independent of them, (which we esteem no small part of our Happiness) and will ever assert & support that Independency. Should we take the like Liberty & Freedom with them, we might perhaps find an ample Field for Censure; but we do not think ourselves justifiable in following the Example. As a free People, we have a right of judging & acting for ourselves, and shall not be complaisant enough to surrender that Right to any Man or Set of Men, who may vainly imagine themselves capable of directing us in our Measures. Your Honour has done the late Assembly strict justice, in assigning the true Reasons which prevented them from sitting on the Dispatch of Business, at the times of their first meeting in October, and their Adjournment in March last, for which we make you our publick Acknowledgments.

As your Honour is a stranger among us, and is pleased to inform us, that you are little acquainted with the publick Transactions of this Government heretofore, we beg leave, in Order to Obviate & confute the high Charges made against the preceding Assemblies, to lay before you a State of their public Proceedings, since the commencement of Hostilities by the French, in America. In October, 1754, before the declaration of War, the Assembly of this Government, being made acquainted with his Majesties express Commands to Governor Morris, that he should not only act with

vigour, in defence of the Governments under his Care, but assist his Majesties other Colonies, to repel any Hostile attempts made against them, immediately gave the Sum of one thousand pounds to His Majesties Use, which was chiefly laid out in purchasing Provisions for the Forces, then under the Command of General Braddock; This Supply arrived very critically, just after the Battle of Monongahela, and was of great Use to the sick & wounded; for which Governor Morris informed the succeeding Assembly, many Officers of Note & Distinction returned their thanks to this Government. In October, 1755, the Assembly granted the further Sum of two thousand pounds to His Majesty, and in March following, framed a Law for establishing and regulating a Militia within this Government, which has subsisted to this time. The necessary Expence the People were put to under this Law, in furnishing themselves with Arms and Accoutrements, and learning the military Discipline, was a very heavy Tax upon them. We have made a reasonable Estimate of this Expence, which we beg Leave to lay before you, whereby it appears that this Tax amounts to upwards of nineteen thousand pounds. We conceive, that this Sum has also been given by us to his Majesties Use, and expended in his Service, one of the Principal Ends of His Majesties requiring Supplies of his People here, being for the Protection of his Colonies, & defence of his Subjects against his Enemies. We apprehend this End is better answered by a proper Militia Law, putting Arms into the Hands of those who have their Lives, Families, Fortunes, & every thing that is dear & valuable at Stake, and teaching them how to Use them, than by hiring Mercenaries for that purpose. This is attended too, with much less Expence to the People, for by this means this little Government has near four thousand Militia ready to oppose the Enemy, when a neighbouring Province, for want of a Militia Law, is at the annual Charge of between seventy and eighty thousand pounds, in maintaining fourteen hundred Mercenaries only. With what Face then can it be said this Government has given but two thousand pounds to His Majesty, and hath not contributed its due proportion of Taxes. It is a poor Excuse to allege, they had not heard of our giving more than that Sum. If they charged us without taking proper pains to inform themselves, they are greatly culpable, when they had means of being easily informed; If they criminate us, knowing the Charge to be unjust, they are still more culpable. We find it also asserted, in a Message published in the Pennsylvania Gazette, the thirtieth day of June last, that the Militia Law is generally condemned, and has occasioned much Distress & Persecution among the People, and insinuated, that the inhabitants are enslaved by a Clause in that Law, in which the "Governor is empowered to make & establish, such Rules & Articles for the regulation of the Militia as he may judge expedient, by which means the Liberties & Properties of the People are subject to his Order, & dependant on his Pleasure. That the Law is not gene-



rally condemned, but on the contrary esteemed equal & just, both in the Colonies & at Home, is a known Truth. Had it occasioned Distress & Persecution among the People, they, who are the best Judges, after so long an Experience of it, would certainly have complained of the Burden; but this is so far from being the Case, that they desire the continuance of it. To confute the last charge, we need not only insert at large the clause referred to in the Law, which has been tortured, & made to speak by a partial . . . . Quotation of it, a meaning that the Legislature never intended. The Clause is as follows, to wit: "And be it enacted by the Authority aforesaid, that the Commander in Chief of this Government for the time being, may, & shall make & establish, such Articles & Rules for the regulating and better governing the Militia of this Government, while under Arms, or in actual Service, as he shall judge meet & expedient: Provided, that no punishment to be inflicted by the said Rules or Articles, for the Breach thereof shall be otherwise, than by Fine, not exceeding five pounds, or imprisonment, not exceeding ten days." The Governor's Power is limited & confined to narrow Bounds; without military Regulations, a Law of this kind would have been, in a great measure, useless. The Rules to be made by the Governor are general, and are to be enforced by the military Officers, as occasion requires, and no opportunity is given him to gratify his Resentment (if he had any) against particular persons. If the Officers should abuse this Trust, and inflict penalties on individuals wrongfully, they, as English Subjects, are entitled to the Benefit of the common law, & may obtain Relief by habeas corpus, or other legal Process.

With what justice then can it be said, that the Liberties & Properties of the People are subject to the Governor's Orders, & dependant on his Pleasure? We can't help observing, that by the late Pennsylvania Militia Act, which was repealed by his Majesty, the Governor, with the Field Officers, had Power to make Articles of War for the better government of the Forces, and to erect Courts martial to try & determine any offences by such Articles, and inflict Penalties by Sentence or Judgment, without any kind of Limitation, under which they might have punished with death; And in a late Militia Bill, presented to the Governor by the Assembly of that Province, pecuniary Penalties are very high, and some offences therein made capital.

Thus, we hope we have vindicated the good People of this Government from the Calumnies attempted to be thrown upon them, and shewn, that they have not been wanting, either in their duty to His Majesty, themselves or their neighbours, and doubt not but they will stand justified in the opinion of every impartial judge.

We have taken into Consideration the several matters recommended to us by your Honour, and shall, with the greatest cheerfulness, grant such Supplies to His Majesty as the present Circumstances of our Constituents will admit of. Our first Care & Attention should

be fixed on our own defence, and the Security of the Governmt in particular. We have a Frontier to guard, as well for ourselves as our good Friends in the Province, of above one hundred miles in Extent, against the attack of our Enemies by Sea. What can be spared, after the discharge of this necessary Service, will be applied to the Support of the common interest of the Colonies.

We thank your Honour for the Assurances you are pleased to give us of your Readiness, consistent with your Power & Duty to pass such Bills, as are necessary to promote the particular Good & Happiness of our Constituents.

Signed by Order of the House,

BENJAMIN CHEW, *Speaker*.

October y<sup>e</sup> 26, 1757.

*Indorsed*.—Address of the Assembly of the Lower Counties, delivered by the Speaker, 26th Oct., 1757.

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CONRAD WEISER TO W. PETERS, 1757.

Dear Sir,

The inclosed is directed to no Body, I should perhaps have directed it to your Brother or Mr. Will<sup>m</sup> Smith but I must leave it to you and them to judge for me as my friends. I had not time to make my remarks on several other paragraphs, but there is too much to be said to them, and I dont choose to be too deeply Concerned in a paper warr, besides Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters as Secretary has the records, and Can ans<sup>r</sup> for the Conduct of the Governors, Especially that of Mr. Morris about his declaration of warr against the Shawanese & Deleware by the advise of the Indian Chiefs then in Philad<sup>a</sup>. See what our Messengers Scaruady and Andrew Montour said on their return, Compare it to what Lancaster treaty says page 12, and the said Chiefes advised a declaration of warr against those villans, the meetings at Israel Pemberton's is a nise point and Cost money, but how to escape the resentment of those revengfull people is another point, the post waits and I must Conclude. What is wanted more from me I should be glad to have it in questions, I hear of nothing new here, of which I am glad, my health is as yet unsettled.

I am dear sir,

your most humble servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

Heidleberg in Bercks, Octr the 27th, 1757.

*Directed*.

To William Peters, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

## CONRAD WEISER TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

A few Weeks since, a Copy of the Address of the Friendly Association, signed by Abel James, dated Philad<sup>a</sup> the 14th of the Seventh Month,\* presented to the Governor, in Easton, came to my Hands; I was not a little surprised to see my Name made Use of in a very unjust Way, and cannot help taking notice of it, with my Remarks on Some Paragraphs therein. First. The Author of that Paper says "Some of us having the Opportunity of a free Conference with Conrad Weiser, who, as Provincial Interpreter has been long concerned in publick Transactions with the Indians; We were thereby confirmed in our Apprehensions that some Dissatisfaction respecting their Lands had tended to the alienating their Friendship from us, &c."

I wish the Author had set forth when, and where that Conference was, and who were present? Perhaps I could then call to mind what past further; for what is said above is not the whole Truth. My Words, it seems, are brought in, to countenance an unjust Design; that is to father a great Part of the Mischief done by the Indians on the Proprietors of Pennsylvania. Whatever I did say, I never said that the Proprietors of Pennsylvania had wronged the Indians out of any Land; which, if I had, would be notoriously false, for tho' long concerned in publick Transactions with the Indians (as the Author of the Paper says,) I never heard of a regular Complaint made by an Indian Council against the Proprietors of Pennsylvania, of being wronged out of Land. It is true some of the Straglers among 'em when they wanted more Rum, would frequently complain and say they had been cheated; which will be the Case allways as long as there are any Indians, and as long as they can get Rum. If the Delaware Indians have been wronged out of any Land, they themselves know very well by whom they are so wronged. And it is known to others also, that had the friendly Association asked a certain Person about this affair, they might have been truly informed, and in their Proceedings would have found the Truth; and it would have been in their Power (as they have wealth & Credit) to satisfy the Complainants, and, under the Countenance of the Governor, as Peace might have been made last Year, and a great Deal of Bloodshed prevented; and I dare say, a Better Peace than we now have, could then have been made. I say if the friendly Association had gone on, according to their first Innocent Project, of which some of 'em very early made me acquainted at the House of Thomas Lightfoot, in Philadelphia. I promised them all the assistance I was capable of, provided the Governor should be made acquainted therewith, and I have his Leave. But Things, on a sudden, took another Turn. The Association was (as I think) im-

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 638-648.



posed upon by some designing men of theirs. The Proprietors of Pennsylvania must be first charged with wronging the Indians out of some of their Lands. C. W. must be brought in as a Witness. We must range his Words so that those who do not know better, must understand 'em so. But I say, Go afar off Satan; notwithstanding thy flattery, I will never Countenance falsehoods, much less promote Lies. I will only trouble you at present with one more remark of mine on the Paragraph, page 4, where the Author of the Address says, that from that Time it was generally known that one Cause of the Alienation of their friendship was some Injustice they had received, or supposed to be done them in the Purchase and running out of their Lands. It will appear in a clear Light to all impartial men by a little inquiry that these Indians when they first came down to the Treaty at Easton, came without Complaints about Land; nor did the three Messengers who were sent up to them into their own Country bring any such Report to the Governor, but soon after the Treaty, I read words in the German News Paper, That Teedyuscung should have said, which I never heard of before, and Teedyuscung made Use of in the following Treaty, and at that in November following. Some Persons appeared so eager to bring the Cause of the War, or a great Part thereof on the Proprietors Back, that they forgot all reasonable Discretion. One in particular; when the Governor came out of the House, one evening, near night, where the Conference was held, accompanied by the Chiefs of the Indians, came and gave a certain Indian a Wink, not observing me. The Indian followed him behind the House; another that walked on my side took notice of it. See there, says he, Mr. J. P. is still busy. The Indian came back to his Rank again. Well says P. what did our friend P. say to you? Not much says Mr. No, but let us know it. Why says Mr. P. told me that now was our Time to speak boldly, and not to spare or fear any Body. At this Treaty the Indians learned our Weakness, by being Informed of our Divisions. Here Prudence bids me to go no further. But I am surprised that at the Treaty in Lancaster the two Chiefs Abraham and Thomas behaved so steady considering how long they were there, and what temptations of Corruption they lay exposed to.

When I have more Leisure and more Convenient Time, I shall acquaint you whom the Delaware Indian Charges with having wronged them. This present Time will not admit to Speak of without Danger. If those concerned in Government would take the Thing in hand, and that privately, Some Good might still be done.

I am sir,

your most humble servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

Heidleberg in Bercks, October the 27, 1757.

Gov. WM. HENRY LYTTLETON TO Gov. DENNY, 1757.

Charles Town, Oct<sup>r</sup> 27th, 1757.

Sir,

The Assembly of this Province having impower'd me to cause a quantity of Cannon Shot & other Warlike Stores to the amount of one thousand pounds sterling, to be procurd for the Publick Service, I have directed Mess<sup>rs</sup> Benjamin Smith, Christopher Gadsden, and Henry Laurens, very eminent Merchants of this Town, to apply to Mr. Chief Justice Allen, who I am informd is a very proper Person to cause the same to be furnished & sent hither by the first convenient Opportunity, & Mr. Allen will receive a Letter upon the Subject by the Vessel which carries this. Shou'd there be any man of war under whose Convoy they might be sent or the Captain of which being destind for this Port might be induc'd to take them on board, I would beg the favour of your assistance therein, in recommending such a Service to him as the safe arrival of the different articles which will be expressed in the Letter to Mr. Allen will be of much importance for the defense of this Province. If any of them cannot be had in Pennsylvania, we shall be much oblig'd to Mr. Allen if he will negotiate the matter with any of His Correspondents at New York or any other Northern Colony, where they may be got.

I am with great regard sir,

Your most obedient,

humble servant,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTLETON.

## CERTIFICATE OF INDIAN ISAAC, 1757.

I, Indian Isaac, do hereby Certify that Serjeant Falconer was with us in the Battle Fought at Sideling Hill, in April, 1756, Between a Party of Cap<sup>t</sup> Hance Hamilton's Men in Company with some of the Militia and the Indians, and that the said Falconer was One of the Men that Covered me While I Scalp'd the Indian, and James Willson, Corporal, was the other. Witness my hand the 31st day of October, 1757.

his  
ISAAC ✕ INDIAN.  
mark.

[TEST.] WM. BAKER,  
ROBT. MCPHERSON.

## LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Albany, Oct 31st, 1757.

Sir,

In my last letter to you from New York, I acquainted you that I proposed to quarter part of the Troops in the back part of your Province. Since which I have given Col<sup>o</sup> Stanwix a Quartering Rout to quarter the 15 Companies with him at Lancaster, York and Reading, and Places adjacent.

As I am now settling the Winter Quarters for the Troops, I have ordered the 35th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Gen. Otway to embark and proceed to Philadelphia, as it will be more convenient to march them in Detachments, they will come to you in that Shape, and I must beg you will be so good as to order the proper Magistrates to prepare Quarters for them.

By my present Plan those are all the Troops I propose to put into your Province this Winter, except Recruiting Parties.

I must beg the Favour of you to send me a State of your Provincial Troops this last Season, the Numbers they consisted of at different Periods, and an Account of what Preparations they have made for supporting them this Winter, for the Defence of your extensive Frontier.

I am,

with great Regard, Sir,

Your most ob<sup>t</sup> humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

*Directed,*To Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

JNO. HUGHES, &amp;c., TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Fort at Hunters, 3d November, 1757.

Honoured Sir :

We have the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of your Favour of the 28th ult<sup>o</sup>, inclosing Letters to Colonel Weiser & Major Burd ; the former we immediately dispatched by Express, and tho' the Company from his Battalion is not come, we have agreed to sett off this Day with Cap<sup>t</sup> Mercer's Company & a Party of fifty Men, who came down with the Battoes from Augusta, having left Directions for that Company to follow us immediately, which will occasion no Delay to us on our March, as we shall be obliged to halt at Fort Augusta a day or two to give a little Rest to the Battomen, &c.

*Mr. Pawling* finding that Col<sup>o</sup> Stanwix could not agree to the

sending three Companies from Col<sup>e</sup> Armstrong's Battalion, returned home from Lancaster.

We are Your Honour's

Most Obedient Humble Servants,

JON. HUGHES,  
EDWD. SHIPPEN,  
JAS. GALBREATH.

*Directed,*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Governor, &c.

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EARL OF LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Albany, 4th November, 1757.

Sir,

Having occasion to write to Governor Sharpe of Maryland, and being willing to make use of the same Opportunity, to convey some directions to Colonel Stanwix, at Carlisle, I must beg the favor of You to forward by Express, immediately upon the arrival of my Courier, the Packet addressed to the Colonel. I should not have given you this trouble, but for the distance of the one place from the other, which would greatly retard the Execution of my Instructions, which require all the dispatch possible. You will be pleased to Charge me with the Expence, which I shall defray in the manner you will direct.

I am,

with the greatest regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

*Directed.*

To the hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esquire.

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ORDER TO PAY WORKMEN AT BATTERY AT NEW CASTLE,  
1757.

Gentl<sup>e</sup>:

Pay the several Labourers & workmen that now are, or hereafter shall be employ'd for erecting a Battery at the Town of Newcastle, by Order, their Wages, respectively, out of the Eight Hundred Pounds put into your hands, being part of Two thousand Pounds given for His Majesties Use, and the several Sums by you



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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1757.

so apply'd shall be allowed you at settling your Acco<sup>ts</sup> with the Commissioners.

Newcastle 5th November, 1757.

To the Trustees of the General Loan }  
Office for Newcastle County.

*Indorsed,*

5 Nov<sup>r</sup>, 1757. An Order upon the Trustees of the L. Office for Newcastle County, to pay the workmen employ'd in erecting a Battery at Newcastle.

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ORDER TO AFFIX THE GREAT SEAL, 1757.

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To Richard McWilliam, Esquire, Keeper of the Great Seal of the said Counties :

These are to authorize and require you to Affix the said Seal to the Exemplified Copies of two Acts of Assembly, one entitled, an Act for striking four thousand Pounds in Bills of Credit and granting the same to his Majesty's Use, and to Provide a fund for sinking the same ; the other, entitled an Act for establishing a Militia in the Government of the s<sup>d</sup> Counties, and for so doing this shall be your sufficient Warrant.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the Twenty-third day of November, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-seven.

WILLIAM DENNY. [SEAL.]

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WYOMING COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Honoured Sir,

A few miles on this side of Wyomink, Teedeuscung with Some of his Friends met us, & Shewed the way to the Spot he had pitched upon for the Town, and Said he desired us not to erect a Fort, but only Some Houses; and accordingly we set the men to work, and when we had covered in two & set up Six more, he let us know he was Satisfied, as he intended to go to Bethlemlen immediately, and live there all Winter, in which time he thought it not improbable but Some Straggling ill affected Indian might burn them down ;

however, be that as it might, he designed to return in the Spring and Settle there, when he would have the business compleated. We are with due regards,

Your Honour's

Most obed<sup>t</sup> Humb. Serv<sup>ts</sup>,

JON. HUGHES,

EDWD. SHIPPEN,

JAS GALBREATH.

At Barnabas Hughes, Lancaster }  
County, 23d Novembr, 1757. }

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Gov<sup>r</sup>.

GEORGE CROGHAN TO ———, 1757.

Fort Johnson, Dec<sup>r</sup>. 18th, 1757.

D<sup>r</sup> Sr,

\* Some Time ago I was feaver<sup>d</sup> with y<sup>r</sup> of the 17th of No<sup>r</sup>, By which I See the Com<sup>rs</sup> had Nott given ye Governor an Answer, or Lett him know how Much Money they gave Aron & Daniel to pay for Makeing thire Fences. Inclosed you have ye Man's Account who Made the fence, and he has Creadetted yt Account w<sup>th</sup> £30, which is all Daniel & Aron brought, the Ballance is £33, which the Indians Expect will be paid by y<sup>r</sup> Goverment, if Nott, I fair they will Reproch y<sup>r</sup> Goverment w<sup>th</sup> A breach of promis on that Account, Butt I hope you will be able to gett the Commiss<sup>rs</sup> to pay itt.

The Draft of ye Land which you Wrote Me was in S<sup>r</sup> William's Packett, is Nott Come to hand, So I Suppose ye packett is Miscarried, So Must Request y<sup>r</sup> Sending A Nother Draft as soon as posable.

I find by y<sup>r</sup> Leter that the Quakers Still Continue to Sett up Teadyuscung Against y<sup>r</sup> Governor, this I allways Expected. Shure those people Must be Mad, for in My opinion they are Seting up ye Indians to Claime ye Whole province, and Indeed if we Should be unsuccessfull in this Warr, they May Say all ye British Colonays belongs to them; how Long ye Goverment att home will Suffer ye Quakers to Actt ye part they have hitherto Don, I Cant Say, Butt if Long permitted, I fear thire Conduct in the End will Nott be found for ye Good of his Majesty's Subjects in Amerrica.

I Make no Doubt Butt M<sup>r</sup>. Pemberton will Write agreat Dail home, in which I am Shure he wont Miss Striking att Me, however I am Conshioss in My Self that I have acted to ye Best of My Judgment, without parceality to any party in ye Conferances I was



Employed in, and I b'live Might have Don More Service to ye General Cause had Nott ye Quakers Interfer<sup>d</sup>. Butt they persist in acting Now as they Did before ye Warr in Indien Affairs, which you are well Acquainted with as well as My Self, and I am Shure the Conduct of ye Asembly before ye Warr was A Greatt Mains of Driveing ye Several Westren Nations of Indians out of the British Intrest.

I am Glad to hear ye Dalaways behave Well att Fort Augusta. I am att a Loss about the Tread, as you Did Nott Write Me whether ye Governor had past a Tread bill or Nott.

We have no News hear; you See by ye papers that ye Governor's flats was Cutt of to our Greatt Shame, butt So it is that all our Gar-risons is left two Weak, and No Regard paid to Indian Intilagance. Tis True ye Six Nations Dont Chuse to fight our Betles, in which they act as True politiones, for this they are bleam'd by ye army. Butt I B'live Wear we to attempt any thing we Sould find them our fast frends.

There is a Talk of a Winter Expedition, Butt as there is Little preperation Made for itt, I fear there will be Nothing in itt; British Soldiers will Certeanly fight. Butt I think British Officers are to Delicatt to undertake a Winter Expedition, and those who are Capeble and willing to Do itt will Not be permitted, as Nothing Must be Don Butt by Regulars; Indeed, I wish they would Do Every thing themselves, as itt is A Soldier's province to fight.

Sir William has been Very Ill this two Months past, which has prevented My Going y<sup>r</sup> Way; he is Now prity Well Recover'd, and I hope will be Soon able to go Abroad; he Desires Me to Make his Complements Exceptable to you. Inclosed I Send you £21, York Mony, which is About Eaqual to £20, your's, which I ought to have Sent you before, and Did, but ye offiser I Send itt by Return'd from York and brought itt Back.

I am, Sr,

with Greatt Esteem,

your Most obedient and

Humble Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

*Indorsed.*—Rec'd. at New York, 19th Febr'y. 1758.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM MR. SECRETARY PITT TO  
MAJOR GENERAL ABERCROMBIE, 1757,

Commander in Chief of all his Majesty's forces in North America,  
Bearing date, Whitehall, December ye 30th, 1757.

I am further to signify to you his Majesty's Pleasure, that You do appoint Colonel Forbes (who will by this Conveyance receive a Commission of Brigadier General in America,) to Command such forces as you shall judge Proper to leave in the Southern Provinces; and that Brigadier Forbes do proceed, without Loss of Time, to Pennsylvania, or Such other of the Southern Provinces as Shall be thought most proper, in order the Better to concert any Operations to be undertaken by the Said Troops, who in Conjunction with the forces directed by my Letter (of which the inclosed is a Copy) to the Southern Governors to be raised in those Provinces, are to be employed under the Command of the Said Brigadier Forbes, on any such offensive Operations as may be judged by him most expedient for annoying the Enemy, and most efficacious Towards removing and repelling the Dangers that threaten the Frontiers of any the Southern Colonies on the Continent of America.

*Indorsed.*—Enclosed in Gen'l. Abercrombie's L're of the 29th March, 1758.

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PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.

To his Honour William Denny, Esq., Governor of Pennsylvania:

The humble Petition of Divers of the Inhabitants of Mount Bethel, Plainfield and Forks of Delaware, and Places Adjacent, Humbly Sheweth:

That Whereas your Destres'd Petitioners, many of us having suffered much by a most barbarous and Savage Enemy, and we hearing that the Company which has been stationed above us is going to be Removed over the Blew Mountain, which has put us to the utmost Confusion, we Being Sensible by Experience that the Company has been of Little or no Benefitt unto us while over the Mountain, and altho' we would by no means be understood to Dictate unto Your honour, we hope that it will not be counted presumption humbly to Inform your honour, That a Station for a Number of Men, somewhere near the Wind Gapp, under the Blew Mountain on the East side thereof, might have the best Tendency to Secure the Inhabitants of These parts. Therefore, We, your honour's Destressed Petitioners, humbly Implores you to take it into Consideration as your honour's

Goodness thinks proper, for the safety of your humble petitioners, who are in Duty bound to pray.\*

ROBERT CAMPBELL, &c.

—  
CONFESSON OF W—— M—— Esq., 1757.

The Honest Confession of W—— M——, Esq<sup>r</sup>., on going into Banishment from the Province of Pennsylvania.

Fiat Justitia. }  
Let Justice be done. }

I am now, by the Voice of the People and by their Representatives, Judg'd a person not fit to be Employ'd in any Post under the Government; time was that I had an Opportunity of making my Character appear Less Odious, and Indeed had it not been for my Conscious Misbehaviour, I should have appear'd, but who can face Truth without Conscious Innocence and integrity of mind.

I Confess that my applying to the Assembly for the Coppys of the several Petitions, was a Tacit Confession that I Intended to appear in my own Vindication; and when summoned so to Do, I acted Inconsistent not to Obey it.

I Confess as to my Character, since I put up for any Post of honour or Profit, That I once made myself believe I could act the Patriot, and accordingly made Interest to be Chose for a Representative; Then I opposed Loudly all Proprietary Innovations, and was warm for the Liberty of my Country, but getting nothing but the honour of serving my Country, I found that a post of Profit might, with my skill, be more Advantageous. Therefore I Lay'd down the Patriot Scheme and Took a Commission of the Peace.

I Confess this Commission (as Avarice was my Governing Passion) was very profitable, and to secure myself in my station, as I Improv'd my own so I help'd others to Pocket also; This you All know.

I Confess that the Judgment of the Assembly (In the nature of my case) could be no otherwise than as they have given it.

I Confess that my Vindication (so called) is Only my say so, and therefore no Vindication, and as it was Published and handed about to abuse and prejudice my Judges in the Eyes of the people, it must Appear as the weak Efforts of my Vindictive Temper.

I Confess the Assembly does not yet know all my Oppressive Practices.

I Confess that my pride is such, that I would have it Thought, I give Advice and sway in the Cabinet Council.

\* There is no date, but being of the same tenor of some heretofore printed, *it probably belongs to this period.* The signers are numerous, many appear to be Germans.

I Confess, that as to my Loyalty, I begin to suspect it, as I do that of my Forefathers, but of this you'd say that some parents Propagate their Vices as well as their Diseases. This is a severe Twinge in my Conscience, and my toe put me in mind of it the Other Day.

I Confess that every Corrupt Majestrate should be Lop'd off, and hope my Banishment will be a Warning to all such.

I Confess my Judges in the Right, and pray that they may always keep Open the Door to hear the Complaints of the people against Injustice and Oppression.

May my unhappy Case be a Warning to all men in Power, from the Supream to the Inferiour Majestrate.

May I have the honesty to make Restitution, as I have it in my power, and may I have the Grace to amend my future Life and Conduct. To assist me in this work of Reformation, and I Desire the prayers of all Good Christians.\*

*Indorsed,*

21 Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1757. "Paper given me by George Asler. Confession of Wm. Moore, Esq<sup>r</sup>, said to be wrote in Town."

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LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1757.

Sir,

New York, January 5th, 1756.

After wishing you Sincerely the Compliments of the Season, I must acknowledge the Receipt of your letters of the 6th, 9th & 27th of Dec<sup>r</sup>, which come by last Post, and again return you my thanks for the assiduity you have used in getting Quarters for the King's Troops, which I hope the People will be wise enough to dispute no more; and likewise, to Return you my thanks for the Kind and obliging offer you make me of being in your house, but you little know what a troublesome Guest I should be, for you will find that from early in the Morning, wherever I am, the House must be filed with People about Bussiness, which must be very troublous in your family, and knowing that must give me uneasiness, therefore I must beg you will allow me to be in some other house in town.

As to the Indian Affairs, I must beg leave to Pospone them till I have the pleasure of meeting you in Philadelphia, as at this Season of the year they are not so Pressing, and as I soon expect fresh instructions from London about them.

\* This is probably satirical, and is inserted to show the state of feeling on the subject; see Moore's acquittal and flattering address by the Governor, August 26, 1758, Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 162.\* See various proceedings in the case to which this refers in Col. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 784, (Mr. Moore's Statement,) 776—783; Vol. VIII. pp. 1—22, 162; also, Gordon's Hist. Penna. pp. 862—867.

*And postea in this Vol.*



Besides, at Present I am called on by another Affair that is very Pressing, as the original of it happened some time before you intended to come to America, I imagine it was not communicated to you.

'Tis three Intersepted letters from America, directed to the Duke De Menepoa, Contaning very treasonable Practises, here, the first of which letters came over in the Nighingal: when she went home last Spring; this letter was sent back along with Mr. Webb, who had Particular directions to Inquire after the Author, and Proseed against him; and Sir Charles Hardy and Mr. Webb made all the Inquery they could Privately, but nothing came to light. I brought with me the two letters that were afterwards Intersepted, from the Same Person, but had as little success, till now that there has happened an insident that may Possibly bring the whole to light.

The Case is this, the first Intersepted letter desired the answare might be sent to New York, directed to the Pere Fidel, and left at the Coffee-house till called for; it has layen there ever since, and has been advertised among many others, as letters Remaning at the Post office, but never has been called for.

We have this Day had Information from one Samuel Vanhorn, a Merchant in this town, who is just returned from Philadelphia, that when in the Coffee-house several Aquantances were desiring him to forward any letters he might find hear for them; a man, whom he takes to be a Stranger followed him to the Doore, and enquired about the above letter, and sade he should be glade to have it, as the Person for whom it was directed was now on the Fronteers.

Mr. Webb was to have sett out for Philadelphia before this, but has been ill, which prevents his going; he had decided to have Communicated all we know of this affair to you, and to take your Advice and assistance in following it out. But on this fresh Information I have sent Colonel Stanwix and the Merchant who made the discovery, to point out the Man that made the Enquiry, Col. Stanwix will Communicate the whole to you, and take your Advice and assistance in bringing this Plan to light.

I dare say you will agree with me, that it will be more for the Kings Service and for the Interest of the Publick, to Sease this person in a Military manner, as we can be sure of keeping him, than to wait the Slow Prosseding the Civil Magestrat in this Country, by which he would Probably escape, and not be safe after he was in Custody.

I am sure I need say nothing to you to insit you to exert your Self on this occasion, where the safety of the whole is so Deeply interested.

Col. Stanwix will Inform you of furdur Informations I have had of transactions in your Province, which happened last Spring, which, from the method I am informed they were managed, I dare say, have *never come to your knowledge*, which I hope the shortness of the

time I have to writ at Present, will excuse me to you for not writing at length. I ever am most faithfully and with great regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient,

humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.\*

#### POSITION OF TROOPS IN NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1758.

Capt. Vanetten at Minissinks, a Lieut. and	30 Men.
Capt Craig, at Fort Hamilton,	41
Lieut. Wetherhold, at Broadhead's,	26
Ensign Sterling, at Wind Gap, Teet's House,	11
Capt. Orndt, at Fort Norris,	50
Capt. Wayne, at Fort Allen,	50
A Sergeant at Uplinger's, and	5
An Ensign of Wetterhold's, at Dopeker's Mill, &	15
A Lieut. in Allen Township, &	15
Capt. Foulk at the new Fort not named, between Fort Allen & Fort Lebanon,	63
Capt. Trexler (has posted himself contrary to orders within the Mountain,)	53
Capt. Martin; (in the Settlem <sup>t</sup> above Easton,)	30
	<hr/> 389
Capt. Trump's Company,	50
Aston's,	50
Parson's, Guard at Easton, 24	} reduced.

Col. Clapham will wait on your Hon<sup>r</sup> immediately, and acquaint you with further particulars of the State of the Forces in Northampton County.†

To the Gov<sup>r</sup>.

\* As Lord Loudoun did not arrive at New York till 28d of July, 1756, (see Arch. Vol. II. p. 718,) the date of this letter should have been 1757, as the indorsement has it—its appropriate place, therefore, in this volume would have been at page 90 instead of here—Lord Loudoun having sailed from New York June 20, 1757, (see Col. Rec. Vol. VII. p. 596.) We have seen no further explanation of the "plan" to which it relates.

† There was no date to this paper, it was found among the papers of this year.

RETURN OF THE AUGUSTA REGIMENT OF FOOT, CONSISTING OF EIGHT COMPANIES, COMMANDED BY MAJOR JAMES BURD, IN GARRISON AT FORT AUGUSTA, THE 1ST JANUARY, ANNO DOMINI, 1758.

Companies.	Officers Present.										Effective Rank and File.										Waiting to complete to ye Establish.			Since Last Return.									
	Commission.					Staff.					N. C'd.					Effective Rank and File.					Waiting to complete to ye Establish.			Since Last Return.									
	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Ensign.	Chaplain.	Adjutant.	Qr. Master.	Surgeon.	Mat.	Sergeant.	Drummers.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	In the Hospital.	On Command.	Recruiting.	On Furlough.	Total.	Sergeant.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Recruited.	Dead.	Recom'd to Chelsea.	Discharged.	Dissected.	Sergeants.	Drummers.	Rank & File.	Joined.	
COLONEL,.....														1	26	1	14	1	3	49			1										
LIEUT. COLONEL,.....														1	38	1	7	1	1	50													
MAJOR JAMES BURD,...														1	35	...	6	...	2	45			4		1								
THOMAS LLOYD,...														1	31	1	...	2	...	36			13		1								
JOSEPH SHIPPEN,...														1	25	1	8	...	...	40			10		1								
PATRICK WORK,...														2	26	2	11	3	43	...			7		2								
DAVID JAMESON,...														1	26	4	3	...	2	37			15		4								
JOHN HANBRIGHT,...														1	26	4	...	5	...	1			15		1								
LEVI TRUMP,.....														1	25	4	...	...	...	37			...		...								
Lt. PATT. DAVIS,...														1	25	4	...	...	...	1			...		...								
Total,	3	3	7	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	8	232	17	156	2	12	837	2	65	4	8	2	5	1	4	1	4	1	4	1	4

Captain.

ABSENT OFFICERS.				Vacant Officers and by what means.
	Since what time absent.	How long, and by whose leave.	Mo't.	
Captain Thomas Lloyd,	23 <sup>d</sup> September, 1757.	On leave of absence from the Gov'r.		Colonel, By Resignation.
Lieut. Charles Garraway,	24 <sup>th</sup> July,	Rec't'g, since Joyned Capt. Jamison at Hunters,		Lieu't. Colonel.
Nathaniel Miles,	12 <sup>th</sup> July,	Sick at Home,		One Captain, By the Colonel's Resignation.
Ensign Cha's. Broadhead,	2 <sup>d</sup> December,	On leave of Absence from ye Major,		One Lieutenant, By Lieu't. Clapham's Resignation.
Captain David Jameson,	18 <sup>th</sup> December,	On Command,		One Lieutenant, By Lieu't. Clark's Resignation.
Ensign William Patterson,	" "	" "		
Major James Burd,	18 <sup>th</sup> December,	On leave of Absence from ye Gov'r.		JOSEPH SHIPPEN,
Captain John Hambright,	" "	Ditto from Major Burd,		Commanding Officer at Augusta.

## PETITION SAMUEL LIGHTFOOT, 1758.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Lieut. Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and the Counties of Newcastle, Kent, & Sussex, &c.

And to the Representatives of the Freemen of y<sup>e</sup> s<sup>t</sup> Province, in General Assembly met.

The Petition of Samuel Lightfoot, of the County of Chester, in ye said Province, Humbly Sheweth, That as your Petitioner hath for several Years past, been Concerned to Act under a Commission of the Peace, and as a part of the Service of those who so Act, is to hear and Determine complaints for Debts and Demands under forty Shillings. Your Petitioner hath suffered much Trouble, Shame and Disgrace, in the Discharge of this part of his duty. By the Proceedings and through the Practice of William Moore, of the said County, Esq., who Hath frequently taken Causes under his Consideration, and acted in them as he pleased, after the same Causes had been Heard & Determined as your Petitioner adjudged according to Law, by & before him, to the Damage of the Publick, as also to ye Scandal of your Petitioner.

One instance of the said Practice appears to the World, in the Memorial of the said William Moore, in Answer to the (Petition No. 9.) of Adam Ramsour, where he asserts that there appeared to him a just Debt of fifteen Shillings, due to John Stone, from said Ramsour, after your Petitioner had adjudged between the said Parties, and that the Judgment of your Petitioner could be no Bar to the subsequent Judgment of Him the said William Moore.

The Particulars of the said case may be laid before you.

Now, although this Law for Determining Demands under forty Shillings, hath been long in use, yet it seems there is some ambiguity in it, or otherwise a misunderstanding in those whose Office it is to Execute the same; For your Petitioner is of opinion, That the Tenure of the said Law, and the Tenure of the Memorial above-mentioned, are Contradictory, the one to the other. He therefore Humbly Prays, That you may be pleased to Revise the said Law, and supply or explain the same; Or otherwise to ease your Petitioner, and Secure the Publick from repeated and excessive Costs, as you in your Wisdom shall see Cause. And your Petitioner shall as in Duty bound ever Pray, &c.

SAM. LIGHTFOOT.

1758, 1<sup>st</sup> 7<sup>th</sup>.

We, the Subscribers, Inhabitants of the above mentioned Province, Believing that the Contents of the above Petition is of General Concernment, inasmuch as it may be the case of any Person concerned in Dealing, to have occasion to sue for Small Demands, or

be lyable to be sued for such; We therefore Humbly desire it ma  
be duly Considered.

MOSES COATES, JUN.,  
THOS. VALENTINE,  
DAVID DAVIES,  
JOSEPH ROGERS,  
MOSES COATES,  
JOHN MILHOUS,  
JOHN EDWARDS,  
AMOS DAVIES,  
JONATHAN VALENTINE,  
ENOCH BUTLER.

JONAT'N COATES,  
ADAM RAMSOWER,  
JOHN BOURED,  
NOBLE BUTLER,  
JOHN JACOBS, JUN.,  
THOS. MILHOUS, JUN.,  
JOHN MCCORD,  
DAVID OWEN,  
JOSHUA BALDWIN,  
DAVID CADWALADER.

*Indorsed,*

Petition Sam. Lightfoot ag<sup>t</sup> Justice Moore, 7 Jan'y, 1758.\*

LETTER FROM MONSIEUR CHAUVIGNERIE TO HIS PARENTS,  
1758.

Mon tres cher Pere,

Au commencement de cette nouvelle Année apres vous avoir de  
mendez votre Benediction que je vous pris de m'accorder.

Permettez aussy que je vous donne a Vis de mon arrivé en Peir  
sylvanie, Nous primmes cinq Enfants Prisonniers, Je suivis le Parti  
pendant cinq Jours, Le 5, J'eus le Malleur de perdre une Galett  
que J'avois dans le Fond de ma Lemise qui m'auroit servis d  
Nourriture, voyant que Je n'avois que ça pour soutenir Je me mi  
en devoir de la Retrouvez.

Je fus long Tems à chercher soudain lá Nuit me prit en chemir  
pour lors me voyant Eloigné du Partis, Je tirai deux coups de Fusil  
mais Je n'eus point de Réponsee, ce qui me fait croire qu'ils auror  
pris la Fuite, Croyant que s'étoient l'ennemie, qui faisirent une Pou  
Suite, J'ai manqué de Prudence en efet.

En fin Je me suis résoud a Voulloir Rattrapper le Partis, au Bor  
de trois Jours de Marches Voyant qu'il m'étoit impossible de pouvoi  
les Retrouver, et que s'y J'eusse entrepris de me rendre chez vous,  
m'auroit fallut perdre la vie par le Jeune.

J'ai considerez alors que la vie m'étoit cher et qu'il falloit pou  
me la conservez aller d'ou Je devenois.

J'ai arrivee le 12 8bre, 1757, apres avoir Jeunnes sept Jour  
consecutive, a un fort, Je ne puis vous dire le nom, vous pouve  
vous imaginez cher Pere la Situation ou J'étois.

Je suis entre les mains d'un bon Gouverneur qui, a en Consider

\* See note on p. 323.



tion de vous beaucoup D'égards a moy, Ils me comblent de ses Politesses, ils me procurent tous mes Bessoins Je suis tres bien nourris, il m'a donnée la Liberté dans une petite ville nommé Germantouun qui est a deux Lieux de Philadelphie ou J'ai resté deux mois en Prison.

Je ne doute pas cher Pere que vous ne traittiez bien les Prisonniers que vous avez et que vous pourrez avoir, selon leurs Condition, toute les Peinnes les plus grandes que J'ai aisuyées ne me sont Rien en Comparaison de celle que vous avez eu de me, parce que Je crois que vous n'avez eu aucune Nouvelle de ma Situation et que m'avez cru mort dans les Bois, mais nop, J'espere de vous Revoir Bientot parce que L'on fera un Echangement pour des Anglois Prisonniers, a Dieu mon tres cher Pere et chere mere Je vous embrasse de tout mon Cœur dans l'Esperance de vous Embrasser d'une tendre amitié dont Je vous donnerez de marques tout le Temp de Ma vie soyez persuadez Je vous pris d'avoir le Bontez d'assurer de mes tres humbles Respects a nos plus proche Parents.

Je suis mon tres cher Pere et chere merè avec un tres profond respect,

Votres tres humble et tres

obeissant soumis Fils,

LA CHAUVIGNERIE FILS.

Fait à Germantouun, ce 3 Janvier, 1758.

A MR. LA CHAUVIGNERIE.\*

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SEC'Y PITT TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Whitehall, 7<sup>th</sup> Jan'y, 1758.

Sir :

It is with great Concern that I am to acquaint you with the death of Her Royal Highness; the Princess Caroline, which happened on Wednesday, the 28<sup>th</sup> past, about Eleven o'Clock in the Morning. have, however, the satisfaction to inform you that the King enjoys perfect good Health, tho' His Majesty has been much affected with this Melancholy Event.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

W. PITT.

Dep<sup>y</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania.

\* See his Examinations, p. 294, 305.

## JOURNAL JAMES PATTERSON AT FORT HUNTER, 1758.

The second Journal from the fifth of December, 1757 :

I took with 19 men & ranged from this Fort as far as Robinson's Fort, where I lodged, keeping a guard of six men & one Corporal on Centry that night. The sixth day I marched towards Hunter's Fort, ranging along the mountain foot very diligently till I came to the Fort that evening, my men being so afflicted with sickness I could not send out till the eighth day, Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Allen, with 14 men, went to Range for three days. On the 12<sup>th</sup> day Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Allen, with Eighteen men & one Serjeant ranged along the mountain about 14 miles from this Fort, where he met Cap<sup>t</sup>. Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Weiser with his party & returned back towards this Fort the next day & came to it that night. The fifteenth Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Allen, with 18 men, kept along the Frontier till the 25<sup>th</sup>, & came to this Fort that night. Hearing of Indians harbouring about Juniatta, on the 28th of December I took 15 men with me up the Creek, and about 14 miles from the mouth of it I found fresh tracks of Indians on both sides of the Creek & followed the tracks about four miles up the said Creek, where I lost the tracks, But I still kept up the Creek 'till I gott up about twenty-five miles from the mouth of said Creek, where I encamped that night. The Indians I found were round me all the night, for my Dogg made several attacks towards the Woods as if he saw the Enemy and still run back to the Centry. On the 3<sup>d</sup> of January I returned down the Creek in some Canoes that I found on said Creek, and when I came about nine miles down I espied about 20 Indians on the opposite side of the Creek to where I was. They seemed to gett themselves in order to fire upon the men that were in Canoes. I immediately ordered them all out but two men that let the Canoes float close under the shore, and kept the Land in readiness to fire upon the Enemy, as soon as they moved out of the place where they lay in Ambush, but I could see no more of them. On the 5<sup>th</sup> day of January I came to this Fort. On the sixth day I sent a Serjeant & Corporal with 15 men along the Frontiers of Paxton and Mannadys, about fourteen miles from this Fort, and on the seventh day they returned back to said Fort. On their march one of the Soldiers espied two Indians Just by one of the Frontier plantations; the Soldiers gave the Serjeant notice, and the Serjeant kept on his course, as if he had not known anything of the Indians, till he gott some Bushes between the party & the Indians and then gott round the place where the Indians were seen, but they happening to see the party run off, when our party came to the place they saw the Tracks of the Indians plain where they run off. As I am recruiting to fill up my Comp<sup>y</sup> again, and my recruits are not all qualified as yet, it is not in my power to send y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> a Roll of my Comp<sup>y</sup>, but expect in a few days to be in Capacity of doing

it. As I am insensible there are Enemy Indians upon the Coast, I thought it fitting to send y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> this Journal, & remain

Y<sup>r</sup> Honour's Most obedient

humble Servant,

JAMES PATTERSON.

Fort Hunter,

Jan'y ye 10<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

*Directed.*

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Gov<sup>r</sup>. & Commander of the  
Province of Pennsylvania.

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COMMITMENT OF WM. MOORE, J. P., 1758.

Pensylv<sup>a</sup> ss :

To James Coultas, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Sheriff of the County of Philadelphia :—

The House of Assembly of this Province hath this day adjudged William Moore for writing, Signing and publishing a false, Scandalous, Virulent & seditious Libel against the last House of Assembly of this Province, and Highly derogatory to & Subversive of the Rights & privileges of this present House, and also for a Contempt Committed against this House in refusing to answer Certain Petitions exhibited against him Complaining of Misdemeanours & Corrupt Practices in his Office as a Justice of the Peace for the County of Chester. These are therefore in Behalf & by order of the said last mentioned House of Assembly to require & Charge you to receive the said William Moore into your Custody within the Comon Goal of your County, under your Charge, & him therein safely to keep & detain untill you shall receive further orders from this House. Hereof Fail not as you shall answer the Contrary at your peril.

Given under my Hand this Eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord One thousand seven Hundred & fifty Eight.\*

THOS. LEECH, Speaker.

\* See further proceedings Col. Rec., Vol. VII., p. 777.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN TO MAJ. JAMES BURD, 1758.

Fort Augusta, 20<sup>th</sup> January, 1758.

Dear Brother:

I had the pleasure to write you the 2<sup>d</sup> Inst. by Mr. Bard, when I inclosed you the Returns, &c., for the 1<sup>st</sup> January, 1758, since which several small Parties of Delaware Indians have arrived here with Skins to trade at the Store; among the rest came old King Neutimus, Joseph & all their Family: And we have now 43 present including Women & Children. Job Chilloway, (Bro'r to Bill Chilloway,) came here to other day from the Munsey Country at the Heads of the Cayuga Branch, above Diahoga; he was born & bred at Egg-Harbour, is a very sensible fellow, & speaks the English Language perfectly well. From all the Circumstances of his Conversation & Behaviour he appears to be a strict Friend to the English Interest; his releasing Armstrong's Wife from the Enemy Indians last Summer, & the prudent precautions he used in sending her here, is a Confirmation of my good opinion of him. He assures me that the only Indians on the Susquehanna who are our Enemies are those of the Munsey Nation; & they are determined to continue the War against the English; he says he understood from some of the Indians when he came away, that a small Party of French were expected next month from Niagara to join a Muncy Captain & some of his Warriours; & their Intention is to go towards the Settlements near Delaware, and to take an English Fort, situated at a place called by the Indians the Bending Hill, which we suppose to be Fort Allen. He further informs me that last March he carried a parcel of Skins to the French at Niagara to purchase Clothing for his Family, which meer Necessity obliged him to do, much contrary to his Inclination, observing that the unhappy Indian War had put an End to English Trade; that while he was at that Fort, there were but five officers, & he computed the Number of Soldiers not to exceed 150, who by his description of their appearance & dress, are Regulars; that they mounted in the Fort 45 pieces of Cannon; some of which were the Brass Field Pieces taken from General Braddock, which they intended in the Summer to send to Fort Frontenac; that the Fort was strong & pretty large, having in it a great Stone House 3 Stories high, where the Officers lived.

He intends to return to the Munsey Country in a few days in order to bring away his things, & in the Spring is determined to live among his Brethren, the English, with whom he has always enjoyed peace & Friendship.

I have the pleasure to inform you that Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jameson & Lieut. Garraway arrived here yesterday with 12 Battoes containing 6000 lb. flour, 2 hogshheads of Whiskey, 3 Barrels of Salt & 20 Bushels of

Indian Corn for the Garrison, besides a Quantity for Mr. Carson's Store.

In the morning I shall dispatch off Capt. Lieut. Davis & Ensign McKee with a Party of 50 Men in the Battoes to make another trip if possible while the River is open & favourable.

I have restricted the Garrison to an allowance of. one pound of flour  $\frac{1}{2}$  man since the 1<sup>st</sup> January, & shall think it Necessary to continue the same till Capt. Davis's return with an additional supply.

We have now in Store 17390 lb. flour & 91481 lb. Beef.

Inclosed you have a list of Prisoners here for desertion.

I hope to have the pleasure of a Letter from you soon with an agreeable acco<sup>t</sup> of success in all your Affairs.

I am very sincerely,

Dr. Sir,

Your very Affectionate

Brother, &c.,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.

My Compliments to his His Honour, the Governor, Mr. Allen, Mr. Hamilton, Mr. Peters, & all Friends.

*Directed.*

To Major James Burd.

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MAJOR BURD TO ADJUTANT KERN, 1758.

Reading, 21<sup>st</sup> January, 1758.

(Copia.)

Sir,

You'l proceed directly to Visit all the Comp<sup>y</sup> of the Provincial Troops that are Stationed on the East Side of the River Susquehanna, from Hunters Fort to the River Delaware; you'l muster each Comp<sup>y</sup> on their Station, Examine their Arms & Ammunition, likewise the Ammunition & Provisions, &c., at each Fort & Station, make strickt Inquiry how they are Supplied with Provisions, & take a memorandum of the persons names that supply the Troops, & make return of the whole to me at Lancaster, with all Convenient haste.

I have delivered you the Present Regulation by his Honour the Governor, a Copy of which you'l give to the Command<sup>r</sup> Officer, at

each Station ; by the Regulation you'l observe, that some Gent<sup>m</sup> that lately served & are now doing duty are struck off, you'l please to acquaint those Gent<sup>m</sup> that the Gov<sup>r</sup> has no further Service for them.

You have herewith fourteen Commissions, which you'l deliver to the Respective Gent<sup>m</sup> to whom they belong, those whose Commissions are only renewed have nothing to pay, but those that are advanced you must receive from them, agreeably to the Acc<sup>t</sup> herewith given you, & bring the money to me, being Mr. Peters fees as Military Secretary.

You'l acquaint the Command<sup>r</sup> Officer, at each place, that it is my Orders that he be careful to keep the Troops Continually Scouting in the best manner he can, to Cover the Inhabitants & distress the Enemy, & that he send as large partys as he can on this Service, from time to time, that he keeps me advised of any Occurrence Regularly.

I desire that you may make your own Remarks in your Journal of any thing that presents itself to you in the Course of this Visit, that you may imagine for the good of the Service, and return the same to me.

You will apply to the Commanding Officer, at each Station, for your necessary Escorte, who is ordered to supply you. I wish you a Good Journey, & I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

(Signed)

JAMES BURD.

To Adjutant Kern.

**NAMES OF THE OFFICERS IN THE PAY OF THE PROVINCE OF PENNSYLVANIA, WITH THE DATES OF THEIR  
 PRESENT COMMISSIONS, THEIR COMPANIES, AND WHERE POSTED, JANUARY, 1758.**

Field Officers and Captains.	Dates of Comm'n's.	Lieutenants.	Dates of Comm'n's.	Ensigns.	Dates of Comm'n's.	Where Posted,
Colonel the Governor,		Cap. Lt. Sam'l Allen,	1758, 9 Jan'y	James Hughes,	4 Dec'r	{ Late Smith's Comp', E. of Sasquahanna.
Lt Col. J. Armstrong,	1757, 2d Dec.	James Potter,	4 Dec'r	Fr'k Van Hornbeck,	2 April	W. of Sasquehanna.
Lt Col. James Burd,	1758, 2d Jan.	William Patterson,	12 do.	Caleb Graydon,	1757, 2 Dec'r	Fort Augusta,
Maj. Hugh Mercer,	1757, 4 Dec.	Thomas Smallman,	5 do.	Robt Anderson, & Adj't.	5 do.	West of Sasquahanna.
Capt. Christ. Busee,	5 ditto.	Jacob Kearns, & Adj't.	23 do.	George Creaghead,	8 do.	East of Sasquahanna.
Hance Hamilton,	6 ditto.	Jacob Snider,	13 do.	Hugh Crawford,	1758, 11 Mar	West of Sasquahanna.
Maj. Thomas Lloyd,	1757, 22 Feb.	Samuel Miles,	14 do.	Adam Henry,	1757, 6 Dec'r	Fort Augusta.
Capt. Joseph Shippen,	1757, 8 Dec.	Joseph Scott,	15 do.	Henry Haller,	12 do.	Fort Augusta.
David Jameson,	9 ditto.	William Reynolds,	19 do.	Francis Johnston,	1758, 10 Mar	Fort Augusta.
Jacob Orndt,	10 do.	James Hayes,	3 do.	Joseph Quickeell,	1757, 9 Dec'r	East of Sasquahanna.
Patrick Work,	11 do.	Samuel Atley,	7 do.	John Baird,	1758, 13 Mar	Fort Augusta.
George Armstrong,	12 do.	John Prentice,	6 do.	John Lytle,	11 Dec.	West of Sasquahanna.
Edward Ward,	13 do.	Henry Geiger,	21 do.	James Pollock,	11 Jan.	West of Sasquahanna.
John Hambright,	14 do.	Patrick Allison,	16 do.	Martin Heisler,	16 Mar	Fort Augusta,

Robert Callender,	15 do.	Thomas Hutchins,	18 do.	Jn <sup>r</sup> . Philip Dehaas,	8 Jan.	West of Sasquahanna.
James Patterson,	16 do.	Nicholas Conrad,	22 do.	— Mathews,	14 Mar	East of Sasquahanna.
Levy Trump,	17 do.	John Morgan,	1 April	Jacob Morgan,	12 do.	Fort Augusta.
Jacob Morgan,	18 do.	Samuel Humphries,	11 Dec.	Daniel Harry,	6 Dec <sup>r</sup>	East of Sasquahanna.
Jn <sup>r</sup> . N. Witherholt,	19 do.	James Laughrey,	20 do.	Joseph Armstrong,	11 Feb.	East of Sasquahanna.
Samuel Weiser,	20 do.	William Clapham,	1758,	Edward Biddle,	3 do.	{ Late Weisers Comp <sup>y</sup> , E. of Sasquahanna.
William Thompson,	21 do.	William Lyon,	1757,	Thomas Hays,	2 do.	{ Late Potters Comp <sup>y</sup> , West of do.
Patrick Davis,	22 do.	Charles Broadhead,	8 do.	William Work,	1758,	{ Late Reynolds's Co., E. of Sasquahanna.
Charles Garraway,	23 do.	James Hyndshaw,	10 do.	John Kennedy,	15 Mar	{ Late Van Ettens Co., East of do.
William Armstrong,	24 do.	William Blyth,	24 do.	Conrad Boucher,	13 Dec.	{ Late Jo. Armstrongs Co., West of do.
Asher Clayton,	1758,	Alexander McKee,	17 do.	Joseph Falconer,	1 April	{ Late Claphams Co., Fort Augusta.
	9 Jan.				7 Dec.	
FIRST BATTALION.			SECOND BATTALION.			
Robert Anderson,	1757,	Champlain,	1757,	John Steel,	1757,	Chaplain.
John Morgan,	5 Dec.	Adjutant,	1 Dec.	Jacob Kearn,	1 Dec.	Adjutant.
		Quarter Master,	23 do.	Thomas Blair,	23 do.	Quarter Master.
		Surgeon,	2 do.	Asher Clayton, F <sup>t</sup> Maj.	2 do.	Surgeon.
		Mate,				Mate.
						At Augusta.



## LORD LOUDOUN TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, January 21<sup>st</sup>, 1758.

Sir :

By a Letter from Sir William Johnson, I am informed that there have been Negotiations carrying on by some People in your Province with the Indians. His Words are :

“ I find by the Sennecaa, that the Government of Pensilvania, on some Branch of their Legislature, have taken on them to send out Belts of invitation at different times, and that lately to the Sennecas and Cayougas, earnestly desiring that they would meet them early next Spring at Weaming or Shamokin, or the Susquehanna, with as many of their Warriors as they could Possibly Prevail upon.

“ And at the same time tell the Sennecas and Cayougas, that they will not call or invite the Onondagos, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Mowhaws, &c., as they look on them to be under my direction.”

Sir William complains loudly on this, as being a direct interfering in the Office he has the Honour to serve in by the Kings Commission to him; and as those Irregular Proceedings, whilst they are Permitted to be carried on, Put it out of His Power to Execute his Office with the same Advantage to the Publick he otherwise could.

As I have had the Pleasure of talking with you on this Subject, I know I need use few Arguments to convince you of the bad consequences such Proceeding have in our Indian Affairs, and how directly contrary they are to the Kings Intention, which are signified not only by his Commission to Sir William Johnson, but likewise by His Instructions to the Commander in Chief in this Country, all which I have explained to you in my former Letters.

And I must now desire you will use your utmost endeavours to put a stope to this method of Proceeding of some of your People, which is so very destructive to His Majesty's Indian interest, and I am sure you will see as well as I do that if Particular Provinces, and much more Private Societies, who are in no shape acquainted with the Kings Plans for carrying on the War, are at Liberty to draw off, and carry to what Part of the Continent they Please, Part of the Indian Nations in Alliance with them, it cannot fail of having the Effect of Weakening the Force that ought to be applied to distress the Enemy and carry the War into the Heart of their Country, and must be greatly detrimental to the Common Cause of His Majesty's Subjects in North America.

I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

LOUDOUN.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governor Denny.

A RETURN OF THE STATIONS OF NINE COMPANIES OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, EASTWARD OF  
SUSQUEHANNA, PER ADJUTANT KERN'S RETURNS OF THE 5TH FEB'Y, 1758.

Companies.	Where Stationed.	Number of men at each Station.	Number of Miles from Station to Station.	
1 <sup>st</sup> — Garraway,	{ Deedt's Block House,	27	From hence to Dolls Block House,	20 Miles.
1 <sup>st</sup> — Davis,	{ Depews House,	23	to Fort Leihy,	8
— Orndt,	{ Peter Dolls Block House,	25	to Fort Allen,	10
1 <sup>st</sup> — Wetherholt,	{ Fort Leihy,	30	to a Block House,	20
— Morgan,	{ Fort Allen,	53	to Fort Everit,	10
— Busse,	{ A Block House,	12	to Fort William,	12
— Weiser,	{ Fort Everit,	41	to Fort Henry,	22
1 <sup>st</sup> — Lieut Allen,	{ Fort William, on Schuyl-kill,	50	to Fort Swetara,	14
1 <sup>st</sup> — Patterson,	{ Fort Henry,	89	to Fort Hunter, on Susquehanna,	24
	{ Fort Swetara,	33		
	{ Fort Hunter,	53		
		436		140 Miles.

May 10<sup>th</sup>, 1758. JOSEPH SHIPPEN, Jr.

**AN EXACT STATE OF THE FORCES BETWEEN SUSQUEHANNA AND DELAWARE, THE 5TH FEBRUARY, 1758,  
PER ADJUTANT KERN'S RETURN.**

Where Stationed.	Officers.	Number of men at each Station.	Number of Prov- ince Arms.	Men have their own Arms.	Powder.	Lead.	Provisions.	Cuttrages.	Commiss'ry for each Station.	Number of Miles from Station to Station.
The Wind Gapp,		27	20	11	60	120	4 ms	10	Mr. De Pew,	20 miles from hence to
Teads's Block House,	Lieut. Hyndshaw,	23	10	9	40	80	4 do.	6	ditto.	P. Dolls Block house.
Mr. De Pews,	Ensign Hughes,	25	16	9	40	50	4 do.	10	Jacob Levan, Esqr.	8 to Fort Lechy.
P. Dolls Block house,	Lieut. Snyder,	30	16	14	40	80	4 do.	10	ditto.	10 to Fort Allen.
Fort Leychy,	Lieut. Engle,	53	63	3	190	200	4 do.	12	ditto.	20 to a Block house.
Fort Allen,	Capt. Orndt, Lt. Conrad,	12	8	5			4 do.	8	ditto.	10 to Fort Everit.
A Block house,	Lt. Geiger, (Absent.)	41	22	21			4 do.	10	ditto.	12 to Fort William.
Fort Everit,	Capt. Wetherholt,	50	30	23	75	80	14ds	12	Jonas Seely, Esqr.	22 to Fort Henry.
Fort William,	{ Capt. Morgan, Lt. Hum- phreys & Ens Harry. { Capt. Busse & Weiser, Lt. { & Adj. Kern, Ensigns { Beedle & Craighhead,	89	92	26	12		2m s	14	Messrs. Weisers,	14 to Swatara.
Fort Henry,	Lieut. Marshloff,	33	28	23	10	10	2½ m	14	Barnebas Hughes,	24 to Fort Hunter.
Fort Swatara,	Capt. Patterson, Lt. Allen	40	44	3	15	20			ditto.	
Fort Hunter,		423	349	147						140 miles.

*Five within List are 9 Companies—at Fort Augusta are 8 Companies—Fort of Susquehanna at four different Stations, are 8 Companies—Total of the Provincial Forces 23 Companies.*

THE NUMBER OF FORCES IN THE PAY OF THE PROVINCE, 1758.

Where Station'd, and on what Duty. Viz. as p<sup>r</sup> last Returns.

At Fort Augusta, Eight Company's containing	362 men.
At Fort Litleyton, two Comp <sup>s</sup>	110
At Fort Loudoun, two Comp <sup>s</sup>	109
At Fort Morris, Shippensburg, two Comp <sup>s</sup>	112
At Carlisle, two Comp <sup>s</sup>	111
At the Fort at Hunter's Mill, one Comp <sup>y</sup>	54
At the Fort on Swatara, one Comp <sup>y</sup>	46
At Fort Henry, Tolhea, two Comp <sup>s</sup>	105
At Fort Will <sup>m</sup> , Forks of Schuylkil, one Comp <sup>y</sup>	53
At Fort Allen, one and a half Comp <sup>y</sup>	78
In Allemingle Township, half a Comp <sup>y</sup>	28
In Northampton County, at Trisback's Mill, Chesnut Hill, the Wind Gapp, and Depues, are two Companies	106

Total, 1274 men.

Employ'd in Garrisoning the Forts and Ranging.

JAS. YOUNG,  
Commiss<sup>r</sup> of the Musters.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, 9th Febr<sup>y</sup>, 1758.

CONFERENCES WITH INDIANS IN N. J., 1758.

At a Conference held in the great Meeting-House at Crosswicks, between the Government of New Jersey, and the Indians inhabiting within the same, on the 21st, 22d, 23d and 24th Days of February, 1758.

*TUESDAY, the 21st February, 1758.*

PRESENT,

The Honourable Andrew Johnston and Richard Saltar, Esqrs., Charles Read, John Stevens and William Forster, Esqrs., Commissioners for New Jersey, by Act of General Assembly.

Teedyescunk, King of the Delawares.

George Hopayock, from the Susquehanah.

*Indians from Cranberry.*

*Crosswicks Indians.*

Thomas Store,  
Stephen Calvin,

Andrew Wooley,  
George Wheelwright,



John Pompshire,  
Benjamin Claus,  
Joseph Wooley,  
Josiah Store,  
Isaac Still,  
James Calvin,  
Peter Calvin,  
Dirick Quaquay,  
Ebenezer Wooley,  
Sarah Store, Widow of Qua-  
quahelah.

*Southern Indians.*

Abraham Loques,  
Isaac Swanelae,

Peepy,  
Joseph Cuish,  
William Loulax,  
Gabriel Mitop,  
Zeb. Conchee,  
Bill News,  
John Pembolus,

*Mountain Indians.*

Moses Totamy,  
Philip.

*Rariton Indian.*

Tom Evans.

*Ancorus Indians.*

Robert Kekott,  
Jacob Mullis,  
Sam. Gosling.

John Pompshire, Interpreter.

The Commissioners appointed Charles Read, Esq., to inform the Indians of the Cause of calling them together; who, by their Directions, spoke to them as follows:

‘BRETHREN,

‘In January last was a Twelvemonth we called you together, to satisfy you, that the Disorders committed in the Back Parts of Pennsylvania and this Colony, by the Indians, had not lessened the Affection which this Colony had for their Friends and Brethren the Indians, who lived peaceably and quietly among us, and to assure you of the Protection of this Government.

‘At that Time, you were desired to open your Hearts, and to lay before them any Burthen you had on your Minds; and you then mentioned to them, some Abuses you were subject to, by the private Sales made by some of your own People, and the Inconveniences you suffered from the Setting of Traps, and by being cheated of your Goods when in drink, and which you requested might be prevented: You then told them, that you thought you had still a Right to some Pieces of Land which you apprehended you had never sold.

‘They then assured you, that they would make a Report of all those Matters, and fall upon Measures to prevent for the future the Abuses you complained of; and a Law has passed for that Purpose; which, if well executed, must be an effectual Remedy; and every Expectation the Commissioners then gave you, is complied with by that Law.

‘We, the Commissioners who are present, are impowered to meet

'you, and to hear what Claims you have to Lands within this Colony, and are to report the same to the Legislature. In Duty to ourselves, and Regard to you, we must desire you to lay before us, all such Demands as any of you may have, with a Description where the Lands lie, and what Englishmen are possessed of, or pretend Claim to them; and as Notice has been sent to all the Towns of Indians, we expect to have all your Claims laid before us at this Time, that no more Pretences may be hereafter made. In doing this, as you have Traditions among you of the Transactions of your Ancestors, we hope you will be so equitable, as not to give us the Trouble of seeking for the Deeds for Lands you know to have been sold: And we esteem it right to inform you, that we shall not pretend to dispute the Titles you have among yourselves, but shall and must deem an Indian Deed sufficient to convey the Lands within it: And that we are not at this Time authorized to do any Thing more than to hear your Claims, and to make a Report thereof to the Government; and it is resolved to do you the strictest Justice.'

Then the Indians, after considering what the Commissioners had said to them, and of which they had a Copy delivered them, together with the late Treaty at Crosswicks, and the Act of Assembly passed agreeable thereto, informed the Commissioners, that they would deliver their Answer To-morrow Morning at Ten o'clock.

*Wednesday, 22d of February, 1758.*

PRESENT, as Yesterday.

Teedyescunk acquainted the Commissioners, that they had settled the Claims of the Indians, which he was ready to deliver.

The Commissioners then informed the Indians, that the calling them all together was expensive to the Colony, and inconvenient to themselves, and requested them to think of some other Method of transacting their general Affairs with this Colony.

Then the Conference broke up.

*Wednesday Afternoon.*

The Commissioners and the Indians met.

Teedyescunk informed the Commissioners, that they had agreed to empower five Persons, or the major Part of them, to transact all future necessary Business; and that as they had Writers among themselves, they would set forth their Intentions, and give full Powers, and would have it ready in the Morning.

*Thursday, February 23d, 1758.*

PRESENT,

The Commissioners and Indians, as Yesterday.

The Indians informed the Commissioners, that the Lands they claim'd could not be by them described by Lines very intelligible to Persons not on the Spot, as they went to Hollows and small Brooks which had no certain Names assigned them, but that they had mentioned them in the most certain Manner they could to fix their Stations, and hoped it would be satisfactory. And then

The Indians delivered the following Papers, respecting the Lands they esteemed unpurchased. Totamy delivered

No. 1. A Power of Attorney from Capoose and Talaman, to Moses Totamy, dated the 30th of January, 1743-4, for Lands on the South and South-West Side of the South Branch of Rariton, joining thereto, as explain'd by the said Power.

No. 2. A Paper declaring the Lands from the Half-Way from the Mouth of Metetcunk to Tom's River, from the Sea to the Heads of the Rivers, belong to Capt. John, Totamy Willockwis, and from John Eastels to Hockanctunk on Crosswicks, then on a strait Course to Mount Holly, and so up Ranchocas Creek to the Head, and from thence to the Heads of Wisteconk Creek, and along the said Creek to Jarvis Farrow's Mill, and so to the Sea. Pomphshire and Stephen Calvin, say they are concerned in this Tract.

No. 3. A Power of Attorney to Totamy and Capt. John, dated the 21st February, 1742, from Tawleynemun Jobokenum Gooteleck, to sell Lands on Egg Harbour, between Mount Holly and Crosswicks.

They have a Tract of Land beginning at the Old Ford by John Fowler's, then on a Line to Doctor's Creek, above, but in Sight of Allentown, then up the Creek to the lower End of Imlay's Town, then on a Line to Crosswicks Creek by Duke Horseman's, then along the said Creek to the Place of Beginning. Teedyescunk and Totamy are concerned in the above Lands. Then they said, that from the Mouth of Squan to No. 2, belongs to Sarah Store, to whom it was given by her Husband, to the Heads of the Branches, and so across from one Branch to the other.

Tom Store and Andrew Wooley claim a Tract between Cranberry and Devil's Brook, possess'd by Josiah Davison's Sons, that has two new Houses built thereon, in which is included the whole Tract of the late President Hamilton, and also Mr. Alexander's Surveys, where Thomas Sowden lives; he has sold part of this Tract to Hollinshead, where M'Gee lives; also, has sold some to Josiah Davison, to Doore Marlat, John Wetherill, and James Willson: He claims Lands from Cranberry Brook to the cross Roads lying on the Right hand of the Road, and is claim'd by William Pidgeon; James Wall and John Story lives upon one Corner of it: Also, a Piece upon

Pompton River, the Livers upon it he knows not; it lies in one Piece, and is the same that Mr. Woodruff and Company were about purchasing of him.

They also claim from the Mouth of Squan to the Mouth of Shrewsbury River, up the Streams of each to their Heads, and across from one Head to the other.

Also, Vanot's Place, on the West Side of Squan River.

Also, a Piece at Topanemus Bridge: In this Piece Ben Claus is concerned.

Tom Store and Andrew Wooley, also claim a Piece on the North Side of South River, Polly Ritchie's Place.

Also, a Piece between Allentown and Millstone Brook, where Hockan Gapee used to live, joining on the East Side of the Post Road to Amboy; Part of Dunstar's Tract.

Also, Vanse's Place, joining to Millstone Brook, on Amboy Road, Part of Fullerton's Tract.

Also, a Swamp near Gawen Watson's Place, belonging to the Johnston's Family, and the Furmans.

Isaac Still claims from the Mouth of Great Egg Harbour River to the Head Branches thereof on the East Side, so to the Road that leads to Great Egg Harbour, so along the Road to the Sea Side, except Tuckahoe, and the Summers, Steelman and Skull's Places.

Robert Keott claims in Pile's Grove, the Places whereon John Mayhue's Sons live.

Also, the Township of Deerfield, in the County of Cumberland, where the Presbyterian Meeting-House stands.

Also, the Tracts of James Wasse, Joseph Peck and Stephen Chesup.

Jacob Mullis claims the Pine Lands on Edge Pilloock Branch, and Goshen Neck Branch, where Benjamin Springer and George Marpole's Mills stand, and all the Land between the Head Branches of those Creeks to where their Waters join or meet.

Abraham Loques claims the Cedar Swamp, on the East Side of Tuckahoe Branch, which John Campaion and Peter Campbell have or had in Possession.

Also, Stuypson's Island, near Delaware River.

Tom Store claims 30 Acres adjoining Richard Parks, Wheelwright, in Middlesex County.

Teedyescunk claims a Tract in Hunterdon, called Neshannock, beginning at Philip Ringoe's House, which stands near a Corner of it, and so along the Road that leads from thence to Brunswick, as far as Neshannock Creek, thence up the same to George Hatten's, thence on a strait Course to Petit's Place, and so on to a Hill call'd Paatquaektung; thence in a strait Line to the Place of Beginning; which Tract was reserved at the Sale, and marked out by Washaway, who is alive.

The Indians in general claim their Settlements near Cranberry,

on Menolapon River, in Falkoner's Tract, whereon many of the Indians now live.

And also, a few Acres below the Plantation of Robert Pearson's, on the North Side of Crosswick's Creek.

The Indians present then executed a Power of Attorney, appointing Tom Store, Moses Totami, Stephen Calvin, Isaac Still, and John Pomphshire, or the major Part of them, to transact all future Business with this Government respecting Lands, and releasing all Claims, for themselves and their Heirs, to the Proprietors of the respective Divisions, and the Purchasers under them, to all the Lands in this Colony not included in the List of the Lands which they this Day delivered in, and all such within the List as Deeds from any Indian Inhabitant of this Colony, shall appear to contain; except the Claims of the Minisink and Pompton Indians, on the Northern Parts of this Province; which Power was acknowledged by all the Parties to it, before John Imlay, Esq., in order to be first recorded, and then delivered to the Indian Attornies.

*Friday, 24th Day of February, 1758.*

PRESENT,

The Commissioners and Indians aforesaid.

The Indians delivered in a Petition, complaining of unjust Measures pursued by John Williams, of Monmouth, in defrauding them of their Lands; and desiring Relief.

The Commissioners promised to lay the same before the Legislature.

Teedyescunk then told the Commissioners, that he was very well pleased with what was done, and esteemed the Methods concluded on to be just and and equitable. To this all the Indians assented.

Then the Minutes were read, examined, and agreed to by

Teedyescunk § King of the	Andrew Johnston,
Delawares.	Richard Saltar,
Thomas ) Store,	Charles Read,
Moses Motami, M. T.,	John Stevens,
Stephen Calvin,	William Foster.
Isaac Still,	
John Pomphshire.	

After which the Commissioners and Indians took Leave of each other, and the Conference broke up.\*

\* From the printed Minutes of the Conference.

## PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1758.

To the Honourable William Deney, Esq., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

Sir,

We, your Humble Petitioners, the Distressed and agrieved inhabitants of the Frontier parts of Northampton County, Humbly presumeth to once more aply to your Honour by way of Petition, as we see that your Honour has been carefull upon all occasions to shew your Willingness to assist and help the Distressed, by ordering your troops to the best advantage, according to the best Information that your Honour has Received from our situations. We don't at all Presume to direct your Honour in what manner to post your troops, but we would Humbly offer that we think that as there is some of the troops has been brought over the Mountains and placed in the frontiers which has been great Encouragement to the Frontiers, it being a closer Guard, and we would Humbly move it to your Honour that it would be a great satisfaction to us that the other Garrisons over the Mountains might be removed and Posted in a range with them that is already posted amongst us, as it would Greatly strengthen the Guard, and as they are stationed now so far from the Inhabitants, we cannot see as it is safe for them nor us, that seeing the Provisions and amunition may be Intercepted, and all communication cut off between them and us, until they cut them off, and so leave the Country open to the Enemy. Whereas, if they were posted nearer, we might be the more helpfull to one another, and Safe for the Inhabitants and Frontiers of the Province. We hope your Honour will be pleased to take this our Humble petition into your consideration, and Grant us Whatsoever protection your Honour may see best and most agreeable to the Situation of times and affairs, and your Humble Petitioners shall ever Pray.

GEORGE REX,  
JOHN EVERETT,  
and others.

Northamtown County,  
March 1, 1758.

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RETURN OF PROVISIONS, CLOATHING, AMUNITION, TOOLS,  
&c., IN STORE AT FORT AUGUSTA, THE 1ST DAY OF  
MARCH, 1758.

75,786 pounds of Beef.  
3694 pounds of Flour.  
7 Sheep.  
2 Bushells of Salt.  
40 Gallons of Rum.

5 Drag Chains.  
4 Ordinary Cross cut Saws.  
4 Ordinary Whip Saws.  
1 New, Ditto.  
3 Ordinary Hand Saws.

23 pounds of Match Rope.	2 Do., Dutch Saws.
12 Old Great Coats, entirely worn out.	23 Pick Axes.
178 pairs of coarse yarn Stockings.	18 Grubbing Hoes.
23 Brass Kettles.	18 Broad, Ditto.
5 Ditto, not worth mending.	8 Frows.
14 Frying Pans.	5 Crow Bars.
15 Reams of Cartridge Paper.	6 Iron Wedges.
4 Horse Bells.	7 Calking Irons.
8 Pairs of Steelyards.	298 New Blankets, Distributed amongst the Soldiers.
9 Old Lanthorn Frames, useless.	282 Old do., worn out, Distributed amongst the Soldiers.
1 Set of old Cooper's Tools.	14 Batteaus, patch'd up for ye prest use.
1 Set of old Carpenter's, do.	8 pieces of Cannon.
32 old Carrying Saddles, useless.	2 Swivels.
‡ Piece Ozenbrigs.	7 Blunderbusses.
18 Yards of Flannel.	313 Small arms, good.
12 Horse Collars.	114 Do., Out of Order.
10 Pitching Axes, good.	104 Cannon Ball.
56 Do., worn out, not worth Steeling.	1301 Grape Shot, made up. for Cannon.
10 Ordinary Broad Axes.	46 Hand Granadoes.
7 Do., Drawing Knives.	1600 Flints, very ordinary.
5 Do., Adzes.	‡ Cask of Nails.
70 Tomahawks.	2 Grind Stones, almost worn out.
3 Hammers.	‡ Faggot of Steel.
22 Spades, mostly worn out.	450lb. wt. of Bar Iron.
21 Shovels, Do.	
15 Maul Rings.	
2 Hand Screws.	
9 Pair of Traices.	

	Bbbs of powder.	‡ bbbs do.	Bullets.	Duck and Swan Shot.
In Store, - - - -	13	2‡	1770	820
Made up into Cartridges for Cannon & Swivells, - - -	3	2	50	20
In the Soldiers horns & pouches,		4	190	140
	16	8‡	2010	989

Expended this last Month, ‡ Barrell of powder by the Soldiers, in teaching them to shoot at marks, and keep their Arms in Order.

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,

Capt. in Augusta Reg<sup>t</sup>.



CAPT. LLOYD TO GOV. D., 1758.

Hunter's Fort, March 6th, 1758.

Sir,

I have the Honor to inform you, that on Saturday the 4th instant, the Batteaux left this place for Augusta, laden with 11,200 wt. of Flour, one Hogshead of Rum, & a Hogshead of Indian Corn, and this day I had the pleasure to hear by a Messenger from Augusta, that they encamp'd the 5th instant, above Berry's Falls, all well, & the River navigable. I expect their return in a few days, and have already collected thirty-nine Barrels, and six thousand weight of Flour, which I shall dispatch with all possible expedition; 'twas my misfortune not to meet Col. Burd on my way here, agreeable to your Honor's orders, being deceived by the intelligence of a Person who told me he was at Lancaster, at a time when he was far remote on the Eastern Frontier. I left your Honor Letter to Col. Burd, in the care of Mr. Shippen, at Lancaster, and am, with all possible Respect,

Sir,

Your honors most obt &amp; very humble

Servant,

T. LLOYD.

JOHN BULKLEY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

May it please your Honour,

The profound Respect which your Honour's station and character demand from me, have not been able to restrain my humble Gratitude for the Favour of your Honour's Recommendation of me the last year, to Capt. Sibbald, in consequence of which I was made first Mate to the Master of the Province Ship, and I hope that the enclosed Certificate will shew that my Behaviour on board, has done no Dishonour to your Honour's recommendation, notwithstanding that it might seem from the Discharge of the Master, myself and his other two Mates, when the Vessel was laid up, and the placing Mr. Read, 'till then a Midshipman, as Master, who has been borne in pay in that station, ever since that the former Master and his Mates were some way or other deficient in their Duties. But notwithstanding this seeming Imputation, I am persuaded that I ought not to dispense with myself for neglect of the Duty that I owe to my King and Country, for any supposed injurious Treatment received by me from particular persons among my fellow Subjects, and therefore I thought myself obliged, after presenting your Honour

with the poor Tribute of my humble and grateful acknowledgments for your former condescension, to inform your Honour that I am ready to render to my King and Country, all the Services in my power, whenever your Honour shall again be pleased to demand it, in any Station suited to my abilities. I depend upon the known Candour and Humanity of your Honour for a pardon, for thus boldly presuming to throw a hindrance in the way of the important affairs that are under your Honour's Consideration and Direction.

I am, may it please your Honour,

Your Honour's most obliged, most obedient

and devoted humble Servant,

JOHN BULKELEY.

These are to certify, the Honourable the Governor and the Commissioners of the Province Ship Pennsylvania, That Mr. John Bulkeley served in Quality of Master's Mate under my Command, on board the said Ship, from the 22d day of August, 1757, to the date hereof, during which time he behaved himself with the utmost Sobriety, Care and Diligence, being always obedient to Command, therefore recommend him worthy of employ.

Given under my hand, this 9th Day of December, 1757.

JNO. SIBBALD.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq.

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CAPT. JACOB ORNDT TO TIMOTHY HORSEFIELD, 1758.

Dear Sir,

The bearer whereof, escordis five Indians to Bethlaham, they arrived here yesterday, in 45 Days from Tioko, and from fort Augusta they have a Pertikuler meassige to Titiuskon, but I can not learn what it might bee, they shoald me their Wamboms, which are four Great bealts. I hope you will bee so Kind to let me no whot news they will bring to Ditiuskon.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servid,

JACOB ORNDT.

Fort Allan,

March 7th, 1758.

*Directed.*—Mr Timothy Horsfield, Esq., att Bathlaham.

COL. BURD TO CAPT. JACOB ORNDT, 1758.

Philadelphia, March ye 8th, 1758.

Sr,

I'm Comanded by his Honour the Governour to Acquaint You that there is Ten Delaware Indians at Present at Fort Augusta, who intend to come to Philadelphia by the way of Fort Allen, upon business of great Importance with the Governour. You'l therefore be very carefull to receive these Indians kindly, & to send an Escort of two Soldiers with them from Fort Allen to Philad<sup>a</sup>., let these Soldiers be Men of Prudence, & give them Your Positive Orders to do Every thing in their Power to make the Journey agreeable to the Indians, and to inform the Country as they come Along that the Indians are on their way to the Governour with good News; in this You will not fail.

I am.

Send by William Cairns, who Sets Out to-Morrow Morning at Seven O'Clock.

To Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jacob Orndt.

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Beth<sup>a</sup>, March 9, 1758.

May it Please Your Honour,

Sir,

At my Return home last night I found the Inclosed Letter from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Orndt. I have not Learnt what the Message of these Indians to Teedyuscung is, Only in the General am Inform'd they say they bring good News.

This Morning Teedyuscung Demanded a Man & Horses to go to Philad<sup>a</sup>., to Speak with your Honour; the Brethren have sent the Bearer, Paul Christian Stouber, to Conduct them.

I am your Honour's Most

Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

*Directed,*

(On his Majesty's Service.)—To the Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pensylvania.

*Indorsed.*—"By Teedyuscung, Read in Council, 13th March."

## JOURNAL OF JAMES BURD, 1758.

Thursday, 16<sup>th</sup> February, 1758.

This morning, Sett out from Lancaster to Visitt the Troops from Susquahanna, to Delaware, took Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hanbright along with me.

This evening, gott to Barny Hughes's, where I stay all night; severe weather & bad roads.

17<sup>th</sup>, Friday.

This morning, Cap<sup>t</sup> Hanbright taken very bad, which obliged me to stay here all this day; Sent an Exprese to Lancaster for Doct<sup>r</sup> Thomson; the Doct<sup>r</sup> arrived here at 7 P. M.

18<sup>th</sup>, Saturday.

Obliged to leave Cap<sup>t</sup> Hanbright here, I sett off this morning at 9 A. M. for Hunters Fort, at 2 P. M. arrived at Harris's, found Lieu<sup>t</sup> Broadhead & Patterson & Commissary Galbraith here, & 20 men, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 3 P. M. sett off for Hunter's Fort, arrived at dark, found the Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson & Davis here with 80 men, the Cap<sup>t</sup> informs me that they have not above 3 loads of Ammunition A man, ordered Mr. Barny Hughes to send up here a Barrel of powder & lead; answerable in the mean time, borrowed of Thomas Galloher 40 pound of poudder & 100 pound of lead; Ordered a Review of the Garrison to morrow morning at 9 A. M.

19<sup>th</sup>, Sunday.

Had a Review this morning of Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson's Co. and found them Compleat 53 men, 44 Province arms, & 44 Cartouch boxes, no powder, nor lead, divided  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of poudder & lead in Proportion a man, found in this Fort 4 months Provision for the Garrison.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Davis with his party of 55 men was out of Ammunition divided  $\frac{1}{2}$  pint of poudder & lead in proportion to them. Cap<sup>t</sup> Davis has gott 12 Thousand weight of flour for the Battoes, Sundry of the Battoes are leekey, that they can't swim and must be left behind.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Patterson can't Scout at present for want of Officers, Ordered him to apply to the Country to Assiat him to Stockade the Fort aggreable to their promise to His Hon<sup>r</sup> the Govern<sup>r</sup>. 3 men sick here.

This day at 11 A. M. march'd for Fort Swettarrow, got to Crawford's, 14 miles from Hunter's, here I stay all night, it rain'd hard.

Had a Number of applications from the Country for Protection, otherwise they would be immediately obliged to fly from their Settlements, appointed to meet them to hear their Complaints, and proposalls, on Tuesday at 10 A. M. at Fort Swettarrow; the Country is thick settled this march along the blue mountains & very fine Plantations.

20<sup>th</sup>, Munday.

March'd this morning at 11 A. M., mett a Serg<sup>t</sup> & 12 men here, who march'd with me back to Swettarrow, this day it rain'd much, gott to Swettarrow Fort at 4 P. M., the roads extream bad, the soldiers march with great difficulty, found Capt<sup>r</sup> Lieu<sup>t</sup> Allen & 38 men here per report; this is 11 miles from Crawford's.

21<sup>st</sup>, Tuesday.

Reviewed the Garrison this Morning at 10 A. M. & found 38 men, Viz<sup>t</sup>, 21 belonging to Capt. Leu<sup>t</sup>. Allen, & 17 detached from Capt<sup>r</sup> Weisers C<sup>o</sup>.; of Captn. Allens 13 men for 3 years, no province arms fitt for use, no Kettles, nor blankets, 12 lb. of poudder & 25 lb. of lead, no poudder Horns, pouches, nor Cartouch boxes, no Tomahawks nor Province tools of any kind, 2 months provision.

Some Soldiers Absent & others hyr'd in their place which has been a Custom here, the soldiers under no Dissipline. Ordered a Serg<sup>t</sup> & 12 men to be always out upon the Scout from hence to Crawford's, keeping along the blue mountain, altering their routs, & a targett to be erected 6 Inches thick, in order to practice the Soldiers in Shouting.

This day 12 M. D. the Country People came here, I promise them to station an officer & 25 men at Robertson's mill, this mill is situate in the Center between the Forts, Swattarrow & Hunter, this gave the People Content.

March'd at 1 P. M. for Fort Henry, at 3 P. M. gott to Soudder's 7 miles, left Lieut. Broadhead to march the party 4 miles to Sneevlys, there to halt all night & to march to Fort Henry in the morning, 6 miles, the roads being very bad, march'd my self with Adjutant Thorn and 8 men on horse back arrived at Fort Henry at 5 P. M., found here Capt<sup>r</sup> Wieser, Adjutant Kern, & the Ensigns Biddle & Craighed, doing duty with 90 men. Ordered a Review of the Garrison to morrow at 9 A. M.

22<sup>d</sup>, Wednesday.

Had a Review this morning at 9 A. M., found 90 soldiers under good Command, & fine fellows, Examin'd the stores & found about 2 months Provision in Store, & am inform'd by the Comd<sup>r</sup> Officer there is 2 mo<sup>r</sup>. more ab<sup>t</sup> 6 miles from hence at Jacob Myers Mill; no poudder, 224 lb. of lead, no flints, ab<sup>t</sup> 80 Province arms belonging to these two Comp<sup>ys</sup>, good for nothing.

Ordered Ensigne Craighead with 18 men of this Garrison to march tomorrow morning to Fort Swettarrow, and there to apply to Capt<sup>r</sup> Allen and to Receive from him 7 men, & with this party of 25 men to march from thence to Robertson's mill, there to take Post, to order from thence a Serg<sup>t</sup>. Corporall & 8 men to the house of Adam Read, Esq<sup>r</sup>., & to Employ his whole party in Continuall ranging to Cover these Fronteers; This I found myself under a



Necessity of doing, otherwise severall Townships here would be Evacuated in a few days.

Ordered Ensigne Holler to march back my Escort to Hunter's Fort tomorrow morning, & Capt<sup>a</sup> Wieser to Continue to range from this to Fort Northkill & Swettarrow, to Employ all his Judgm<sup>t</sup> to waylay the Enemy & protect the Inhabitants. This is a very good Stockaded Fort, & every thing in good order, & duty done pritty well.

March'd to-day at 11 A. M. & arrived at Conrad Wieser, Esq<sup>r</sup>, at 3 P. M., 14 miles, where I found 4 Quarter Casks of poudder belonging to the Province, 3 of which I ordered to Fort Henry, and 1 To Fort Swettaraow, no lead here, very bad roads & cold weather, stayed all night.

23<sup>d</sup>, Thursday.

March'd this morning and arrived at Reading at 3 P. M. found Capt<sup>a</sup> Morgan here, this is 14 miles from Mr. Wieser's. Examind the stores here and found 77 blanketts, 8 pound of poudder, 300 lb. of lead, and half a Cask of flints. Ordered 56 blanketts to be sent to Capt<sup>a</sup> Patterson's Co., and 11 to Capt<sup>a</sup> Lieut. Allen's, 200 pound of lead to Fort Henry, & 100 pound to Swettarrow, gave the 8 pound of poudder to Capt<sup>a</sup> Morgan, & 400 flints to each Comp<sup>r</sup>.

Before I came to Reading, the Adjutant Kern had sent by Lieut. Ingle, blanketts for 4 Comp<sup>r</sup>s, Viz<sup>t</sup>: Capt<sup>a</sup> Orndt, Weatherholt, Davis, & Garraway, 224, & one Quarter Cask of poudder, 300 barrs of lead, and 1600 flints.

24<sup>th</sup>, Friday.

This morning sett out for Fort William, arrived at Peter Rodermills at 2 P. M., 15 miles from Reading, it snowed and blowed so prodigeously I stayed here all night.

25<sup>th</sup>, Saturday.

March'd this morning, the snow deep, for Fort William, arrived at Fort William at 12 M. D., here was Lieut. Humphrys & Ensigne Hary, ordered a Review of the Garrison at 2 P. M.; at 2 P. M. Reviewed the Garrison & found 53 good men, but difficient in Discipline, stores, 3 Quarter Casks of poudder, 150 lb. of lead, 400 flints, & 56 blanketts, no arms fitt for use, no Kettles, nor tools, nor drum, 2 months Provision.

Here I found a targett erected, ordered the Company to shout at the mark, sett them the Example myself by wheeling round & firing by the word of Command. I shott a bullott into the Centre of the mark the size of a Dollar, distance 100 yards. Some of them shott tolerable bad, most of their Arms are very bad.

Ordered Cap<sup>a</sup>. Morgan to Continue to pattroll to Northkill & Alewingle.

26th, Sunday.

Marched from hence at 10 A. M., went over the Mountains to Mr. Everitt's where Captain Weatherholt is stationed, the snow exceeding deep could make little way, at 3 P. M., arrived at Valentine Phileprot's, 20 miles, here I stay all night.

27th, Munday.

Marched this morning at 8 A. M. for Mr. Everitt's, arrived at 9 A. M., 4 miles, ordered a Review of that part of the Company that is here, found Capt. Weatherholt, Lieut. Gieger & 24 men, 3 being sick & absent, 3 months' Provisions, 5 pounds powder, no lead, each man has a pound of powder in his Cartouch box & lead in proportion, no kettles, nor blankets, 25 Province Arms.

Ordered to Capt. Weatherholt 56 blanketts, 25 lb. of powder & 50 barrs of lead & 400 flints, Capt. Weatherholt to Scout to the Westward 10 miles, & to the eastward 10 miles, Lieut. Geiger from hence to his post in Coll. Armstrong's Battallion.

Marched from hence to Fort Allen at 11 A. M., gott to the top of the Blue Mountain at 2 P. M., from hence saw Allamingle, it is a fine Country, but the Country on the North side of the Mountain is an intire barron Wilderness, not capable of Improvements.

Arrived at Fort Allen at  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 2 P. M. a prodigious Hilly place, and poor land, 15 miles from Mr. Everitt's, ordered a review of this Garrison to-morrow at 8 A. M.

28, Tuesday.

At 8 A. M. reviewed this Garrison; doing duty, Capt. Orndt, Lieut. Hays & Laughery, Ensigne Quixell & 75 men, this is a very good Garrison, Stores, 2 months' Provisions, 225 pounds powder, 300 lb. lead, 500 flints, 2 Sweevell Guns, 26 Province Arms bad, no Drum, kittles, nor blanketts, 1 spade, 1 shovell, 1 Grubing how, & 14 bad axes.

This is a very poor Stockade, surrounded with Hills, situated on a barren plain, through which the River Lecky runs, distance abt 70 yards from the Fort, there is scarce room here for 40 men.

Ordered Capt. Orndt to Regulate his Ranging by his Intelligence from time to time, as he informed me that 5 Indians from Bethlahem has promised faithfully to Capt. Orndt to come here & reconnoitre the woods constantly round & to furnish him with Intelligence likewise to put up a Targett 6 Inches thick to learn the Soldiers to Shout.

Sett off from hence at 10 A. M. for Lieut. Ingle's post, arrived at Lieut. Ingle's at 4 P. M., ordered a Review Immediately, & found here Lieut. Ingle and 30 good men in a very good Stockade, which he is just finishing, 15 miles from Fort Allen Stores, 10 lb. powder, 10 lb. lead, 12 Province Arms bad, no blankitts, 4 spades, 3 shoyells 2 Grubing hows & 4 axes, arrived at Lieut. Snyder's Station at 7



P. M., 8 miles, ordered a review to-morrow morning, here I stay all night.

March 1<sup>st</sup>, Wednesday.

Reviewed this morning & found here Lieut. Snyder & 23 men undisciplined, 15 lb. powder, 30 lb. lead, no blanketts, 8 Province Arms bad.

Lieut. Humphreys relieved Lieut. Snyder this morning, ordered Lieut. Snyder to his post over Susquehanna.

I am informed by the officers here, Lieut. Ingle & Snyder, that Willson, Esq<sup>r</sup>., a Majestrate in this County, has acquainted the Farmers that they should not assist the Troops unless the officers immediately pay, & that said Willson has likewise informed ye soldiers they should not take their Regimentalls, as it only putts money in their officers pocketts. I found a Sergt. Confined here on accot<sup>t</sup> of Mutiny, and have ordered a Regementall Court Martiall this morning, at this Station there is two barricks, no stockade.

Marched from hence to Lieut. Hyndshaw's Station at 10 A. M., arrived at Nazereth at 1 P. M., here dined, 8 miles. Sett off again at 2 P. M., arrived at Tead's at 3 P. M., 6 miles. Here I found Ensigne Kennedy with 16 men, who informed me that Lieut. Hyndshaw & Ensigne Hughes would be here one hour hence, at  $\frac{1}{2}$  after 5 P. M. Mess<sup>rs</sup> Hyndshaw & Hughes arrived with 14 men.

Ordered a Review & found here 30 good men, stores, 50 pounds of powder & 100 pound of lead, no flints, one Wall piece, 1 shovell, 13 axes good for nothing, & 28 Tomhawks, 56 blanketts, 46 Guns & 46 Cartouch boxes, little Provision here and no Conveniency to lay up a Store; this is very bad Quarters, the House is built in a Swamp, bad water.

2<sup>d</sup>, Thursday.

Marched from hence at 9 A. M. for Mr. Samuell Depews, went by the way of Fort Hamilton to Vew that place, arrived at Fort Hamilton at 2 P. M., vewed it & found it a very poor Stockade, with one large house in the middle of it & some familys living in it. This is 15 miles from Teads's.

Arrived at Mr. Depews at 4 P. M., 6 miles, snowed much & prodigeous cold, ordered a Review to-morrow morning at 9 A. M.

This is a very fine Plantation, Situate upon the River Delaware, 21 miles from Teads's & 100 miles from Phila<sup>a</sup>., they go in Boats from hence to Phila<sup>a</sup>. by the River Delaware, which carrys about 22 Ton. This place is 35 miles from Easton & 38 from Bethlahem. There is a pritty good Stockade here & 4 Sweevells mounted & good accommodation for soldiers.

3<sup>d</sup>, Friday.

Reviewed this Garrison and found here 22 good men, 50 lb. of powder, 125 lb. of lead, no flints, a great Quantity of Beaff, I suppose 8 mo. Provisions for a Comp<sup>y</sup>, but no flour, plenty of flour at

the Mill, about 800 yards from the Fort. My horses being tyred I'm obliged to hault here to-day. Extreame cold. The Country apply for a Company to be stationed here. Ordered Ensigne Hughes to his Post at Swettarrow.

4th, Saturday.

Sett off this morning for Easton, extreame cold, arrived at Teads's, 21 miles, at 1 P. M., here dined, at 2 P. M. sett off from hence, arrived at Easton at 7 P. M., 12 miles, here stayed all night, no Province Stores in this Town, only 10 lb. powder in the care of John Drinker, Sheriff.

5th, Sunday.

At 1 P. M. sett out from hence for Bethlahem, arrived at 4 P. M., 12 miles, no Province stores here. Tydyouskung, Samuell Evens & a great many Indians, came to see me, they sup with me & desire their Compliments to His Honr., the Governor, Commiss<sup>r</sup> & Assembly, & desire to assure them they remain firm friends.

This Evening I sent for William Edmonds and Thomas Pean, the Principle men here, & acquainted them that as the Government had taken the Indian trade into their own hands it was expected that they nor no other Person or Persons in this Province would attempt to Deal with the Indians, & they assured me they would not for the future.

Here I stay all night.

6th, Munday.

This morning sett off from hence to Philad<sup>a</sup>., arrived at 6 P. M. at George Good's Tavern, 32 miles, here stay all night, bad roads but good weather.

7th, Tuesday.

This morning sett out for Philad<sup>a</sup>., arrive at 8 P. M., 22 miles.

JAMES BURD.

Philad<sup>a</sup>., 10th March, 1758.

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#### PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1758.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, and Captain General of the Same.

The Petition of the Distressed Inhabitants of Lower Smithfield Township, in the County of Northampton, most Humbly Sheweth :

That your Honour's petitioners are under some apprehensions that the Company of Soldiers, Commanded by James Hyndshaw, are

to be removed from their present Station, and of our being left in a Defenceless posture; That your Petitioners have had Intelligence of a Body of upwards of Three Hundred French and Indians that are coming Down to Distress the Frontiers of this province, and as this part at present seems the most Defenceless, it is very probable that we shall be the first attacked; That your petitioners have at present but 12 men allowed by the province, which we Humbly apprehend Can afford us but little assistance; and further, we Humbly Conceive that in case we were attacked by so large a party we must inevitably fall an easy prey to our Cruel Savage Enemy, unless your Honour is pleased to afford us a Reinforcement, which we flatter ourselves we are assured of, your Honour Having Hitherto since your Succession to this province, exercised a very Fatherly Care over us, for which we Return our Most Hearty thanks; and further, we being well assured that next to Divine Providence your Honour is our protector, we Submit our Circumstances to your Superior Knowledge to act for us, who as Loyall Subjects are Determined with your Honour's assistances to stand against any Enemy that may attempt to invade us, and your Honour's petitioners as in Duty Bound Shall ever pray.

Aaron Dupui,  
John McMichael,  
Daniel Shoemaker,  
William Clark,  
Samuel Dupui,  
Daniel Brodhead,  
Abraham Müllux,  
Nicolas Mickle,  
Lenord Weeser,  
John Cambden,  
Frederick Vanderliss,  
James Hilman,  
John Hilman,  
William Smith,  
John McDoull,

William McNab,  
Edward Connor,  
Robert Hanah,  
Daniel McIntosh,  
Michael Shouer,  
John Williamson,  
James Garlinghousing,  
John Higgins,  
Isaack Fack,  
Enoch Freeland,  
John Drake,  
Jeremiah Flemmen,  
Adam Snall,  
Frances Delong.

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PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, 1758.

To his honour William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governour of Pennsylvania.

The humble Petition of Divers of The Inhabitants of Mount Bethel, Plainfield and Forks of Delaware, and places Ajacent, Humbly Sheweth:—That Whereas, your Destress'd Petitioners, *many of us* haveing Suffered much by a Most Barbarous & Savage Enemy, and we hearing that the company which has been station'd

above us that means is using to Remove em above the Blew mountain, which has put us to the uttmost Confusion, we being Sensible by Experience that the Company has been of Little or no Benefitt unto us while over the Mountains, & altho' we would by no means be understood to Dictate unto your honour, we hope that it will not be counted presumption, humbly to Inform your honour that a Station for a Number of men somewhere near the wind Gapp under the Blew Mountain, on the East side thereof, might have the best Tendency to Secure the Inhabitants of these parts. Therefore, we Your honour's Destress'd Petitioners, humbly Implores You to take it into Consideration as Your honour's Goodness thinks proper for the Safety of your humble Petitioners, who are in duty bound to pray.

Jn<sup>r</sup>. Lindsey,  
Joseph Leigh,  
John Crawford,  
Adam Moody,  
Alexander Miller,  
David Allen,  
Archibald Laird,  
Robison Mathiwsen,  
Hanery Boot,  
Fergus Mann,  
James Bowman,  
Ja<sup>s</sup>. Martin,  
Jonathan Neilson,

Geo. Tiddford,  
Rob<sup>t</sup>. Lyle,  
Alex<sup>r</sup>. Colebrith,  
Myer Hart,  
Thomas Sillyman,  
Ludwig Snowitz,  
Henry Rincker,  
Jon<sup>a</sup>. Parker,,  
Peter Hacklin,  
J<sup>so</sup>. Wever,  
Peter Best,  
Samuel Miller,  
and others.

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PETITION FROM NORTHAMPTON COUNTY, &c., 1758.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, -New Castle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, &c.

The Humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Other Side and this Side the Blue Mountain, on the West Branch, in Towamensing and Lehigh Townships, Humbly Shewet:

Wee, the Poor Inhabitants of the said Said Townships, Come to Lay this Humble Petition before your Honour, to Lat you Know that we are informed that Fort Allen Shall be taken away from the Place where the Fort Stationed at present, and Shall be Build an other this Side the mountains, which would be verry Hart for us them that Leaves Behind and this Side the Mountain on the Frontiers, if the Said Fort Allen Should be moved from the Place; and if it Should be So, Wee Pray your Honour might be plised to Order that said Fort might be Build of the Other Side the mountain, on



the Place Called the Good Spring or well, which is a very Convenient Place; But if the Fort Should be Build this Side the mountains, all the Inhabitants this and the Other Side near the Mountain will be obliged to move off from their Plantations, and the Enemies will get the Mountains in to Do more mischief, and will be more Danger for the Inhabitants; Wee Pray your Hon<sup>r</sup> will be plised to take all this in Consideration, and your Wisdom will order the Best for us, and We Shall Ever pray.

Your Honour,

We are your most humble  
and obedient Servants.\*

March the 9the, 1758.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

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CAPT. THOS. LLOYD TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Sir,

The Batteaux being almost worn out, the Difficulty of repairing or replacing them will be very considerable. Several Persons here have offered to build Canoes at their own Expence susceptible of 8 or 9 Barrels of Flour, on Condition of being employ'd as Batteaux-men in the Service, and an allowance of Provisions during 5 or 6 Days' Labor in making them. Mr. Harris and the People best acquainted w<sup>th</sup> this River, assert that Canoes are in every Respect preferable to Batteaux; that they may be as capacious, or more so; are more durable; that they don't require the same repairs, nor above half the number of Hands; that they are not so subject to Leaks, and being more buoyant can pass the River & the Falls when the Batteaux cannot, for these Reasons I have consented that two or three should be made for a Tryal, and they are now almost finished. If it is thought proper to encourage this Proposal, I believe the Province will be quite as well serv'd, the Dispatch greater, and the Expence less. This Day the Batteaux left Hunter's with above Sixteen Thousand weight of Flour and some Indian Goods. I have not had Pleasure since I left Philad<sup>a</sup> of seeing Colonel Burd, to whom I wou'd have wrote on the Subject of these Canoes, but was not certain of his being at Philad<sup>a</sup>. I shall wait his Arrival and

\* This petition and most of the signatures, (which are numerous,) are in German.

further Orders, which I expect every minute at Lancaster, being with the greatest respect & Gratitude,

Sir,

Your Honor's most ob<sup>t</sup>  
& very humble Servant,

T. LLOYD.

Harris's, March 15th. 1758.

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PETITION FROM BERKS COUNTY, 1758.

March, 15, 1758.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The humble Petition of the Inhabitants of the Township of Bern and parts adjacent in the County of Berks in the said Province, Sheweth :

That from the beginning of the Indian Incursions into this Province, the Neighbourhood wherein your Petit<sup>rs</sup> live hath been frequently harrass'd by the Enemy, and numbers of their Neighbours cruelly murder'd, others captivated, and many of your Petit<sup>rs</sup> oblig'd to fly from their Dwellings to avoid the same Unhappy fate, to their unspeakable Terror and Distress. That during this Winter the Severity of Weather hath prevented those Barbarians from committing their wonted Cruelties; but as the Snow is now melting, and the Weather is growing fair, your Petitioners are every moment dreading an attack from the Enemy, and find themselves less secure than heretofore, from their attempts, as the Blockhouse at North-kill is destroy'd and no Garrison kept in those parts.

Your Petitioners, in the deepest Distress, implore your Honour's Protection, and most earnestly beg that they may not be left a Prey to the Savage Enemy, protesting that without Assistance from the Publick, they are utterly unable to defend themselves, and must on the first Attack, abandon their Habitations, and rather embrace the most extreme poverty than remain subject to the merciless Rage of those bloody Murderers; And that they have the greatest Reason to expect an Attack is obvious from the many former successfull attempts of the Enemy, three or four Indian Paths leading into their Neighbourhood.

Your Petit<sup>rs</sup> therefore most humbly beg your Honour to compassionate their miserable Circumstances, and order Soldiers to be station'd for their Defence in some of the most exposed Farm-Houses, or take such other effectual Measures for their Security and Protection as to your Honour's Wisdom shall seem meet.

And as in duty bound they will ever pray, &c.\*

\* Signatures in German.

I have perused the foregoing petition, and well know situation of the Signers to be such as set forth, do therefore make Bold to recommend that people to be Considered as such by his Honour the Governor, with submission.

I am, Sir,

your very humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

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RECOMMENDATION OF A CHAPLAIN, 1758.

Hon<sup>d</sup> Sir:

We take the Freedom to recommend the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Frederick Cosemer Miller as a Chaplain to our Battalion, he being a very good Minister in the German Language, & very capable of encouraging the Soldiers in their duty, upon which Account we recommend him, & trust your Honour will not be displeas'd at us for so doing.

We are with the highest Respect,

Your Honour's most Obedient,

h'ble Servants.

Signed in the Name of the several Officers, by

CHRISTIAN BUSSE, Capt.

Reading, March 17th, 1758.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,

Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c. &c. &c.  
Philadelphia.

¶ Favour of Col. Weiser.

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WILLIAM SHANKLAND TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Worthy Sir:

Y<sup>r</sup> of the 5th of November I received, and as a Reason for my Not discharging the Caveat, I have an old Grant in my possession to John Rhodes, which I am pretty well Convinced is the same Spott; this being the Case, I am Apprehensive a Return ought not to be made for Mr. Newbold till a full Hearing.

I am of opinion that a former Grant To a Certain Andrew Depru  
Likewise Interferes with part of Mr. Newbold's New Pretentions.

Sr, yr Humble Servt,

WILLIAM SHANKLAND.

March 20th, 1758.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esqr.,  
In Philadelphia. These.

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EXAMINATION OF FRANCOIS FEVRE, 1758,

Native of Paris, who came into Canada a little Boy, taken by R. P.  
20th March, 1758.

This Examinant says that he was a Soldier in Fort Duquesne, & marchd from thence in February last, with a Party consisting of Eight Indians, Twelve Canadians, Six Cadets, Two Officers & Five Soldiers, & that they took the great Road for Fort Cumberland, and arriving near that Fort they lay in Ambush, the Indians & the Canadians having their several places assigned them. That whilst they were in this posture he deserted and informed the Garrison at Fort Cumberland, who pursued the French Party and took one of the Cadets Prisoners. He says that the Garrison at Fort Duquesne was two hundred and thirty. That there are great numbers of Indians in the Villages all about Fort Duquesne who can be collected together in a short time. That there is a small weak Fort at Wenango called Machaull, in w<sup>ch</sup> are seventy men. Three hundred being the Number assigned for the Two Forts Duquesne & Machaull & there are in each fort sometimes more & sometimes less. That they are now working at Fort Machaull in great numbers & propose to make it as strong as Fort Duquesne. That the Pork was tainted, and the Bread black, but good Wheat Bread. That the Indians brought in great Quantities of fresh meat, Venison, Bear & Buffalo. That the officers & all the people said they expected a great Reinforcement in the Month of May.

GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, March 22d, 1758.

Sir,

As there are a large Number of Men to be raised in this Country, pursuant to His Majesty's Commands, signified to me by Mr. Secretary Pitt's Letter of the 30th of December last, which will require a much larger Quantity of Provisions, (than was before apprehended to be necessary) for the Effectual Supply of this additional Number of Troops; which will render it requisite to empress all Kinds of Provisions for this Service, I must therefore desire you, Sir, that you will take the proper Measures, that all such Provisions as the Army under my Command may want, shou'd be impressed, secured, and deliver'd to the Contractors, or their Agents, they paying a Reasonable Price for the same. And I desire that you will appoint proper Persons to settle and fix an equal Price between the Owners and Contractors, that there may be no Ground or Reason of Complaint on either side.

And as by my Letter of the 15th\* Instant I have applied to you, pursuant to His Majesty's Commands, to lay an Embargo on all Vessels within the Ports of your Government, which may possibly prevent them from coming to New York with Provisions for the Army under my Command, I must desire (in order that the Difficulties your Trade is laid under by the Embargo may be the sooner removed,) that you will give Permission to such Vessels to come hither; and that there may be no Room for Fraud or Deceit, I wou'd desire, that the Masters may be obliged to enter into Bond, with sufficient Sureties, in such a sum as you shall think proper, that they shall land the Provisions in this Port, and Return a Certificate, within a Reasonable Time, of their having so done.

I am, wjth great regard, sir,

Your most obedient,

✱ Humble Servant,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

*Directed.*

The Honorable Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 87.

## COUNTERFEIT BILLS OF CREDIT, 1758.

Whereas his Excellency Horatio Sharpe, Esquire, Governor of Maryland, has this day sent to us the Commissioners of the Paper Currency office of this Province, six hundred and sixty six unsigned Bills of Ten Shillings, and one hundred and sixty two of the same species signed, all which are counterfeited, which Bills we are informed were sent to his Excellency by Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Secretary of the Province of Pensilvania by the hands of James Ennis.

C. HAMMOND.

GEO. STEWART.

JNO. BULLEN.

March 27, 1758.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Carlisle, 29th March, 1758.

Honoured Sir,

This Opportunity is Embrac'd with much Alacrity to acknowledge the receipt of your Honrs Orders of the 23d Inst., to hold in readiness the first Battalion of the Pennsylvania Regiment for Offensive Duty by the first of May.

The Vigorous efforts determined by his Majesty thro' the ensuing Campaign, must greatly animate every British Soul, and indeed every true Protestant; may Heaven Vouchsafe to assume the Supreme Command both by Land and Sea. As I Doubt not your Hon'rs care & Vigilance in furnishing the Battalion with necessaries for the Campaign, permit me to assure you Sir, that not only the above Orders, but also the Orders of the Officers set over us by his Majesty (so far as in our Power) shall be punctually & Cheerfully obey'd, as well by every officer of this Battalion, as by Sir, your Honours

Most Obedient,

and most Humbl Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S. On Munday I returned from Patrolling behinde the North Mountains for the space of seven days, no Tracts of the Enemy then appeared on Juniata or else where in our Course. Exercise and Absence from Opportunities of Drunkenness & other debaucheries is life for the Soldiery. Some arms, Tents & Blankets, will be the principal things wanted, no Blankets, Drums, nor Ammunition is yet come here. Ammunition we shall very soon want, as the small



Quantity now in store cannot be spar'd without manifest prejudice to the Service.

J. A.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By favour of Fra<sup>s</sup>. West, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Philad<sup>a</sup>.

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GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Sir,

As by the Enclosed Extract of Mr. Secretary Pitt's Letter to me, dated from Whitehall, December 30<sup>th</sup>, 1757,\* I am directed to appoint Colonel Forbes (who by the same conveyance has received His Majesty's Commission of Brigadier General in America,) to command such forces as I shall judge proper to leave in the Southern Provinces. I have, in consequence of the said Directions, appointed Brigadier General Forbes to that Command; and in order to enable him the better to carry on this Service, pursuant to His Majesty's Instructions, I have furnished him with a copy of the above Extract, as likewise with that of Mr. Secretary Pitt's Circular Letter to you of the same date, by which you are acquainted that such troops, as in obedience thereto shall be raised, are to be under the said Brigadier General Forbes' Supreme Command. In order therefore, that he may meet with no delay in the Execution of these His Majesty's Commands, which must be the case, where he obliged to have recourse to, and wait for answers from me, upon every matter that may occur and require an immediate decision, which, from the distance that may be between him and me, might retard, if not intirely disappoint the best of measures; I must therefore, I say, enjoin & request you, solely to correspond with him, and beg that you will give him all the aid & assistance recommended to you in the said last mentioned Letter, and that you will look upon whatever he shall require of you, pursuant thereto, in the same light as if it came from me.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

To the Hon'ble William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Governor of Pennsylvania.

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 27.

CAPT. JACOB ORNDT TO COL. JAMES BURD, 1758.

[Fort Allen, 29<sup>th</sup> March, 1758.

Sir,

I received your favour of the 8th Curr<sup>t</sup>, informing me of the Indians coming in, but they were past before the Letter came to my hand. I sent a Soldier with them as far as Bethlehem—they are not yet returned.

The 25<sup>th</sup> Curr<sup>t</sup> arrived here twenty Indians from Diaboga, with several Strings of White Wampum, assuring the English that they would keep their Young men at home, & would do no more harm to the Inhabitants; they informed us, that as soon as these men returned, there would be a great number of Indians in to hold a Treaty with Pennsylvania, these are Muncys and Mohickons. Sir, I have almost finished the Trench about the Fort, and intends setting up Saplins to hinder the Enemy from breaking over the Trench. I inclose my Muster Roll for the month of March, to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>. There is nothing more worth communicating, but I remain,

Your Honour's

most humble servant,

JACOB ORNDT.

To Col. James Burd.

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THE PROCEEDINGS OF A COUNCIL OF OFFICERS, HELD AT FORT  
LOUDOUN, IN VIRGINIA, 1758.

March the 30th, 1758.

Called by Capt. Thos. Bullett, to consider whether a proposal of Peace (offered by King Teedyuscung & several Indian Chiefs, to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq., Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania, and by them imparted to the Commanding Officer of the Virginia Forces at Fort Loudoun, requesting him to communicate it to the Cherokees,) can be proposed to the Southern Indians, without great danger of disgusting them & incurring their displeasure, in such a manner as may be prejudicial to the Interest of the British Colonies in America.



## Present in Council :

Capt. Thomas Bullitt, President.

## Members :

Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Campbell,	Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Buckner,
Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Thompson,	Lieu <sup>t</sup> . Smith,
Ensign Roy.	

1<sup>st</sup>. We consider that,

The Cherokees are now firmly engaged by our means in a War against the French and their Indians, and having received some small losses, have frequently begged of us not to think of making peace, till they, as well as we are satisfied.

2<sup>nd</sup>. They are a jealous people, and may probably say when they hear a peace is proposed, that they are about to do what they have often told us they were afraid of, namely, that as soon as they had firmly engaged for us, & incensed many Nations by their Friendship for the English, we should make peace and leave them to be destroyed.

3<sup>rd</sup>. We believe that such a proposal would be equally as disagreeable to the Catawbias, Creeks, Tuscaroras, & other Southern Nations, (who are now our sincere Friends, & many of them deeply engaged in the present War,) as to the Cherokees.

4<sup>th</sup>. As a disgust given to these Nations, (& we have great reason to believe from all their discourse, that such a proposal will be very offensive), may be productive of Consequences as fatal to the prosperity of the Southern Colonies, as a peace with those Indians would be serviceable to the Northern, (even were we well assured that they would become as faithful Allies as the Southern Indians now are, tho' that is a great uncertainty), we think that we ought not to run so great a Risque as we believe we should, were we to communicate to them the proposal of peace, from Nations who have always been odious to them, & who they believe would not keep a peace were it made.

5<sup>th</sup>. We think that we ought not to affront those that have always been our Friends, to oblige those who revolted from our Friendship, & have been our professed enemys, & perhaps after a peace made & the Southern Indians affronted, may immediately prove as Treacherous as they have been, & (by their Harrassing our Frontiers with Scalping parties, while they pretend in another Colony to be desirous of and concluding a peace,) we have reason to believe *now are*.



6<sup>th</sup>. We had Capt. Gist, the Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs in this District, sent for and brought in Council, who assured us that such a proposal he believed, could not with safety, nor without the greatest danger of the Indians displeasure, be communicated to them, & that if it should, there is no Interpreter here capable of doing it.

7<sup>th</sup>. We are unwilling to let the Ohio Indians, as is desired, know the designs of the Southern Indians, because the lives and safety of them, as well as many of our own Officers and men, may in some measure perhaps depend on secrecy, and it is very probable that if they knew when and where these Indians were going, the French would at least have one Friend among them, who would not fail to give Intelligence, which might render our Schemes abortive.

8<sup>th</sup>. As many of the Chiefs of each Nation are not here, and no Commissioners appointed by their Council to make a peace, they could not do it without returning Home, which would be a very great expence for nothing on this Colony, and the Loss of at least one Campaign's service from them.

9<sup>th</sup>. The Officers present conceive that they are invested with no power to conduct an affair of such Delicacy and of such Importance, nor that they have a right of making or even treating of War or Peace with any Nation.

The Officers in Council for the above reasons, are unanimously of the opinion that we ought not to acquaint the Cherokees with the proposal, but that it be speedily communicated to the President of Virginia.

THOS. BULLITT,  
JOHN CAMPBELL,  
MORD. BUCKNER,  
NATHA. THOMPSON.  
CHAS. SMITH,  
JAMES ROY.

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.



## CAPT. THOMAS BULLITT TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir:

On Receipt of yours of the 25th Inst., I held a Councill, Copy whereof I have Inclos'd, by which you'l see the Reasons for not attempting a Negotiation of Peace between the Northern and Southern Indians, or without consulting Higher Powers on the Occasion.

I have Dispatched an Express to Williamsburg with your Letters, where Col<sup>o</sup> Washington is, and can Immediately have the Resolve of the Councill on the Affair; As to my attempting, In the Intrin, such Negotiations as Teedyuskyng proposes, by the resolve of my Councill, cannot Justifiably do it, and for The Reasons by them Offered, also divers others I could innumerate; you will see the Daingers at Present, of such a Thing, and provided we was, there could be Little done, as the Chiefs of their Nations is not yet Arriv'd; neither have we here an Interpreter that can be understood, & our attempting to Speak on the Subject to those Young Men, sent from the Nations to Revenge the Injuries done us and them, by our Enemies, might be misunderstood, and be a means of Calling in all those Partys we have sent out, this would be much to our prejudice, —as the Enemy are on Our Frontiers committing the most Cruelst off Hostilitys, I must also think such a Step at this juncture would raise a Jilousay amongst them, as they are displeas'd at our not having proper Neecessarys here to furnish them on their Arrival, which was their Expectation, (and I believe promised them;) I say, in all Probability, such a proposal to those Indians at this time, might be attended with the Consequences of confirming them in an Opinion, That we had made Peace with their Enemy, have no further Service for them, & in Consequence thereof did not git the Supplys promised them, for Carrying on the War we Ingag'd them in; for s<sup>e</sup> Reasons must think it too Nice an Affair at Present to attempt.

The Number of Indians here is about four Hundred, also Considerable Partys on their way and Expected from the Southern Nations; Numbers uncertain, tho' Imagined not less than One Thousand; above Twelve days since, three Hundred of the Cherokees have bin Acquipt and sent out against the Enemy; the Lasts Acco<sup>t</sup> I had from them they had discovered a Party of them . . . and intend as Soon as they had assembled a Sufficient Body to Attack them, and make no Doubt They'l shortly give us a good Acc<sup>t</sup> thereof, as to any further Decents they may make cannot inform you.

As the success of Our Arms on this Quarter will in a Great measure depend on the Supporting & Spiriting up Our Friend Indians, have taken this Opportunity to Acquaint you of the present and Great want

\* See page 190.



here of some Light Fire Arms, Suitable for Indians, also Match-Coats, there being no such thing here, nor can Conveniently be got, so that the late Partye, To the am<sup>t</sup> of about one Hundred Indians, cannot be Aquipt, and appear very uneasy at our having not Sup-  
plys to give them, especially the Particulars Mention'd. This I Acquaint you Off, making no doubt if your Province have these things in Store, (as a Speedy Supply will Greatly Redound to the Good of the Service,) they will send them, which will be Enabling the Agent to Keep them in Obedience to us. I conclude with doing myself the Honour to Subscribe,

Your Most Obed<sup>t</sup>,

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

THOS. BULLITT.

Fort Loudoun, March ye 31, 1758.

*Directed.*

To Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

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GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, April 1st, 1758.

Sir,

Brigadier Stanwix, who arrived here last Night, deliver'd me your Favor of the 24th, and tho' it is not in my Power to answer it so fully as I cou'd wish, yet I cannot let Slip the Opportunity of Mr. Willing, who returns to Philadelphia this Evening, without acknowledging the Receipt of it.

As I am but lately enter'd on the Command His Majesty has honored me with, I cannot be so thoroughly versed in Indian Affairs as to give any Directions upon this Occason, without consulting with S<sup>r</sup> William Johnson, who, by His Majesty's Commission, is appointed Sole Agent and Superintendent of the Northern Indians, in Consequence of which, I have, by Express, transmitted to him the Minutes enclosed in yours, and have pressed him to detain the Messenger no longer than is necessary to frame his Answer, which so soon as it comes to my Hands, I shall forward to you without Delay; meanwhile as it is very important to encourage these Indians to pursue their Proposal of joining with Us against his Majesty's Enemies, I wou'd have you to use your utmost to continue them in that favorable Disposition, without, nevertheless, coming to any determined Reso-



lution untill we hear with more certainty from Sr William Johnson, whether or no these People may be relied on.

I am sorry your Hands are so tied as to give you no Room to expect the Advantages one might hope for, from the Resolves of your Assembly for raising 2,700 Men. You see the present urgent Exigency, and you are too zealous for the Good of the Service not to Use all your Abilities to make them sensible of what they owe to the best of Masters, their Country and themselves, to induce them to exert themselves upon this Occasion so as to be able not only to oppose every Insult of the Enemy, but to have it in their Power to go and attack them in their own Possessions, by which vigorous Effort, they may at once give Peace and Quiet to the whole Continent, and peaceably enjoy their own Properties; Motives too strong for any British Subject to neglect, especially when there is so much prospect of Success from the great aid & assistance the Mother Country affords, which ought greatly to weigh with them, as they will benefit from it as much as any of their Fellow Subjects.

With Regard to the Embargo, mentioned in your Letter of the 28th, likewise deliver'd to me yesterday, by Mr. Willing & Mr. Meredith, I am to acquaint you, that the Steps Mr. Atkins has taken, pursuant to Commodore Durell's Directions to enforce the same, are very right; For had he permitted any of those Vessels you mention to proceed on their respective Destinations, and they had unfortunately fell into the Hands of the Enemy, they wou'd not only have supplied them with what at this present Crisis it is most important to deprive them of, but likewise have informed them of our present Measures, which must prove very detrimental; I must, therefore, desire that you will abide, in the strictest Manner, to the Sense of my first Letter on that Head.

As to the Embargo's not extending here to Vessels under 50 Tons, that is true; but then these Vessels are not permitted to go to Sea. If you have any under the Same Circumstances, you may grant the like Latitude.

Respecting the Seamen you require Protection for, I must refer you to the above two Gentlemen, who, this afternoon, have had a Meeting with Commodore Durell, who has settled that affair, and they will acquaint you with what was agreed to thereupon.

I am with great Regard, Sir,

Your most obedient Humble Servant,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

Sunday, April 2d.—Mr. Willing being gone before this Letter cou'd be got ready, I detained it till this Morning, when Mr. Kilby presented me with a Memorial, of which the enclosed is a Copy; from the Contents of which you will see the Absolute Necessity there

is to comply with the same; You will, therefore, permit the four New England Vessels, engaged by Joshua Howell, of Philadelphia, to carry 2000 Barrels of Flour, for Use of the Troops that are to embark at Boston, to depart from Philadelphia for New York only, observing to take the proper and Usual Securities for their Compliance with the above Permission; all which you will be pleased to signify to the Commanding Officer of the Navy, that he may not impede them in their Course with their due Compliment of Hands.

I am Yours, &c.

J. A.

*Directed,*

To the Honorable Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

RETURN OF THE GARRISON AT FORT AUGUSTA, CONSISTING OF DETACHMENTS FROM THE FIRST AND SECOND BATTALIONS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENT, MAJOR THOMAS LLOYD COMMAND'T., APRIL YE 1st, 1768.

[illegible]

ABSENT OFFICERS.			Vacant Officers and by what means.
Since what time absent.	How long, and by whose leave.	Mo's.	
Lt. Co'l. James Burd,	18 <sup>th</sup> December, 1757.	On leave of absence from the Gov't.	Three Ensigns vacant by Promotion.  THOS. LLOYD, Major 2d Battalion Pennsylvania Regiment.
Captain John Hambricht,	" "	On leave of Absence from Lieu't. Colonel.	
" Levi Trump,	16 <sup>th</sup> March, 1758.	Ditto.	
" Joseph Shippen,	27 <sup>th</sup> March,	Ditto.	
Lieut. Samuel Miles,	8 <sup>th</sup> " "	Ditto.	
" Joseph Scott,	27 <sup>th</sup> " "	Sick at Hunter's Fort.	
Ensign Henry Hollar,	31 <sup>st</sup> " "	On Command,	
John Morgan, Doctor.	29 <sup>th</sup> " "	On Command,	
		Visiting the sick at Harris'	

GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, April 10th, 1758.

Sir,

Yesterday I was favor'd with yours of the 7th, together with sundry Enclosures relative to Indian affairs; among others the copy of your Letter to the Commanding Officer at Winchester, In which I must own with Pleasure, you have expressed yourself with great Precaution; and as it is an affair of the utmost Consequence, (as you very justly observe) I have, pursuant to your desire made Sr William Johnson acquainted with it; and have desired his Opinion of what is proper to be done, Which I am in Hopes we shall soon Receive; meanwhile I shou'd think it wou'd be right to avoid entering into any Treaties, either with Teedyuscung or any other Indians, observing nevertheless by no Means to discourage any Expectations they may have of our accepting their alliance, which, when once we are Certain of the Sincerity of their Professions in our Behalf, must prove of too great an advantage to us, for us to neglect on any account; and as from your Experience in Treating with these People, you know best how to temper with them, it wou'd be untimely for me to give any Directions on that Head, to you that are on the spot, and who, I dare flatter myself you will be able to keep them in their present seeming Humour untill such Time as we hear from Sr William.

As I see by your Letter of the 4th, that your Assembly is to meet again this Day, I shall not enter into any Detail of the disagreeable Circumstances you are under from the Framing of the Bill for granting £100,000 to His Majesty's Use, as I am in Hopes, since you selected only two out of the many material objections which may be made to this Bill, that you will succeed in getting them raised, as otherwise there must be a total stop to the raising the 2700 men they have voted for the Operations of the ensuing Campaign, the fatal Consequences and bad Effects of which, they can be no Strangers to, as they themselves will feel them before any other.

I am, with great regard sir,

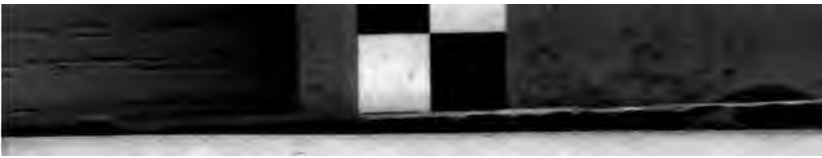
Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

*Directed.*

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.



## REV. THOS. BARTON TO REV. R. PETERS, 1758.

Rev. dear Sir,

I have the misfortune to acquaint you that we are all Confusion. Within 12 miles of my House, two Families consisting of 11 Persons were murder'd & taken. And in the Counties of Lancaster & Cumberland, the People are daily alarm'd with fresh Ravages and Murders. The poor Inhabitants are flying in numbers into the interior Parts. I prevail'd yesterday upon the Inhabitants of Canawago & Bermudian to assemble themselves together, & forming themselves into Companies, to guard the Frontiers of this County, till we see what will be done by the Troops, who are going upon the Western Expedition. And I hope by this means we shall be able to keep these Settlements from breaking up.

Mr. Alricks tells me that he is determin'd (provided he can obtain the Governor's Permission) to go out to the Ohio a Volunteer in Defence of his King & Country. As he is certainly a Man of Resolution & Valour; a man who can undergo Hardships & Fatigues; and moreover, a man who has an Interest with, & an Influence upon the Country People, & is as likely to raise a number of them as any man I know. I think he stands well intitled to a Commission. And as I make no Doubt but his Honour the Governor will have these Qualifications in View in the Disposition of the Commissions now to be given out, I hope this Gentleman will not be forgot. I well know that the least Representation from you in his Favor, will do the Bussiness for him: and he and his Friends will ever gratefully acknowledge your Friendship upon this Occasion.

I am, worthy Sir,

Your faithful and affectionate  
Friend and Servant,

THO. BARTON.

Huntington, April 11th, 1758.

*Directed.*

Rev. Mr. Peters.

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SPEECH OF GOV. DENNY TO THE ASSEMBLY AT NEWCASTLE,  
1758.

Gentlemen,

You are called together in obedience to his Majesty's Commands signified to me by a Letter from the Right Honourable William Pitt, Esquire, one of his principal Secretaries of State now laid before you, that I should forthwith use my utmost Endeavours and Influence with you to induce you to raise with all possible dispatch as large a Body of Men within this Government as the number of *its Inhabitants may allow to march as early as may be, to such place*



as shall be directed by Brigadier General Forbes who is appointed to command His Majesty's Forces in these parts, in order to proceed from thence in Conjunction with a Body of His Majesty's Forces under the Brigadiers supreme Command, so as to be in a Situation to begin as soon as it shall be any way practicable such offensive operations as shall be judged most expedient for annoying the Enemy, and most effecacious towards removing and repelling the Dangers that threaten the Frontiers of these Southern Colonies. His Majesty is further pleased to furnish all the men so raised with Arms, Ammunition and Tents to order Provisions for them in the same Proportion and manner as is done for the rest of His Forces, and to provide a sufficient Train of Artillery for the operations of the Campaign. The whole therefore that the King expects and requires from the several Provinces is the Levying, Cloathing and Pay of the men and that no Encouragement may be wanting to the fullest Exertion of the Force of these Colonies, the King is further most graciously pleased to permit his Secretary of State to acquaint me, that strong recommendations will be made to Parliament in their Session next year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Expences as the Provinces respectively shall be put to on this occasion, according as the active Vigour and Strenuous Efforts of each of them shall justly appear to merit, which there is no room to doubt the Parliament will chearfully comply with. Similar Orders are sent to Maryland, Virginia and North and South Carolina; The Northern Governments are also directed to raise men in the same manner to be employed in such offensive operations as the Circumstances and Situation of the Enemy's Possessions in those parts may point out.

Gentlemen, that no time might be lost, The Commissioners to whose disposition the Sums granted by this Government, for his Majesty's Use are made subject lately met together at my Instance, and on taking into Consideration the Secretary of States Letter which I laid before them unanimously agreed with my approbation that the Sum of Fifteen hundred pounds remaining unappropriated of the Four thousand Pounds, and the Sum of Eight hundred Pounds the residue of the Two thousand Pounds also unappropriated, which were granted by two several acts, one passed in October last, and the other in the year one thousand seven hundred and fifty-six, should be applied towards Raising, Cloathing and Paying for the ensuing Campaign only one hundred effective men, Officers included, to be employed in conjunction with his Majesty's regular Forces. Also that a Bounty of Five pounds shou'd be given to every Volunteer, and Twenty Shillings be allowed the recruiting Officers, and that the Officers and men should be paid at the same rates as are given to the Forces in the Pay of the Province. The Commissioners are much to be commended for their ready Concurrence in enabling me *speedily to raise this Company*, which I hope will be soon completed. *Had a greater Sum been at the Disposal of the Commissioners, I am*

perswaded they wou'd have chearfully agreed to raise an additional number of men, and I should not have done Justice to that Zeal and Spirit of Loyalty which you have always manifested, whenever His Majesty's Service hath demanded aids from you, had I not called you together to give you an opportunity of granting Supplies for the raising as many more as the Circumstances of these Counties will allow.

On this interesting occasion I cannot [without doing Violence to your Characters] doubt that a just sense of the Duty you owe to your gracious Sovereign, to your Country, and to yourselves, will lead you to do all in your Power. The immense Expence the Crown is at in supporting these Colonies, and the vast Force sent to annoy the Enemy as the best means of speedily effecting their Preservation merit the most grateful Returns from us. A Glorious Opportunity now presents itself for his Majesty's Subjects in these Colonies, to repair the Losses they have sustained, to recover the Countries they have lost, and by a well timed and vigorous Effort to restore at once Peace and Quiet to the whole Continent, motives too strong for British Subjects to neglect especially when there is so much prospect of success from the great aid and assistance the Mother Country generously affords.

The Season for action is now near at hand, but I am perswaded when you have granted the necessary Supplies there will not be wanting a sufficient number of brave men in this Government ready to enter chearfully into the Service of this Expedition, on the success of which depends our own immediate Safety, as well as the future Security of their Properties, and all their civil and religious Liberties.

I have been under the disagreeable necessity of laying an Embargo on all Vessels in the Ports of this, and my other Government, by the Direction of General Abercromby, who succeeds Lord Loudoun as Commander in Chief in North America. His Excellency's Letter now laid before you, sets forth the many strong Reasons, which made this step necessary, and tho' it is a very heavy burthen on a Country, which subsists by Commerce, yet I have the pleasure to acquaint you that it will be taken off as soon as the Troops shall embark to Halifax.\*

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#### A MESSAGE TO GOV. DENNY FROM THE ASSEMBLY, 1758.

May it please your Honour:

We, the Representatives of the Freemen of the Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, in General Assembly met, beg Leave to Return your Honour our hearty thanks for your speech, and for the good Opinion you are pleased to express of our Conduct heretofore. The low Circumstances of our Constituents, and the

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 88.



heavy Taxes they now labour under, will render us unable to furnish such a Number of Troops as we are most heartily and sincerely inclined to raise. But to shew our warmest Zeal for his Majestys Service, and the good of the common Cause, at this critical Con-juncture, we will without Delay make such effectual Provision for the levying, cloathing and paying, such a Number of Men as the Circumstances of this Government will in anywise admit of, exclu-sive of those Troops agreed to be levied by the Commissioners men-tioned in your Honour's Speech.

With the most unfeigned Gratitude we acknowledge the unlimited Goodness and Bounty of our most gracious Sovereign and his Parliament, in supplying Provisions, Arms and Tents, for the Troops to be raised in the Colonies. The Assurance his Majesty is pleased to give us of strongly recommending to the Parliament in their Sessions the next year, to grant a proper Compensation for such Ex-pences as the Colonies respectively shall be put to on this Occasion, according to the active vigour and strenuous Efforts of each of them, is a fresh Proof of his tender Concern for the heavy Burthen his People labour under in these Colonies, and merit our most grateful Return.

We are convinced that we have no time to loose, therefore in our Deliberations we will use all the Dispatch in our Power.

Signed by Order of the House,

JACOB KOLLOCK, Speaker.

April 12<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

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GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1758.

Sir,

As I am in daily Expectations of hearing from Sr William John-son, either by Mr. Croghan, or such other persons conversant in In-dian Affairs, as Sir William shall have been able to spare at this time, which I have pressed him in my several letters, by no means to delay sending, I again find myself under y<sup>e</sup> disagreeable necessity of deferring till then my answer to your last favor of the 16<sup>th</sup>; and as I find, by your Postscript of the 17<sup>th</sup>, that Sir John St. Clair has privately sent off Arms and Matchcoats to the Cherokees, (in which he did very right,) I should hope those will induce them to stay, and free you from y<sup>e</sup> apprehensions you are under of their taking offence, which I am sensible might be attended with bad Conse-quences; but yet I do not see how, without the advice and assist-ance of Sir William Johnson, it is in my power to remedy it, unless you have been able to prevail on your Assembly to send up Arms & an assortment of Goods for their immediate use, to which purpose, I am convinced, no endeavours of yours will have been wanting.



I could wish you were as exempt from difficulties at Philadelphia as you have been at New Castle, where I find they have behaved to your satisfaction, on which I sincerely congratulate you, & hope they will not disappoint you in your expectations of their speedy levying & Equipping the three Companies they have agreed to raise.

Brigad<sup>r</sup> Forbes set out from hence last Saturday, I must again beg, that you will give him all the aid & assistance he may stand in need of, in the prosecution of the high & Important Command he is charged with; as he on his part, is gone with the design of aiding you to the utmost of his power with his advice for reconciling matters between you & the Assembly, and endeavoring to convince them how necessary it is for their own Welbeing, to exert themselves at this Critical Crisis to the extent of their abilities, in which I hope you will both succeed.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

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A MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNOR FROM THE ASSEMBLY, 1758.

May it please your Honour :

We have just received a Petition from the distressed Inhabitants of the Town of Reading; Their unhappy situation seems to be more easily conceived than described, occasioned by the want of a due Exertion of the military force in that Quarter. We therefore think it our indispensable Duty to lay the Petition before you, & earnestly intreat that you would give Orders that some of the Provincial Forces be sent to their immediate Relief, & that of the neighbouring county of Lancaster.\*

April 27<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

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JNO. MCKINLEY TO REV. R. PETERS, 1758.

Wilmington, 27<sup>th</sup> April, 1758.

Rev. Sir:

The Bearer hereof is Mr. McMechen, who I made bold to recommend to his Honour the Governor, as Surgeon to the Companies raising here. Every one concerned seems highly pleased at his going in that Station, but he not being commissioned as yet, & having like enough Time to provide himself, I thought proper he shou'd

\* Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 99.

wait on his Honour for that purpose, & do earnestly begg your good Offices on his Behalf.

By him I have sent the Letter you desired to be subscribed by the Governor, but which I don't well apprehend, as you say the Arms are to be collected together for mending, seeing that wou'd put it out of the Power of the People to comply with the Militia Act.

There are two hundred Muskets & Bayonets, & one hundred Cartouch Boxes, now in the possession of the Capt<sup>r</sup> of the Militia in this County, (Ten with each) that are in good Order & belong to the Publick; there are also one hundred muskets & Bayonets at Lieut. Coll. Patterson's, bought on the New Castle Lottery Acc<sup>t</sup>, which he is desirous to sell to the Publick. There are likewise one hundred Muskets & Bayonets at Mr. Thomas Montgomery's, that he informs me the Commissioners have agreed for. The Number of the other Arms may be known from the Capt<sup>r</sup> Return, as each Man of the Militia have fire Arms, but of very unequal Sizes & Bores. Please inform me whether such a Return as this may do. I have not yet got the Constables Returns about Carriages & horses, but expect them accomplished soon.

As to the Success of Recruiting the Bearer can inform you.

I am with due Regard,

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Yr most obed<sup>t</sup> humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JNO. McKINLY.

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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MINUTES OF MEETING OF THE COMMITTEE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1758.

28 April, 1758.

Present:—Benj<sup>n</sup>. Shoemaker, W<sup>m</sup>. Logan, Richard Peters.

Agreed to wait on the General, and to recommend to him.

We waited on the General & acquainted him that we were appointed by the Governor & Council to be a Committee for Indian Affairs, & as such waited upon him in order to receive any Information or Advice he wou'd be pleased to favour us w<sup>th</sup>; he received us kindly, & assured us that if we wou'd draw up a Plan of ye present Situation of Indian Affairs, and what measure shou'd be thought necessary to be taken, he wou'd consider it & give his Sentiments.

It was proposed that Conrad Weiser shou'd be immediately sent for as a person well acquainted w<sup>th</sup> Indian Affairs, & accordingly an Express went off at half an hour past 10 Clock for him.

The Letters, No. 1, 2, 3, 4, were read, & sundry matters occurring, they were deliberated upon.

*Tedyuscung* coming to Town, Mr. Logan is desir'd to inform

himself of ye reasons of his Coming, & if he has any new Intelligence; being inform'd that W<sup>m</sup>. Jack, a Conestogo Indian, had been at Shamokin & in the Indian Country about Sasquehanna, & was now at Conestogo, it was agreed to send for him by Mr. Edward Shippen.\*

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GEN. FORBES TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Sir,

Accident presented a particular thing to my view this day that had really escaped me, and therefore beg your Advice.

As your troops are immediately under my direction, and as the different demands of money from them is perhaps what neither you nor I can either determine or foresee, And as there may be severall Contingent expences accruing dayly that I can not have your advice in, I must therefore represent to you that it will be necessary that you have a provincially treasurer or paymaster to attend me, In order to issue such summs of money for the provincially service as I shall judge necessary to give orders for. It is needless to explain or to enter into the detail of what those demands may be, because every person must easily foresee a number of trifling demands, that at present I can not ascertain, but hope you will fall upon a method to give me such powers that no stop may be putt to the service, as I shall think myself accountable to you and the province for any moneys that may by my orders be laid out.

I am, Sir,

with great regard,

Y<sup>r</sup> most ob<sup>t</sup> & most

humble Servant,

JO. FORBES.

Philadelphia, Aprile 28th.†

*Directed,*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny, &c.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 99.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 100.



## VERBAL MESSAGE OF ASSEMBLY, 1758.

That the House have Comply'd with all the Demands of the Crown, made of them by the Secret<sup>y</sup> of State's Letter, and appointed Comm<sup>rs</sup> to dispose of the Money granted for these Purposes with the Governor's Approbation. That as the payment of the Troops was part of what was requested by His Majesty of this Province, they doubt not but the Comm<sup>rs</sup> will therefore take Care that a Paymaster attend on the Forces under the General's Command, and that they will in all other Respects think it their Duty to comply with the Law for the Rule of their Conduct.

The House being informed by three of their Members, that the General had mentioned to them that it would be of particular Service in the Military Operations to the Westward to be furnish'd with the Additional Number of Fifty light Horse, have recommended it to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> to comply with the General's Request, so that they do not increase the Number of Men granted by the Law, And will before their Adjournment appoint a Barrack Master.\*

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GEO. STEVENSON TO RICH'D PETERS, 1758.

Dr Sir,

The Bearer, Archibald McGrew, has signified to me his Inclination to serve his King & Country in the Station of a Captain of a Company of Rangers in the pay of this Province for the ensuing Campaign; I therefore beg leave to say that since I have been a Residenter here, I have known him in his Private Character as a Neighbour, as a Jury Man in Court, & a Coroner; he also commanded one of the Company's in the pay of this County last Fall, in all which Stations he has behaved to the Satisfaction of the People as well as my self. I am verily persuaded that he can raise a Company who will go with him in Defence of our good Cause, as much from Principle as the Love of Reward.

I am well assur'd of y<sup>r</sup> Disposition to encourage the virtuous & Deserving, & therefore beg leave to ask y<sup>r</sup> Interest in his Favour on this Occasion.

I think four or five good Companies could be rais'd in a very short Time here if proper Officers are chosen, & that in a Short Time. If the Governor & Council should think my Services necessary, I mean in recommending Officers & raising Men, &c., &c., all Fatigues of that kind will be a Pleasure to me.

I have labour'd last Week, (tho' in Court Time,) and I think to good Purpose, and have brought about a Resolve of the Justices,

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 100.

Commissioners, &c., that 45 Men be immediately rais'd, paid & maintain'd at the Expence of this County, to range along the Frontiers for the Defence of the Inhabit<sup>ts</sup>; but what is most remarkable, four leading Quakers (John Wright the first) have sign'd our Resolves, and We have spent but 4 Hours in our Deliberations, therefore I conclude our very Little Government here have outdone the lower County little Government, if not in unanimity surely in Dispatch. \* \* \* \* \*

If Publick Business will any way admit of it, you would much oblige me by answering my two last Letters, one about the Ferry, the other inclosing the Governor's Acc<sup>t</sup>.

As I have the honour of a small Acquaintance with Sr John, Please to give my Compliments to him, and communicate what of this you think prudent.

I am, Dr Sr,  
y<sup>r</sup> most obedient,  
H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

GEO. STEVENSON.

York, 30th Ap<sup>l</sup>, 1758.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. @ Mr. McGrew.\*

#### REQUEST OF TEEDYUSCUNG, 1758.

2d May, 1758.

Teedyuscung requested of the Governor in Council that the Commissioners appointed to build the Indian Houses at Wyomink,† might be directed to proceed there immediately, as the Indians expected it wou'd now be done, were waiting for it, and wou'd remove there as soon as the houses shou'd be finished. If this work shou'd be delayed, the Indians wou'd blame this Government, and lay the fault on Teedyuscung. He further urged dispatch, because the Summer was coming on, & it wou'd soon be time to plant their Corn.

#### GOVERNOR'S ANSWER.

That he wou'd take this Request forthwith into Consideration, and return an Answer to it.

He acquainted Teedyuscung that His Majesty had formed an Expedition against the Enemy, which was to be executed without

\* He was appointed, see answer, p. 386.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 101, 111.



delay, and the King's General was already in the City, & it wou'd be necessary to acquaint him with this Request, and likewise that he should lay it before the Assembly, who were now sitting.

The Escort that attended the Commissioners last Fall, consisted of three of the Provincial Companies, and the Soldiers were employ'd in erecting the Houses. Teedyuscung being reminded of this, was asked how long time it wou'd take with the same number of men, reply'd that it wou'd take three Weeks.

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R. PETERS TO GEO. STEVENSON, 1758.

Philadelphia, 3<sup>d</sup> May, 1758.

Dear Sir,

In compliance with the Recommendations of the Gentlemen who have wrote in Favour of Mr. M'Grew,\* the Governor has granted him a Captain's Commission; his Lieutenant is Alexander M'Cain, and his Ensign, James Armstrong.

You write that four or five Companies can be easily raised in York County, and offer your Service in raising them.

Col. Armstrong and I were considering, before your Letter came, with great care, what persons might be the likeliest to raise Companies fit for the service and most acceptable to the people, and being asked our Opinion by Governor and Council, we mentioned Thomas Armour, Robert Stevenson, Joseph Armstrong, David M'Conoway, & Thomas Minshall. As all cannot be commissioned, there is a Difficulty with us, which can only be removed on the spot. Joseph Armstrong always declared, he entered into the Service in hopes there would be an Expedition against the Ohio, and was told when he resigned, that if there should be one, he would be recommended. This is the real matter of Fact. What Interest he has in York County, or if he can raise a Company, I cannot tell; but it is said Mr. M'Conoway can very soon. Do you therefore settle this matter between them and the others recommended, and do your best upon the occasion. Thomas Minshall was nominated, thinking Mr. James and John Wright would be obliged by it, and assist him in raising his Company, but if this should not prove so, you have a Liberty with regard to him, that may ease you in other Respects. Mr. Armor, your Brother, and Mr. Minshall, if they accept, must each, or two of them, have at least one German Subaltern Officer, to engage the German Inhabitants.

Mr. Robert Stevenson must have Mr. Benjamin Smith, of Slate Ridge, either for his Lieutenant or Ensign. Sheriff Hamilton's Commission is so far made out, as to have his name inserted, leaving

\* See page 385.



it to him to be appointed under the Captain that may be in Marsh Creek, provided it be either Mr. David McConaway, or Mr. Joseph Armstrong.

In filling up the Commissions, take care that the date of the Lieutenants and Ensigns be the same with the Captains, as the Rank is settled here and cannot be altered, and that Sheriff Hamilton be the first of the Lieutenants; and if any of the Gentlemen mentioned should refuse, and a good German Captain cannot be obtained for the benefit of the Service, then in that case Mr. Hamilton is to have a Company. But if one full set of Officers of German Farmers and Freeholders can be had, and it is judged the best for the good of the whole, pray let it be brought about.

The Governor entreats there may be no delay. Time will not admit of it. The Ministers should be desired, in different and proper parts of the Country, and at proper Distances, as their Congregations may be seated, to appoint Meetings, and animate the People to raise Levees with all possible Dispatch, as they are designed by one vigorous effort to dispossess the Enemy, regain the Indians, and establish a durable and advantageous Peace.

The good of the Service is solely intended, and no private Consideration ought to take place; so pray let this business which is entrusted to you, be judiciously and faithfully executed.

The great regard for the Inhabitants of the County of York, has induced the Governor and Council to reserve these Commissions, tho' there are many persons applying of good interest and proper for the Service.

Six Hundred Pounds are sent with Mr. M'Grew, to be delivered, after taking his share, to you, and by you to the Captains, who shall be named in the Commissions.

A Weekly Return will be made to the Governor of all Recruits, according to the Form which Captain M'Grew brings with him.

When the Place and Person are appointed for mustering the Recruits, you shall be made acquainted with it.

The Officers are to qualify before you, or any other Person, whose name is inserted in the general Dedimus.

All Subalterns, except what are filled up, are to be recommended by Persons of Interest, and care must be taken that the sets of Officers be agreeable to one another, and such as are most likely to raise their men the soonest.

You will have frequent opportunities of sending advices how the Officers go on; and when more money is wanted, application must be made to the Paymaster, Mr. Commissary Young, in whose hands the recruiting money is lodged by the Governor and Commissioners.

I am,

Dear Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.

**AMMUNITION AND STORES WANTED AT FORT AUGUSTA, 1758.**

16 Pieces of Cannon, 4 of which 12 or 9 P's, the rest 6.	3 Sett compleat.
50 Rounds of Shot for each Gun, of Ball reckoning, those already there.	15 Broad Axes.
8 Rounds of Grape Shot for do.	20 Adzes of Sorts.
24 Barrels of Powder for Cannon.	20 Augurs of do.
10 Do. for Muskets.	4 Gouges.
25,600 Musket Ball.	6 Drawing Knives.
1600 Flint.	4 Frows.
600 Muskets compleat, with Car- touch Boxes, Brushes and priming wires.	6 Hand Saws.
16 Ream of Cartridge Paper.	6 Cross Cut Saws.
13 Do. of Cannon do.	6 Whip do.
The Guns to be compleated with Ladles, Hand Spikes, Spunges, Rammers and Screws, and to be mounted on Garrison Car- riages 2½ Ft. high from the Platform to the Bottom of the Embrasure or to raise the Metal 2½ Ft. on the Platform.	4 Doz. of Saw Files.
500wt. of Buck Shot of eights.	2 Hand Screws.
Intrenching Tools.	1 Set of Coopers Tools.
100 Spades.	2 Set of Smith's do.
100 Shovels.	16 Hammers, of sorts.
60 Pickaxes.	8 of which Carpenters.
150 Felling Axes.	1 Coil of 3 inch Rope.
100 Hatchets.	1 do. of 4 do., do.
Carpenters Tools.	200wt. of Match do.
	3 Dark Lanthorns.
	6 Crow Bars, of sorts.
	Sheep Skins and Laboratory Tools.
	Do. Turners for Grape Shot Bot- toms, &c.
	100 Spikes of 6 inch.
	1 Cask of 24 <sup>ty</sup> , 28 <sup>ty</sup> , 12 <sup>ty</sup> , and 6 <sup>ty</sup> Nails.
	6 Grind Stones, 3 of which fine.
	500wt. of Iron.
	100 do. of Steel.

N.—A Magazine ought to be built in the South Bastion, 12 by 20 Foot in the clear, also a Laboratory of the same dimensions in the East Bastion. The Wall of the Magazine to be 2½ Foot thick, with three Buttresses, 2 Foot thick at the bottom, bevelling to 9 inches at Top, in each side. The breadth of Buttresses, 3½ Ft. The Magazine to have an arch of 2½ Brick thick, and to be under ground within 1½ Foot of the Top of the Arch. The Walls seven foot high from the Level of the Floor, and to have a Foundation 2 Foot below the Floor; great care taken to lay the Joists, and to fill up between with Ruble Stone and Gravel, rammed; the Joists to be covered with Plank 2½ inch thick. An Air Hole 1 foot Square to be practised in the Gavel end, opposite the Door. The Passage to the Maga-



sine to have a zig-zag, and over the Arch some Fine Plaister laid, then covered with Fine Gravel and 4 foot of Earth a Top.

The Laboratory likewise to be arched, but with  $1\frac{1}{2}$  Brick, and without Buttresses.

A Fraise ought to be compleated round the Fort, to be introduced upon the Horizontal Line, at 20 Degrees of Elevation, or as much as will be sufficient to discover it underneath from the Flanks. This Fraise to be  $2\frac{1}{2}$  feet in the Ground, and  $3\frac{1}{2}$  without, not to exceed 5 inches in Thickness, the Breadth from 4 to 7; a number of these Fraises ought, before set in the Wall, to be trunnelled on a Piece of Slab or Plank, of 5 inches broad, within 6 inches of the ends, which gives an inch at the end clear of the Slab; the distance from one another,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inches. After made fast to this Slab, to be introduced in the Wall, and the Earth ramm'd well between. When the Earth is well fixed and the whole set round, or a considerable way, another Piece of 3 inches broad and 2 thick, should be nailed al along close to the wall, which will bind the whole very fast together.

HARRY GORDON,

Engineer & Captain.

May 6th, 1758.

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R. PETERS TO J. SHIPPEN, 1758.

Philadelphia, 5 May, 1758.

Sir,

On the recommendation of the Justices, Mr. Hugh Hall is made Ensign to Capt<sup>r</sup> Adam Read. The Governor has reserved Commissions for a set of German officers to raise a German Company about Lancaster. It is proposed that the Officers be of the best men among them, & it is left to you, Justice Kuhn & others, to convene the Germans & to get a recommendation from them of the Officers for this Company; & at the same time they recommend the Officers they are to engage to assist in raising the men. Much time is already spent, it is therefore strongly hoped that in a weeks time this German Company will be raised. Besting Orders are sent with the Blank Commissions, and great care must be taken that the Cloathing & other necessaries specified in the inclosed List be bought with the advance money for the use of every Recruit.

The Governor & Council, to shew their further regard for the County of Lancaster, have reserved Commissions for a Company of Irish, to be raised between Lancaster and Harris's Ferry, out of the Inhabitants of the Townships of Donegal, Derry & Pextang, and you are instructed to offer the Commission of Captain to Mr. John Nagel, one of the County Commissioners, and in case he does not accept, then the very next best man who can raise a Company the *soonest*.



Your recommendations of Shearer, Fuller & Wallace, are received. Wallace is not much thought of, and as to the Subalterns, the Captains are to be consulted with, & will undoubtedly choose such as they are acquainted with, & have the greatest interest in the neighbourhood. Pray lose no time in the filling up the Commissions of these two Companies, and send the Captains down for money, which the Paymaster, Mr. Young, has in his hands to give them.

The Governor desires you may use the utmost dispatch, & hopes to see the Captains, at least, on Tuesday night or Wednesday next. Time is very precious.

I am, Dr Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.\*

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GEORGE STEVENSON TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Dear Sir :

Yesterday, about 10 o'Clock, I receiv'd yr Favours of the 3<sup>d</sup>† Inst., with Commissions for the Officers of 3 Companys, three beating Orders & £480, having left in the hands of Capt<sup>r</sup> McGrew £120, or one fifth Part of the whole £600.

I immediately inform'd Mr. Armor & my Brother, that they were of the Catalogue of Officers for the Expedition, they gratefully acknowledge the Favour of the Governor & Council in reposing such special Trust & Confidence in them, but beg to be excused accepting, because neither of 'em think themselves sufficiently qualified for the Task, being unacquainted with military Discipline, and very little used to handle Arms, with sundrie other Reasons not necessary to mention.

In the room of my Brother I have appointed David Hunter, an able bodied Man, a Gunner, and a Man of Influence & Interest in the same Part of the County where my Brother lives; Benjamin Smith is to be one of the Subalterns, the other I shall (by the advice of the Principal Inhabitants who convene on Thursday to meet Sir John St. Clair, on other Business) appoint next Thursday.

I have applied to the leading Germans, told them it will look ill if they do not exert themselves, and desired them to spirit up their People & name Officers to me, who can get men, & that I will recommend them to the Governor; by this means I shall probly raise a German Company in the room of Mr. Armor's.

I have sent to Tho<sup>r</sup>. Minshall to come to Town; I do not know his sentiments, I fear he will not get Men.

\* See answer, May 11, p. 394.

† See page 386.



I have written to the Clergy-men & others of Influence in the County to exert themselves, & I hope they will.

Richard Beard, who was Captivated last Month from Marsh creek is return'd, having made his Escape some where about the Allegheny Hills. He was not got so far as his Father's, near Marsh Creek, last Thursday evening; he has been so much beat & abused by Tedyisoung's friend Indians that his Life is despair'd of, some of them told him they had been lately at Philad<sup>a</sup>, that they would Treat with the English as long as they could get Presents, & Scalp & Captivate as long as the French would reward 'em for 'em, that they lov'd their white Brethren so well that they wanted a few of 'em to hoe Corn for them, &c<sup>a</sup>, &c<sup>a</sup>.

I have sent up to have his Examination taken, or to have him brought down to Sr John, on Thursday, if it be possible.

My Complim<sup>ts</sup> to the Governor & Council, they may depend nothing in my Power shall be wanting to forward & push the Expedition.

Your shall hear from me as oft as I can.

I am, Dr. Sr,

Yr most obed<sup>t</sup>

H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

GEO. STEVENSON.

York, 7<sup>th</sup> May, 1758.

Mr. Peters.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By the Favour of Mr. Benezet.

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GEORGE STEVENSON TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Dear Sir:

In your Letter of the 3<sup>d</sup> Inst., you say, "in filling up the Commissions, take Care that the Date of the Lieu<sup>ts</sup> and Ensigns be the same with the Cap<sup>ts</sup>, as the Rank is settled and cannot be altered, and that Sheriff Hamilton be the first Lieutenant." I see Cap<sup>t</sup> McGrews Commission is dated the 15<sup>th</sup> Inst. Please to inform me how the Rank is settled, and what Date shall be put in each Commission, if Sheriff Hamilton be the oldest Lieu<sup>t</sup>, and his Commission must bear even Date with his Captains, then his Cap<sup>t</sup> must be the oldest. He chuses to go with David McConnaughy rather than with Joseph Armstrong. I wrote to Joseph (by Mr. Hamilton) yesterday, and told Mr. Hamilton that if Mr. Armstrong refus'd, he should have his Commission.

Must the men buy green Cloathing? I fear this will hurt us much. I think linnen Stockings, red below the Knee, Petticoat Trowsers, reaching to the thick of the Leg, made of strong Linnen, and a Sailor's Frook made of the same, would be best."

Young men that have Cloathing, (especially Dutch) will not like to lay out their Money for more.

Objections are made because there is no time mentioned in the Proclamation, but during the Campaign the People say they don't know what that means. I tell them it means, untill they go into winter Quarters; but they choose it should be a certain number of Months, and because I am become a Recruiting officer, and there hath been such villainous Impositions by the royal American and other Officers, I can scarce gain Credit.

There is, I presume, a Settled Form of the Attestations. I should be glad to have one, the Officers have asked the form of me.

I am, Dr. Sr,

Your most obedient

H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

GEO. STEVENSON.

York, 8<sup>th</sup> May, 1758.

Mr. Peters.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esqr., Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania. <sup>99</sup> Post.

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GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY, 1758.

New York, May 8th, 1758.

Sir:

Having by my letter of the 15th\* of March last, acquainted you that it was absolutely necessary for his Majesty's Service that an Immediate Embargo should be laid on all Ships in the different Ports of the Respective Provinces in North America, and accordingly did desire you forthwith to publish the same, and to continue it untill such time as you received notice from me to take it off, which notice I then promised should be transmitted to you as soon His Majesty's Service would allow of it. I am, therefore, now, pursuant to the above promise to acquaint you that The Fleet being sailed for Halifax I have fixed on Monday, the 22<sup>d</sup> Instant, for the said Embargo to be taken off, and you will accordingly publish the same within all the Respective Ports of your Government. I have differred it till then in order that it might take place at one and in the

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII, p. 87.

same time in all His Majesty's other Governments, on this Continent, Wherefore I must desire that you will strictly observe & Continue the said Embargo untill that day.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov. Denny, Philadelphia.

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JOHN McCLUGHAN TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir :

As my first Lieut lived at so great a distance 'twas a considerable while before he got his Commission, & consequently I was deprived so long of his Assistance in Recruiting. I have been likewise very carefull not to take any but strong, hearty, likely men, every way answering my beating Orders, that rejecting many who have offered themselves I have got no more attestations than are named in the Roll herewith sent up by Doctor McMeehen, but there are so many inlisted & engaged, as I'm informed by my parties who are scattered up & down the Country, that I believe I may say safely the Company is complete.

I Have therefore to request that you'd please to let me know what his Honor, the Governor's, further pleasure is that I should do. I make further bold to request that you would please to make my most humble & sincere acknowledgements to the Governor for the Honor he did me in appointing me Captain, be pleased likewise to accept of my most hearty thanks for your kindness therein & Beggs you'll please to excuse this Troble from,

Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir,

Your most Obliged & very

humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.,

JOHN McCLUGHAN.

New Castle, May 10th, 1758.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

EDW'D SHIPPEN TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Lancaster, 11th May, 1758.

Honoured Sir :

As soon as I received Mr. Peters' Letter of the 5th<sup>th</sup> Instant I convened several of the Principal men of the Borough to consider of a proper German for a Captain of the German Company, (the Justices Kyhn & Thompson being from home) and it was unanimously agreed that Ludwick Stone, of this town, was the fittest person in the County, and altho' he was eight & twenty miles off yet as we all were of opinion he would accept of the Commission & could raise his Company in a very short time, I thought it worth while to write to him, and his Son carried the Letter yesterday, and promised to be back again<sup>st</sup> last night, but I expect him in this morning by nine o'clock. Here is another clever fellow, a German, in this town, a Stocking weaver, who has formerly been in the Prussian Service, but he does not seem very willing to leave his Employment ; but if Mr. Stone should refuse us we shall press ye other to go ; his name, Lawrence Marquadanot. Mr. James Galbreath came home yesterday morning at my request, which was very well, as Col. Armstrong happened to leave at the same time. Mr. Galbreath approved much of the appointment of Mr. Hayes, but absolutely refused to accept of the Commission which the Col. said was reserved in Philad<sup>a</sup> for him, neither could he think of one very proper, either in Derry Donegal or Pextang, for the Commission if Mr. Hayes (he to whom I had written) should refuse it. In the Evening I received the inclosed Letter from Mr. Hayes, excusing himself from entering into the Service ; however, I here recommend to your Honour one Mr. John Clarke, of Mill Creek, as a very suitable person to bear a Captain's Commission, and it is thought he can raise a Company very soon. He is a man of a good character and well esteemed, and I hope will meet with your Honour's approbation. I did not fill up the Commission, because Mr. Peters said he ought to be of one of the Townships last mentioned. Inclosed is the blank Commission and a beating Order for him. I must do the best I can to-day with ye Commission designed for the German Captain, because I think it absolutely necessary for me to sett off for Hunter's to-morrow morning, to see that the Tools are sent off to Wioming, that Mr. Hughes' journey may not be in vain.

I am, great regard,

Your Honour's most obed<sup>t</sup>Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

EDW'D SHIPPEN.

To the Hon'ble Wm. Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Gov<sup>r</sup>.

\* See page 389.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1758.

GEO. STEVENSON TO R. PETERS, 1758.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>:

Last Thursday S<sup>r</sup> John S<sup>r</sup> Clair was here; a great Number of the Principal Inhabitants came together to meet him. Upwards of 70 Wagons are engaged for the Campaign.

Recruiting goes on as well as can be expected. Captain McGrew had near half his men last Friday, Capt. Hunter had above 20 last Night. Joseph Armstrong does not accept. David McConughy accepts, & set out to recruit on Friday. We are not yet fixed on his Subalterans. Sh<sup>ff</sup> Hamilton is recruiting, he accepts in the Room of Mr. Armor, his Subalterans are Victor King, & one McDowel, who was at Kittanin, a Serg<sup>t</sup> with Capt Hance Hamilton recommended by him & other reputable Persons of the West End of this County. I think they will soon have their Company. Tho<sup>r</sup> Minshall's accepting a Commission is very disagreeable to Mr. Jno Wright, who is doing all he can against him, raising up one Ludwig Myer, a low-lived, worthless fellow, an Inhabitant of Conedoughela holds under Maryland & never p<sup>d</sup> one Shill<sup>g</sup> Tax, neither to support the War nor for any other publick use whatsoever; he has not Sense enough even to be a Sergeant. Mr. Wright solicited me warmly to give him a Commission, & when he could not succeed himself he applied by S<sup>r</sup> John. I answered S<sup>r</sup> John that I would pay great Regard to his Recommendation were I not certain that he knew not the man, & that Jno. Wright's Application was calculated to carry a Point, viz: to keep Minshall at home & thereby oblige the Women of Sasquahannah, Quakers, who were against his going into the Service, & not at all because it was for the good of the Service. Mr. Wright insisted Myer could raise the Men, I then offered him (on that Condition) a Lientenancy, under Capt. McConaughy. Mr. Wright answered (without consulting Myer) that he would not accept of less than Captain. I then told him I thought his intentions were not for the good of the Service, but some other End. S<sup>r</sup> John replied they should both go, (Minshall & Myer meaning) I then said I am pleased how many go, but as I am not Governor I can't give Commissions, those committed to my care I had disposed of agreeable to my Instructions, and perhaps they were the last that was even in the Governor's Power, & not already disposed off that Mr. Wright & S<sup>r</sup> John were at Liberty to use their Int. at Philad<sup>a</sup> as they pleased & that I hoped the Reasons given by me were satisfactory to S<sup>r</sup> John, he agreed they were. Myer, notwithstanding, is busy preventing Men from inlisting with any other Officer & assuring them he will go Capt. & they must go with him.

John Pope, I fully expected, would have accepted, but I believe the influence of the meetings has over ballanced mine. I did not receive his final answer till Thursday evening, which was that he could not

accept. I am very sorry for it, the chief Reason he gave me was he thought the time too short to raise the Men.

The Money is almost out, more will be wanted before it can come up. I hope Care will be taken to send more by the first safe Hand. The officers want Drums, Colours & the other Common Instruments of War, Drums they need much. Are they not to be at the Expence of the Province, or the Crown?

Sr John set out on Friday, about 4 o'clock P. M., for Winchester. Yours of the 12th, with the Attestations, is just come to hand, shall answer it as soon as I can consult with the officers, and am,

Dr. Sr.,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

GEO. STEVENSON.

York, 15th May, 1758.

P. S. Inclosed you have a Copy of Rich<sup>d</sup> Beard's Affirmation.\*  
Mr. Peters.

#### RICHARD BAIRD'S DEPOSITION,-1758.

York County, ss.

The Affirmation of Richard Beard, of Hamilton's Bane Township, aged twenty-two years, who saith, that his Habitation being at the Foot of the South Mountain, on the South-East side thereof, on Thursday the thirteenth day of April last, about 7 o'clock in the morning, He, this Deponent, was in his house with Katharine his Wife, John his child, about seven months old, Thomas Potter, son of the late Captain John Potter, Esq., Deceased, Frederick Ferrick, his Servant, about fourteen Years of age, Hannah McBride, aged about Eleven Years, William White, about nine Years old; in his Field were Samuel Hunter and Daniel McMenomy, Labourers, when a party consisting of nineteen Indians, came and Captivated Samuel Hunter and Daniel McMenomy in the Field, and afterwards came to the dwelling house of this Deponent, and about six of them suddenly rushed into the house, and were immediately driven out by this Deponent and Thomas Potter; the Door of the house was thrown down by our pressing to keep the Indians out, and their pressing to come in, they shot in the house at us, and shot away Thomas Potter's little finger. We then had time to know their Numbers, and in a little time surrender'd, on the promise of the Indians not to kill any of us, they tied us, & took us about Sixty Rods up the Moun-

\* See below.



tain, where their Watch Coats lay, for they were naked except the Britch Clouts, Legins, Mocasins and Caps; then they brought the two men that had been at Work in the Field, and in about half an hour, they order'd us to March, seting me foremost of the Prisoners. We marched one after another at some Distance; at about seven miles they kill'd my Child, which I discovered by seeing its Scalp, about twelve o'clock I saw another Scalp, which I knew to be Thomas Potters. I have since been informed that they killed him at the Place where their Match Coats lay. Fryday the 14th, about twelve o'clock, they murder'd Samuel Hunter on the North Mountain, they drove us over the Allegheny Mountain a day and an half, and on Monday Night about ten o'clock, I escap'd, they having sent me several Times about three Rods from the fire to bring Water. In nine Nights and Days I got to Fort Lyttleton, having had no food other than four Snakes, which I had kill'd and eat, and some Buds and Roots, and the like; three Cherokee Indians found me about two miles from Fort Lyttleton, cut me a Staff, and Piloted me to the Fort.

In conversation with the Indians during my Captivity, they informed me that they were all Delawares, for they mostly all Spake English, one spake as good English as I can. The Captain said he had been at Philadelphia last Winter, and another said he had been at Philadelphia about a year ago; I ask'd them if they were not going to make Peace with the English? The Captain answered, and said they were talking about it when he was in Philadelphia last Winter, but he went away and left them.

RICHARD BAIRD.

Affirmed & Subscribed at York, }  
the 12th May, 1758, }  
COL. GEO. STEVENSON.

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B. CHEW TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Dear Sir,

The Bearer, Captain Wells, comes up to town to let the Governor know that he has raised his Company, and to receive his and the General's Commands. I have view'd his men, and think them the finest set of fellows I ever saw, most of them from their size being fit for Grenadiers. You may remember that when he was recommended, I inform'd the Gov<sup>r</sup> that the principal motive that induced Wells to enter into the Service, was from the expectations that he had of being eldest Captain, and having the rank and Title of Major of the 3 Companies rais'd in this Government. His Age, figure and Circumstances, make him abundantly better qualified for it, than either Nixon or McCluckan. The first is a very young man, & the

last, (whatever Character may have been given him,) being a low lived Creature, & an obscure Person previous to his late Promotion. It is to be considered also, that Wells has rais'd his Company in less time than the others, who had their Commissions & were recruiting long before him. He has also the honour of being a Justice of the Peace for Kent, so that I think the Preference is due to him from every consideration. I have been most horribly paid off with the Fever and Ague, which has given my Countenance a most Ghostly appearance. I am, however, much better this morning than I have been for a week past, & am in hopes of escaping my fit to day; if it returns, I will certainly come to Town to-morrow, otherwise I shall be obliged to deny myself that happiness till towards the last of the week. I am, Dr Peters,

Your affection<sup>d</sup> h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

B. CHEW.

N. Castle, May, 16, 1758.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, Philadelphia, by Capt. Wells.

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COMMISSIONERS TO GEN. FORBES, 1758.

Philadelphia, May 19th, 1758.

The Commissioners Compliments to General Forbes. They agree to allow an addition of Two Shillings & sixpence per Diem to the Pay of the Captain of Horse, over & above a Cap<sup>t</sup>. of foots Pay. One Shilling & sixpence to the Cornets, & four Pence to each private mans. They also agree that one more Post Horse be allowed to each of the Stages formerly fixed for them, & whenever they can hear of Persons fit to be recommended for Indian Interpreters, they will acquaint the General therewith.

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COMMISSION OF GEN. FORBES TO MORDECAI THOMPSON, 1758.

By His Excellency General Forbes:

I do hereby appoint Mordecai Thompson, of the County of Chester, Deputy Waggon Master, under the Direction of Robert Irwin. And do hereby empower the said Mordecai Thompson, to contract w<sup>th</sup> the owners of such Waggon in the said County, as shall enter into his Majesty's Service for the Campaign, agreeable to the Advertisement printed by my Orders, in the Pennsylvania Gazette.\* And I do

\* Of May 11, 1758.

hereby promise and engage, that the several Articles therein mentioned, shall, on the behalf of his Majesty, be punctually comply'd with, as far as the nature of things will allow.

Given under my hand and Seal at Arms, Philadelphia,  
the 20th day of May, 1758.

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Gov. WM. HENRY LYTTLETON TO Gov. DENNY, 1758.

Charles Town, May 20<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

(Secret.)

Sir:

I have received a Letter from Mr. Secretary Pitt, dated the 27<sup>th</sup> day of January last, wherein he is pleased to say, "It is the King's Pleasure that you do forthwith use your best endeavours to procure, with as much Secrecy & Dispatch as possible, experienced Pilots that can be depended upon, & who are knowing in the navigation of the Rivers of Mobile & Mississippi, & you will cause such Pilots to repair in the most expeditious manner to Halifax, in order to be employ'd in such attempts as Admiral Boscawen may think proper to direct, and Care will be taken to reward the said Pilots for their Services.

I am inform'd that such Pilots as abovemention'd may be procured at Philadelphia, & I beg leave to apply to you, Sir, to procure & send them to Halifax. If you should incur any expence thereby, & you will please to acquaint me therewith, I will take the necessary means for your reimbursement.

The Bearer of this, Captain Isaac Calcock, is going to Halifax on this Service, & I beg you will give him any such assistance to forward him thither as he shall desire.

It is needless for me to recommend to you to observe the greatest Secrecy possible concerning all the subject matters of this Letter. I am, with much esteem & regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

WILLIAM HENRY LYTTLETON.

Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

## GEORGE STEVENSON TO REV. MR. PETERS, 1758.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup> :

Last Thursday the 18<sup>th</sup> Inst., about 8 o'Clock, A. M., came David McConaughy, & return'd the beating Order & £50, w<sup>ch</sup> he had reced of me the 12<sup>th</sup> Inst., & refus'd to qualify & take his Commission, for w<sup>ch</sup> Conduct he gave me the following Reasons, viz.

1<sup>st</sup>. That I had not given him Notice that there was a Commission for him as soon as I might have done, viz., not till Friday the 12<sup>th</sup> Inst., and till all the other Officers had reced their Orders.

Note, This was as good a Reason the 12<sup>th</sup> as it was the 18<sup>th</sup>. In my next I shall shew y<sup>t</sup> it is not Fact.

2<sup>d</sup>. That the Beating Order was not sign'd by the Governor, nor under the lesser Seal of this Province. Note, I put an ink Seal to it, the Governor's Name, & the Secretary's, in their proper Places, directed it to him, dated and certified it to be a true Copy; this was all I could do, having then in my Hands no Original. Mem., that was no Objection the 12<sup>th</sup>.

3<sup>d</sup>. That it was reported, (particularly by a certain Tho<sup>r</sup>. McKean, in public Company, some where about Marsh Creek or Conewago,) that He (David McConaughy) had no Commission, or would get none, & that any Men He might or could raise would be put under some other Officer, or words to the same Effect. Several other trifling Things he said not worth repeating; but the foregoing Reasons I wrote immediately, follow'd him to the Tavern & shew'd him the writing, which he acknowledged to be fairly stated & Truth, in the Presence of two Credible Witnesses. Can any Man believe that these are his Reasons? I'm inform'd he had enlisted several Men, & that when he resolv'd to resign he took back the enlisting money, & discharg'd them; but this I do not assert to be Truth, as I have no Evidence to prove it as yet.

Capt. Minshal has resign'd, much against his Inclination; he blames his Sasquahannah Friends, says they have so far influenc'd his Wife that he cannot withstand her Tears & Cries, he will nevertheless forward the Expedition to the utmost of his Power. By the advice of Mr. Bay, Mr. Armor, Mr. Barton, & others, Robert McPherson, (a very worthy young Man) takes Minshal's Commission, his Lieut. is James Ewing, who has been in the Service, is recruiting in Donegal & other Places where he is acquainted, the Ensign is Peter Meem, he recruits amongst the Germans in & about this Town. I'm persuaded that Company would have been compleat 'ere now, if it had not been hurt by the opposition of Jn<sup>o</sup>. Wright, by his Tool, Ludwig Myer; I have no doubt of its being full in a week, notwithstanding all that has happen'd.

And<sup>r</sup> Finley, (Capt. Hunter's Lieut.) brought 14 recruits to Town last Night, which, he says, compleats that Company. I prevail'd with Capt. Hunter to take Hadden, his Ensign, to w<sup>ch</sup> C. Hunter

had no objection, other than y<sup>t</sup> he has not been nor could not be of any Service in recruiting. Hadden return'd to Carlisle yesterday Morning, & is to enter on Duty in four Days.

By the last Acc<sup>t</sup> I had from Capt. T. Hamilton, he had about 20 Men last Thursday.

Upon the whole, you may depend on four Companies from this County, viz., the Captains Hunter, McPherson, McGrew & Hamilton,

And as they all have their Subalterans there is no Vacancy in them four Company's, for y<sup>e</sup> German Cadets.

Mess<sup>rs</sup> J. Armstrong & D. McConaughy, have only fail'd, & I can find no one here, who will now undertake in the Room of D. McConaughy, therefore the 5<sup>th</sup> Company, (which I'm confident he could have rais'd) must drop; if he had at first refus'd, I could have found another very readily.

The Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Craddock gave me the Pleasure of a Visit, & preach'd an excellent War Sermon from Mr. Listry's Pulpit, on Friday last, in the hearing of Messrs. Barton, Bay, & Listry; he went with Mr. Barton yesterday, is to deliver another Sermon to the same Purpose to day from Mr. Barton's Pulpit.

Could you find as much Time as to answer my Letter of the 27<sup>th</sup> March, about Nelson's Ferry, by the next Opportunity, you would do me a singular Piece of Service.

I am, D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

Your most obedient

H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

GEO. STEVENSON.

York, 21<sup>st</sup> May, 1758.

Mr. Peters.

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COMMISSIONERS OF THE LOWER COUNTIES TO GOV. DENNY,  
1758.

May it Please your Honour,

We have received your Honours Commands by Major Shippen, & have consulted him on the Sundry matters directed by your Honour.

We have requested Mr. Chew to procure the Drums & Colours, &c. necessary for our three Companies; they are already provided with Cloathing, & most of the other necessaries for their March, when your Honour pleases to Command.

As there is no provision by our Act of Assembly for any other Officers than those already Commissioned by your Honour, nor any power given the Commissioners, further than to apply the sundry Sums already rais'd to his Majesties use, all which is already appro-

priated : however, We are very desirous that nothing should be wanting on our part to assist the Service, & shall Use our Int<sup>ty</sup> with our next Assembly to have a suitable allowance for Major Shippen, for his Services in the Expedition. Your Honour was pleased to mention, when at New Castle, that the Captains of each Company should be appointed to pay their own men. We have, pursuant to y<sup>r</sup> Honours opinion, drawn largely in their favor for s<sup>d</sup> purpose, & there now remains but little Cash in our Office, Therefore suppose it unnecessary to have any particular Officer appointed for that purpose. One of the Lieuten<sup>ts</sup> or Ensigns, (which your Honour will please to nominate) will undertake the Offices of Quarter Master & Adjutant for a very small additional Sum. And as our money will be far short to Answer every requisite, We doubt not but your Honour will order matters accordingly, which will lay this little Governm<sup>t</sup> under particular Obligations to y<sup>r</sup> Honour.

We are your Honours

Most obedient h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>ts</sup>,

JNO. FINNEY.

THO. COOCK.

New Castle, May 23<sup>d</sup>, 1758.

*Directed.*

To The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware.

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JOHN BLACKWOOD TO R. PETERS, 1758.

S<sup>r</sup> :

On Saturday Evening, 27 Instant, I arrived here ; my march that day 26 mile, 10 of which was at thire own request, I thinck are now so well satisfied with me that I have Reason, every Reasonable Duty from them with the greatest Cheerfulness ; at Germintown 2 of Skulked from me, but my Lieutenant, with the assistance of the people there, took them and Brought Prisoners to me at Robins ; I mark'd them so the next day, so discharged next morning. I had good Reason to Believe this fault Reather the Effect of liquor than any form'd designe to leave me. Sr, I observe in my Orders that I am to be verey Spareing of my Ammunition, I hope youl Inform me the first opportunity, whether my Useing a few Rounds of it, bring the men to be marksmen is forbid or imply'd therein ; our Canteens are so leaky that they are worse than none, and Bleam my self for not trying them, my verey great hurry was the Reason of the Ommission. Napsacks are much wanted, if the Commissioner would



allow a few Axes, I think they would be very Serviceable. There is not any news here that I can hear, shall endeavor to, as often as I have any thing worth your notice. I hope I shall beheave so as not to bring dishonor on myself or friends; this moment I hear, that one of the men whom I left last night ten mile from this place, who ware more tired then the rest, (under the Care of a Sargant and Corporal) attempted to Desert, when he was pursued he fired on the party, is now Prisonor. I beg Direction in this affair. Please to lett his honours Direction in this affair.

I am, and remain to be, Sr,

Your most obliged &

Verey humble Servt,

JNO. BLACKWOOD.

Reading, 12 o'Clock, at noon,  
May y<sup>e</sup> 29, 1758.

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LEVI TRUMP TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Augusta, May 30, 1758.

May it Please your Honour:

Permit me to acquaint your Honour of the arrival this Day of Mr. Montgomery, a Cadet, & 2 Indians, dispatched from this on the first Current, in Company with Hembus, their Captain, & Mr. Dunlap, a Cadet, whom they lost on the west of the Allegany Mountain, & as they were unacquainted with the Path, concluded to return; & on the 27th met an Indian, who informed them he was of a Party of Forty that were there about, & jud'ing them Enemies, they threw away their Blankets, &c., & have made a severe march these two Days past. Col. Burd, by his Instruction, ordered them to Carlisle for his Examination. I have used my endeavour to persuade them to go to him, but they will not till the arrival of the rest of their Company, therefore have dispatched Mr. Montgomery, above-mentioned to him, & doubtless, he will be more particular to your Honour.

I am with due respect,

Your Honour's most Humble Servant,

LEVI TRUMP.

*Directed.*—(On his Majesty's Service.)

For the Honourable William Denny, Esqr., Lieutenant Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

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JNO. BLACKWOOD TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Sr,

This Attends You with my Compliments, &c., also praying that you would acquaint his Honor the Governor, that I hope he will be so good as to Recommend it to the Commissioners that some pro-



vision be made in Relation to a Doctor for the men that are Sick in my Company. I apply'd to a Gentleman here for to Assist me in two or three Cases, but he insists that I must become his pay master; I told him that I could not doubt but he would be paid a Reasonable and Modarate Charge for any Service He render'd the Provincial forces; if Something is not done in this Case, I am perswaded the Men must Suffer, and Consequently be Rendered unfitt for Publick Service. I have no News to Write; my men Behave well & are in great Esteem here.

I am, D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

Your very hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JNO. BLACKWOOD.

Reading, May 31, 1758.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>, in Philadelphia.

A LIST OF THE NUMBER OF WAGGONS, DRAUGHT AND PACK  
HORSES, 1758,

*From the Several Townships of the County of Northampton; Re-  
turned to me by the Constables for his Honour the Governor, as  
follows, vizt. :*

	Waggons.	Draught,	& Pack Horses.
Easton Township, . . . . .	0	4	5
Forks Township, . . . . .	8	25	18
Allen Township, . . . . .	12	46	11
Upper Millford Township, . . . . .	37	94	00
Whitehall Township, . . . . .	11	78	17
Salisbury Township, . . . . .	5	10	13
Upper Sacon Township, . . . . .	18	80	00
Williamton Township, . . . . .	13	72	00
Lower Sacon Township, . . . . .	42	102	39
Mount Bethel Township, . . . . .	9	24	11
Bethlehem Township, . . . . .	12	34	14
Macungy Townshp, . . . . .	13	47	18
Weisenberg Township, . . . . .	4	11	3
Heidelberg Township, . . . . .	11	87	30
Linn Township, . . . . .	6	12	6
	201	671	183

JOHN RINKER, Sheriff.\*

June ye 10th, 1758.

\* A detailed report of the number possessed by each person by name, is attached to this summary.

## JOHN McMICHAEL TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

To the Honble William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Humble Petition of John McMichael in behalf of himself and Divers Inhabitants of the Township of Lower Smithfield in the County of Northampton, Humbly Sheweth :

That your Petitioner and the rest of the Inhabitants of said Township lived near Fort Hamilton until about the time that the Provincial Soldiers were ordered away, at which time they were obliged to move to Aron Depuys, Samuel Depuys, and Benjamin Shoemaker's houses for fear of the Enemy Indians.

That by means of many of the Inhabitants of the said Township haveing gone away, and others enlisted in the Province service, there is not a sufficient number left to keep guard, whilst others are cutting the Grain, so that unless some of the Provincial Soldiers are ordered to protect the Inhabitants whilst reaping the Harvest will be lost.

May it therefore Please your Honour to order that a Sufficient Number of the Provincial Soldiers may be sent to Protect the Inhabitants of the said Township during the harvest, & as in Duty bound, Your Petr will pray,

his  
JOHN X McMICHELL.  
mark.

## COPY OF PASSPORT FOR CHEROKEE INDIANS TO N. Y., 1758.

By the Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex on Delaware.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting.

These are to certify that the Bearer is employed by this Government in conducting to New York Thirteen Indian men, seven Indian Women, and Three Indian Boys. As all these Indians are our good Friends and allies, of the Cherokee nation, chiefly with a few Mohocks, and are going to Sir William Johnson on Business of Consequence, they are in an especial manner recommended to all Officers, Civil and Military, in the Places thro' which they are to pass, for Protection, and all kinds of assistance they may stand in need of. Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms at Philadelphia, this Day of June, in the year of our Lord, 1758.\*

WILLIAM DENNY.



## JOHN BYERS TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Sir,

I Beg Leave to Inform you that in Pursuance of the orders granted me by his Hon<sup>r</sup> ye Governer, have in two weeks recruited 47 men, 42 of which has past Muster Roll, ye other five Indisputable, Cap<sup>t</sup> McNight has recruited 84 men.

As the Defence of my Country was ye only motive that excited me to accept a Comission of that sort, I beg that as soon as possible my company may be furnished w<sup>t</sup> arms & other acouterments fitting for a Campaign, that I may enter immediately upon Duty, as I expect soon to have them complete. Colon<sup>l</sup> Armstrong desired me this Day to give you an account of ye taxes of our County, upon which I immediatly went to Mr. West's, who is one of ye Com<sup>rs</sup>, who told me so soon as he acquainted ye other Com<sup>rs</sup>, he would either allow me ye Liberty to do it, or do it himself, which I am willing to serve you in.

I am Sir,

Your very Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JNO. BYERS.

Carlisle, the 1st of June, 1758.

*Directed.*To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Secretary in Philadelphia.

## A REPORT OF THE PROVISIONS AT FORT AUGUSTA, 1758.

Fort Augusta, June the 1st, 1758.

Cloathing, Ammunition, Tools, &amp;c., now in Store here.

82113 Pounds of Flour,	15 Pick Axes,
16806 pounds of Dry'd Beef,	8 Calking Irons,
80 Galls of Whiskey,	16 Brass Kettles mostly worn out,
28 pounds of match rope,	12 Grubing Hoes,
12 Old watch coats intirely worn out,	18 Broad do.,
178 pr Course Yarn Stockings,	3 Crow Bars,
18 Reams Cartridge paper,	4 Cross Cut Saws, ordinary,
8 pr. Steelyards,	4 Whip do. do.,
1 Sett of Coopers Tools, old,	1 do. New,
1 Sett of Carpenters, do.,	2 Dutch Saws, ordinary,
24 Old Carrying Saddles,	10 Iron Wedges,
2 Hogsheads of Salt,	91 Old Blankets,
	8 Frying Panna,



## PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1758.

407

3 Barrels, do.,	12 Battoes patch'd up for present use,
2 do. of Mackrell,	8 Peices of Cannon,
$\frac{1}{2}$ Peice of Ozenbrigs,	2 Swivels,
10 yds. of Flannle,	7 Blunderbusses,
10 Horse Collars,	114 Small Arms,
10 Pitching axes tolerable good,	112 do. out of order,
26 do. almost worn out,	104 Cannon Ball,
10 do. Broad ordinary,	1301 Grape Shot made up for Cannon,
4 Drawing Knives, do.,	46 Hand Grannades,
4 Adzes, do.,	400 Flints very ordinary,
6 Spades Tolerable good,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cask do. not very good,
8 do. worn out,	$\frac{1}{2}$ Cask of Nails,
18 Shovels ordinary,	1 Grinding Stone,
14 Mawl Rings,	110 W <sup>t</sup> Lead.
2 Hand Screws,	
4 pr. Traces,	
2 Drag Chains,	

	<small>lbs. of Powder.</small>	<small>Half Barrels.</small>	<small>Bullets.</small>	<small>Buck and Swan Shot.</small>
In Store,	7	2	1664	600
Made into Cartridges } for Cannon & Swivels, }	6	2	150	20
In the Soldiers horns } and Pouches, }	57		140	20
	<hr/> 73	<hr/> 4	<hr/> 1954	<hr/> 640

Expended this Month, 2 Barrels of Powder in teaching the Soldiers to shoot at Marks, and keeping their Arms in order, and what the Battalion took when they marched.

LEVI TRUMP.

**A RETURN OF THE GARRISON AT FORT AUGUSTA, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN  
LEVI TRUMP, THE 2D DAY OF JUNE, ANNO DOMINI, 1758.**

COMPANIES.	Officers Present.							Effective Rank and File.					Since last Return.			
	Commission.					Non Commission.										
	Colonel,	Lieut. Col.,	Major,	Captain,	Lieutenant,	Knight,	Sergeant,	Drummer,	Fit for Duty,	Sick Present,	In Hospital,	On Command,	On Parole,	Total	Dead,	Discharged,
Colonel, the Governor,.....						1	1	1	4					4		
Lieut. Col. James Burd,.....									12	1				14		
Major Thomas Lloyd,.....						1			12	1				13		
Major Brigade Joseph Shippen,...									12	3				15		
Patrick Work,.....									14	4				18		
David Jamison,.....									4					4		
John Hambright,.....				1			2		30			7	1	40		1
Levi Trump,.....									11	2				13		
Asher Clayton,.....																
				1		2	2	199	11			7	1	121		1
1 ABSENT OFFICERS.																
Lieutenant Charles Broadhead. Since May, 14th. On Command by Lieut. Col. Burd's Order. LEVI TRUMP.																



## EDWARD SHIPPEN TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Lancaster, June 3d, 1758.

Sir,

I am Sorry to tell you that of the eighteen Waggons which were ordered to be pressed to make up the 60 demanded by Col. Bouquet, there were only three brought in, however the Commanding Officer here is immediately to be applied to. But I should be glad to See our late Act of Assembly respecting waggons and horses, or I would rather desire to have particular Directions how the Justices are to proceed in order to oblige an unthinking People, to Say no worse of them, to do their Duty, especially considering the goodness of their Pay.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

EDW'D SHIPPEN.

*Directed.*—Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## JOSEPH SHIPPEN TO CAPT. R. WALKER, 1758.

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1758.

Sir,

It is General Forbes Orders that you immediately get your Company armed and accoutred here, and then to march without Loss of Time to Lancaster, where you will wait to receive further Orders.

I make no Doubt you will make the greatest Dispatch possible.

I am, Sir,

Your most hum. Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN,

Brigade Major.

*Directed,*To Cap<sup>t</sup>. Richard Walker, in Bucks County.

## JOSEPH SHIPPEN TO THOMAS JANUARY, 1758.

Sir,

It is His Honour Governor Denny's Orders that you immediately send up Two hundred and Sixty-five Musquets, with Bayonets & Cartouch Boxes, &c., to Lancaster, which are to be delivered to the Care of Edward Shippen, Esq., for the Use of Five of the new Levied Provincial Companies. And also, to send Four hundred & twenty-four Musquets, with Bayonets & Cartouch Boxes, &c., to Carlisle, which are to be delivered to the Care of Francis West, Esq., for the Use of Eight other new Levied Provincial Companies.

By order of Governor Denny,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.;  
Brigade Major.

Philadelphia, 5th June, 1758.

*Directed,*

To Mr. Thomas January, Provincial Armourer, in Philad.

## RETURN OF OFFICERS, 1758.

York, 6th June, 1758.

D<sup>r</sup> S<sup>r</sup>,

Yesterday, Capt<sup>a</sup>. Hunter's Men were review'd by Mr. Jameson at York, & 34 Wagons were contracted for with the People. Returns will be made to the Governor, agreeable to his Desire, as soon as the Men shall be collected together, & pass Muster.

The Names of the Officers are as follows, viz. :

David Hunter, Capt <sup>a</sup> .	}	Com'issions bear Date the 25th Ap <sup>l</sup> . 1758.
Andrew Finley, Lieu <sup>t</sup> .		
W <sup>m</sup> . Hadden, Ensign.		
Rob <sup>t</sup> . McPherson, Capt <sup>a</sup> .	}	Com'issions bear Date the 10th May, 1758.
James Ewing, Lieu <sup>t</sup> .		
Peter Meem, Ensign.		
Tho <sup>s</sup> . Hamilton, Capt <sup>a</sup> .	}	Com'issions bear Date the 16th May, 1758.
Victor King, Lieu <sup>t</sup> .		
Will <sup>m</sup> . McDowell, Ensign.		

The Com'issions for the Captains were dated when I rece'd them. The Officers are all sworn. Hunter's & McPherson's Companies are full, & if they had Cloathing & Accoutrements, are ready for Action.

I go with Mr. Jameson to the Review, 22 Miles West of York, on Thursday next, there to contract for Wagons, in pursuance of a Power from Colonel Boquet for that Purpose. 35 Contracts were sign'd here yesterday.

The Bearer, Mr. Lieut. Ewing, goes to buy Cloathing for Capt. McPherson's Company. As you have always been good to the Officers, I make no doubt you will aid the Bearer with y<sup>r</sup> good Council, when 'tis necessary. I hope you have rec'd the Money for Mr. Hopkinson by Capt<sup>a</sup>. Hunter. I shall be glad to hear from you when you have Time. My Family are Well; my Wife sends her Complim<sup>ts</sup>. I have kept a War Office near 5 Weeks, without Fee, Reward, or hope thereof; thank God the Expedition looks better than it did; the Store Ships I hope have brought the Arms, &c., &c.

I am, D<sup>r</sup> Sr,

y<sup>r</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup>,

H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

GEO. STEVENSON.

*Directed.*—Mr. Peters.

CAPT. JOHN MOUNTGOMERY TO MAJOR THOS. LLOYD, 1758.

June 6th, 1758.

Sr,

I Rece<sup>d</sup> yours bearing Date the 3d of this Instant, Agreeable to your Letter you wrote, which is Desireing that I shou'd march my Company to Lancaster on Friday Next, there to be Reviewed. I was so late in getting my Commission, that Most of the Men were Enlisted by Others that has been Earlier Commissioned, which Makes the Men Scarcer to be had. I am still getting some, but it is Meerly Impossible for Me to Raise My Company as Speedy as I am Desireous, but I am Making all the Heast in My power. I am Not Expecting My Company to be the Last in Reviewing. I have between Lieutenant, Ensign & Myself, Enlisted About 40 Men; and as for the Remaining part of My Company, I shall do all that Possibly I can do to Get them Made Up. I Cannot March to Lancaster on Friday Next as you have wrote to Me; I have officers out on all hands helping to Raise Men, as also Myself Does all I Can to Get up My Company with Speed.

Sr, Your Most Hum<sup>ble</sup> Servant,

JOHN MOUNTGOMERY, CAPT.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Thomas Loyd, Major of the 2d of the Pensilvania Batt. Regim<sup>ts</sup>. These.



## DAVID JAMIESON TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

York Town, y<sup>e</sup> 6th June, 1758.

Sir,

Agreeable to the Orders I received from Coll. Bouquet, I arrived in this Town last Saturday; I yesterday examined and passed forty-four of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hunter's Recruits, there is more of them to be in Town this day, than will compleat his Company; Captain McPhearson's Company, he informs me, is full; Cap<sup>t</sup>. Hamilton & Cap<sup>t</sup>. M'Grew's Company's, I am informed, is not yet near full; The recruits are so scattered throughout the Country, that I believe it will be the latter end of the Week before they will all arrive in Town. I find it extremely difficult to keep the recruits in order, for want of Sergeants that understand duty, & have not so much as a single Drum; None of the Recruits are furnished with Cloathing, or any necessaries for marching.

I was desired by Coll. Bouquet to try if possible, to gett the Recruits to find their own Arms, but I find this impracticable; of the 44 that passed yesterday, not one-third of them had arms, or could be prevailed on to gett them, therefore I shall find it extremely difficult to gett as many arms as is necessary for the men that are to escort the Waggon's this Week to Fort Loudon; of this I have informed Coll. Bouquet by a letter this morning.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient and most

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.,

DAVID JAMIESON.

*Directed,*

On his Majesty's Service, to William Denny, Esquire, Governour &c. of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, per Lieut. Ewins.

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REPORT OF CHAS. THOMSON AND F. POST, OF JOURNEY  
1758.

To the Honourable Will<sup>m</sup> Denny, Esq., Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, & to the Honourable Brigadier General Forbes.

The Report of Charles Thomson & Christian Frederic Post.

On Wednesday, June the 7th, 1758, having received the Messages for the Indians, & Instructions from the Governor, we set out for Wyoming. Next day we reached Bethlehem, having engaged

on the road Moses Tetamy & Isaac Still, to accompany us. From Bethlehem we took three other Indians, & on Friday arrived at Fort Allen. As we had been informed on the Road of some bad news sent to the Governor by the Captain at Fort Allen, we enquired the particulars, and were informed that on Tuesday last, two Indians, Aquelin & John Philips, came to the Fort express from Teedyuscung, at Wyoming, to let them know that on Sunday last were seen a party of Enemy Indians, about 78 in number, directing their course towards the Minisinks. This discouraged our Indian companions, and as they had been all along against our going into the Indian Country, this made them much more averse to it.

Whereupon we called them together next morning, & made them acquainted with the purport of our Messages, & the necessity of our going. With this they were satisfied, & it was concluded we should go. And having settled every thing with regard to the way & manner we should travel, we left Fort Allen about 12 o'clock, & crossing the Neshamewatchual & Quekeek Mountains, we lodged all together about 12 miles from the Fort.

On Sunday Morning we set forwards pretty early, & by 12 o'clock reached the Nescopekun Mountain, within 14 or 15 miles of Wyoming. Here we met 9 Indians travelling down to Bethlehem. They had left Wyoming the day before, & had been six days from Chenango, a Town of the Nanticokes, on Susquehanna, about half way between Owegey & Ossewingo. There was one Nanticoke, a Son of Captain White, one Munsey Captain, one Delaware, four Mawhiccons, & two Squas. Upon meeting them, we stopped and enquired the news, & from several questions asked, we learned that Teedyuscung was well and at Wyoming, that all was quiet among the Nanticokes, that their principal men were at the Council at Onondaga, which was not yet broke up; That Backsinosa was at Seekaughkunt, but that he was preparing to go somewhere, he said to his own Country; that they had heard of no body of Indians going Southward.

Being informed of our going to Wyoming with good news to all the Indians, they told us they thought it was by no means safe for us to proceed; that strange Indians were thick in the woods about Wyoming; that a party was seen but four days ago, whose Language none of the Delawares there understood, nor did they know of what Nation they were. This alarming our Indians, they pressed us to turn back with this Company, & make all haste to Fort Allen, & two of them would go & invite Teedyuscung to come to us there. This we objected against, on the account of losing time, & proposed following what had been at first agreed upon, that was to go forward to the Wyoming Hills, & there wait 'till two of our Company went forward & informed Teedyuscung of our coming, & knew of him whether it would be safe to go to the Town. The Indians we met thought it dangerous to proceed any farther, as they had seen fresh Tracks crossing the Path in two or three places between this & Wyoming, & at one place not half a mile from where we then were.



Upon this it was proposed and agreed upon, to go back to the east side of the Hills, and there lodge to night, till two of our Indians went & invited Teedyuscung to come to us. And the friendly Indians we met, agreed to stay with us till he came up.

From farther conversation with one of the Company, after we had been some time together, we were informed that two hundred of the Six Nations had set out with a Resolution to go to war against the English; that he & his Company had seen 60 of them, & that six of his Company were discouraged and turned back. None of his Company, he said, understood their Language, but they made signs that they were going against the Minisinks. Next day, between 11 & 12 o'clock, Teedyuscung, Tepiscakung, Captain Augustus, Sam Evans & David, came to us. At first we expostulated with Teedyuscung about the Road being shut, & told him that we were come with good Word to all the Indians, we could not go to his Town to deliver them. He said it was not his fault. We put him in mind that the Road had been opened by a Belt of Wampum from Wyoming to us, & that it was his business to keep it open from his Town to Fort Allen, as we keep it open from Fort Allen to Easton or Philadelphia. We farther took notice, that it was the Custom of all Nations to suffer Messengers of Peace to go backwards and forwards, safe and unmolested; that unless this was practised, two Nations once at War, could never be at Peace again. To this Teedyuscung replied, that what we said was right, but that the Six Nations, not him, had blocked up this Road; that two hundred of them had gone to war in different Parties; that they had passed thro' several Towns on the Susquehanna; that in these Towns the Delawares endeavored as much as in them lay to dissuade them from going to war against the English, but they would not hear them; that these 200 were chiefly of the Seneka Nation, & from three Towns that lay near the French; that the Reason they assigned for their going to war with the English, was, that about three years ago a party of their Warriors went against the Catawbias, and upon their return, entered the settled parts of Virginia, where a White Man in a friendly manner invited them to his house, & having got them there, sent in the night & collected a number of his neighbours, & fell upon the party and killed them all except one Man, who escaped; for this they had not yet taken a full revenge; they said they had heard the words Teedyuscung had sent them, but they were now out & would not turn back, but would strike the English this one time more, & after they had given them this one blow, then, if they found the English still of the same disposition Teedyuscung represented them, they would never strike them more; but if they made peace with them, it was not they themselves might be quiet; for then they would turn their Hatchet against the French.

The Delawares then told them if they were resolved to go to war against the English, & would not turn back, they must take some other way, for that all the People down the Susquehanna were at

Peace with them. The war party then agreed not to proceed on that Path, nor willingly to hurt the People of Pennsylvania. But as they might miss their way, & contrary to their Inclination fall in with them, they insisted that some of them should shew them another way. Whereupon, a Munsey Captain, named Yachkaposay, (the same that headed the party that lay above Fort Allen, at the Easton Treaty, in 1756,) undertook to shew them the way, & having put them in the Path to the Minisinks, he returned home again. From one of these parties, a few Shawanese hearing that the English were building a Fort at Wyoming, went down to see whether it was so, & these were they that killed the young man, when the workmen were there.

Teedyuscung further told us, that a Report had prevailed among the Indians up the Susquehanna, & thro' the Seneka Country, & along the Allegheny, that the English were building a Fort at Wyoming, with 800 men; that this was confirmed by the Shawaney Party that had been down; that upon this they immediately held a Council, to consult what should be done. At this it was proposed that some one should go and know for certain whether it was really so, & boldly ask the English what they meant. Tho' this seemed dangerous, yet one Wellameghikink, (George Hayes,) a Wanami, who lives in a Town of the Senekas, near the French Fort at Niagara, & is a Captain on the Ohio under Tessawhenand, the Chief of all the Delawares on the Allegheny, offered to go, tho' it should cost him his life. Not many days after the English left Wyoming, he came there & was informed of the true state of Affairs, and three days ago left that in order to return and inform the Indians thereof. He it was that brought down the foregoing Intelligence, which was confirmed by these Indians from Chenango.

Teedyuscung said that Wellameghikink further informed him, that the French at Niagara were in great want of Provisions; that they had applied to the Senakas to supply them, telling them that the English had stopped the Mouth of their River, so that no Provisions could be brought up to them, & that therefore they were obliged to apply to their Children the Indians for some; that therefore the Indian Squas from the Seneka Towns near the Fort were employed in carrying them Indian Corn, which they sold at a great Price, and so eager were the French to get it, that the officers, when they heard the Squas were coming, used to go and meet them, & in order to encourage them to bring more, would pull off their Cloaths, & even their Shirts, and give them to the Indians; that the Soldiers used to parch the Indian Corn & then pound it, & mixing it with a little water drink it, & this was all they had to live upon.

After Dinner we told Teedyuscung our orders were to deliver our Messages at Wyoming; that being dissuaded from going further, we had stopped here & sent to desire him to come to us; & now he was come, we desired to know what we should do. He said he was glad we did not come to him, that he had seen fresh Tracts as he came



along, & he thought it best to deliver the Messages here. Whereupon we sat down, & taking out the Belts & Strings, delivered the Messages distinctly. After they had been read & interpreted once, in order to impress them deeper in his Mind, we gave him the substance of each Belt & String in other words, & then entered into a Conversation on every Part. By this Means every thing being repeated again, he seemed fully to comprehend every Part, & to be much pleased with the whole. With respect to the Cherokees, he said, if the Messenger should recover & inclined to see him, he might come by the way of Bethlehem, & and from thence some Indians would conduct him & his Company safe up to Wyoming. On the Belt to remove the uneasiness respecting the Settlement at Wyoming, he said he hoped that was already removed, or would be upon the Return of Wilameghikink & his Company, which consisted of 30 Men from several Towns of the 6 Nations.

The Senaka Belt & that to all the Nations, he was much pleased with, & said he did not doubt but the first would bring many down & the latter give general satisfaction. As to calling together the Parties about Wyoming, & knowing their Business, he did not know how that could be done, as neither he nor any of his People understood the Language of some of the Parties, but that he would do what he could in that Matter, & what Intelligence he could gain, he would send down by Sam Evans.

Of Essoweyowallund or Daniel, he said he had not yet heard any thing; but the other Messenger, Willemighihink or James, he heard was on his way down, as he expected him at Wyoming in three Days. We then told him, that as the Government & the General had these things much at heart, & sincerely desired to see a Peace with the Indians established on a sure & lasting Foundation, we were sent up with these Messages both to convince the Indians of the Sincerity of the English, that they might be well & fully explained to them, & that our Orders were, after we had delivered them to him & his People at Wyoming, to proceed farther with the Messengers Teedyuscung should send along, & carry these Belts to the other Nations. He said it had been often asked by the Senekas, why none of the English accompanied the Messages sent to them. We told him there would be hereafter no Occasion for such a Question; we were now ready to go & would set out with those he sent along as soon as he pleased. On this he was silent. We then told him if he had any doubts, he might take time to consider it, & that we would proceed with him to Wyoming & lodge there to Night, & this we were the rather inclined to do as his Messenger was so soon expected, by whom we hoped to hear some agreeable news, which we would transmit to the Governor. After musing some Time, he said he thought we could by no means proceed to the Seneka Country that way, as many Parties were out, that he imagined the safer way would have been by Albany to Onondaga. We mentioned to him what the Six Nation Chiefs had said at the Treaty at Lancaster last Summer, by

which it appeared to us, that that way was not proper, inasmuch as the Senekas were the Door of the Six Nations to the Westward, as the Mohawks were to the Eastward, & we told him their Advice to us then was to apply immediately to the Senekas, & by a Belt to invite them down, which we now wanted to do.

He said, before we could go with safety, a Road should be opened at least for Messengers, & he thought it would be well if that was done at the ensuing Treaty. We again mentioned our going up to Wyoming & staying there till his Messenger came in, or at least this Night. Whereupon after consulting his Council, he took out some Strings of Wampum & by two forbid us to go farther, for fear of some Mischief befalling us; by two more, he expressed his Uneasiness least some of the White People, in pursuing the Enemy Indians that were on our Frontiers, should come as far as where he lived & fall upon him & his People. By three other Strings, he requested of the Government some Provisions, & especially Indian Corn, by the way of Shamokin, from which Place his young Men could easily bring it up in Canoes. He likewise desired to be supplied with some Ammunition. As we found we must return from thence, we endeavoured to gain some more Intelligence, & asked him if he had any News from the Westward. He said he was further informed by Wellameghihink, that Hans Jacob, his (Teedyuscung's) Son & one Hamels, another Indian, had been out on a Scout to fort Duquesne; that they had Surprised two French Men, & shot them at a small Distance from the Fort; that the one was killed dead on the Spot, but the other escaped on Horseback to the Fort, where he no sooner entered than he fell down & died.

Upon this the Commander of the Fort called the Senekas together & told them the Catabaws had struck him. Soon after another Indian from fort Augusta, being out on a Scout near the French Fort, killed another French Man. The Commander again called the Chiefs of the Senekas together & told them the Catabaws had struck him again. Hereupon the Seneca said, Why do you say the Catabaws have struck you? It is not the Catabaws that have done this, but your Children the Delawares. At hearing this the Commander was very angry, & sent for the two Chiefs of the Delawares, Tessawhenand & Cutchassanecamen, & complained of them in harsh Terms. When the Dispute grew warm, Tessawhenand told the Commander he behaved like an old Woman, to make so much noise about three Men, & not to consider how many he had made him lose. But tho' the Bones of so many of his Men lay scattered up & down in the Woods, & all thro' his Means, yet he made no Noise about it. The French Man never heard him complain. When the French Commander still went on complaining, Tessawhenand told him, if he had any thing on his Mind to speak out & not scold any more like a Woman. The Commander, who was now very angry, told him, if he did not punish the Delawares he should die. At this Tessawhenand started up & taking the Commander by the Hand said, now



you speak like a Man. You say I shall die. But I now tell you, I will not die alone. You shall die also. The English are coming up & as soon as they strike you on one side, I will strike you on the other. Willameghihink said he imagined that before this they had come to Blows. The two Chiefs had, before he came away, ordered their People to separate from the French, & consulted together how to be revenged. They proposed two Schemes, one of which they agreed to follow, One was to wait till the English came up, & then fall on the French; the other was to pretend a Reconciliation, & having a Party of Men ready, to take an Opportunity & rush into the Fort & drive the French out & then burn the Fort, & this they think they can easily do. But before they took any Step of that Sort, they thought it necessary to know the Truth of the Reports respecting the English; what their Designs was in building at Wyoming; whether it was for themselves or for the Indians, & whether they were willing to make a Peace with all the Indians, as they had been informed. And in order to know this Wellamighihink was dispatched away.

We next enquired how the Chief Man of the Senekas was affected to the English. He said the Chief Man was our Friend. We then asked how it came to pass that his young men came down to War against the English? He said these Warriors came from some Towns near the French, that they were therefore in the French Interest & the chief man had little influence over them. We were farther informed that when these 200 came out to War the chief man of the Senekas, Tageghshata, called a Council & complained that the young men did not regard him; that he was no more than an old Woman among them; that he saw a great number of his young men going past his door with Hatchets in their Hands, but that he did not know where they were going & he feared this would be the Cause of Mischief. The Munsay Captain we met & who came with us down to Bethlehem, said he was at the Council & heard Tageghshata make his speech.

From farther Enquiry among the Indians we had some intimation that the Seneka Nation were in general dissatisfied with this Government from something that happened in a Treaty with Sir Will'm Johnson. Soon after Sir Wm. received the Commission to negotiate Indian Affairs he called a Council of all the Nations. To this a great number came. He then told them that the King had at several Times sent out large presents to the Indians of which they had been cheated by the Governments to which they were sent, but that it should not be so any more, that he was the only Man who had Power to treat with the Indians & that he would see them righted. This, as it awakened the jealousy of the Indians, raised in them a Disrespect for the other Governments, as they imagined they had no authority to treat & that Councils or Treaties held with them were of *no* significancy. Besides, a Report was very generally propagated among the Senekas, but by whom uncertain, that the King had sent

large Presents for the Indians to Pensilvania, which the Government of Pensilvania had appropriated to their own use, and as the Road of Communication between this Government & the Senekas has been for some time shut & no free intercourse between them & us, no means were used to remove this groundless Report till it became universally believed, & the nation in general exasperated against the Pensilvianians, & this was thought to be one Reason that the Chief Man tho' more inclined to the English than the French & tho' he has kept himself & his Town quiet yet has used little Care to restrain those who had any inclination to go to war with us.

We next enquired of Teedyuscung what he had heard of the Prisoners; whether we might hope to see them soon returned. He told us that a few days ago one Nenacheehunt, a Chief of one of the Towns on the Allegheny, had come to him at Wyoming to know whether the English were willing to include him in the Peace, & whether Teedyuscung desired the Prisoners should be returned, & being assured of the Truth of both these articles, he said there were a good many Prisoners in his Town & he would take Care they should be all restored & that he & his People would come down & settle with Teedyuscung at Wyoming.

But from what we learned from the Indians the Case of the Prisoners is this: All that are taken are looked upon by the Indians as the Private property of the Captors & are either given away to those families who have lost any Men in the War, or are sold to others as we do Slaves, and many of those who have been taken, we are informed, have been sold & bought several times. Now, as the Indians have no public Fund to redeem them out of the Hands of private Persons, & as we have none of their People Prisoners to exchange for them, it will be next to impossible to procure the Return of the Captives without offering a price for them & redeeming them ourselves.

We also asked if he had heard any thing more of the 800 Northern Indians that were said to be going to fight the Cherokees. He said he thought, nay was assured, that the Report was altogether groundless, for he had enquired both of Welameghihink & Nenacheehant & of those who came down from Chenango & none of them had heard any thing of that & had there been any truth in it Welameghihink or Nenacheehunt must have met them as they came up the Allegheny the very road the party must have taken.

As it now grew late & it was concluded we could not go forward, we thought it best to return back part of the way, especially as our Provisions began to grow scarce & there was no Pasture for the horses in the Place we now were. As we were preparing to set out Teedyuscung came to us and asked whether Mr. Hughes had delivered to the Governor the French Colours which he (Teedyuscung) had taken from Bill Sock. We told him we did not know. He then desired us to ask the Governor whether he had received them, & whether he had given Bill Sock those Colours or whether he kept



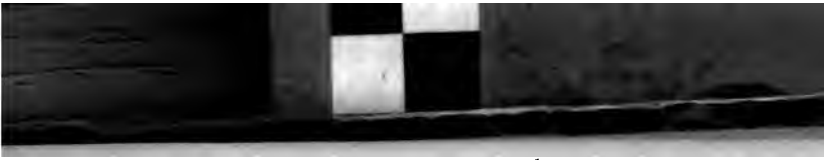
two sorts of Colours. He said if the Governor had two sorts of Colours & gave one sort to one Indian & another sort to another it would breed Confusion.

As we are just ready to take Horse Gabriel Loquus, an Indian & his family, whom we had left at Fort Allen, came up. As some of our Company, which was now encreased to fourteen, were gone before, we took leave & set forward, leaving three or four to follow at a small distance behind us. When we stopt at night we found two of our Company missing & upon Enquiry found that Gabriel Loquus had brought up with him some Spirituous Liquor, & Isaac Still, who was one of those behind, said he heard the King proposing to drink before they went any farther, & that seeing them go to drink he hastened away & this he supposed had detained our two Companies.

Tuesday in the afternoon we arrived at Fort Allen, the Prospect of which was hid from us till we came just upon it by Bushes growing on the Bank of the River. Here we enquired where Gabriel Loquus was supplied with Liquor & were informed that he had been down at one Bowman's, who lives about 5 miles on this side the Fort and had got it there. In our way down one of us called at Hans Fetter Bowman's & was then informed by Evan Bowan, a soldier of Captain Bull's Company, that this Bowman had on Saturday last let Gabriel Loquus have about five Gallons of Whiskey. Bowman himself acknowledged his having supplied him with between three & four Gallons. When the ill Consequences of selling the Indians strong Liquor & the Breach of the Law were represented to him, he said he had made a Present of it & that he would do the same again, & that nobody could prevent his doing what he pleased with his own. The ill Consequences that will, we apprehend, attend this man's supplying Loquus with Liquor at this time, are, that with these four or five Gallons of Whiskey Teedyuscung & his People will be made drunk, & consequently incapable of calling together the scattered Parties about Wyoming, & should Messengers arrive from the other Indian Towns, as was daily expected, he will be incapable of receiving the news they bring & dispatching Messengers to this Government as he promised. We would further observe that it was this same Gabriel Loquus who made the Messengers drunk, who were not long ago dispatched from this Government to the Allegheny, & that he is often employed in carrying the Indians spirituous Liquors, which the neighbours say he is supplied with by this Bowman.

On our way down to Bethlehem the Munsay Captain, named Kelhapugh or Isaac, told us he had a Complaint to send by us to Philadelphia about some Lands in the Minisinks, of which he said he had been defrauded & about which he had been complaining for about twenty years without receiving any Redress.

As he told us his Land lay on the West side of the Delaware we let him know that at the last Treaty Teedyuscung had in the name



of all the Indians complained about the Lands in this Province, & had agreed that this matter should be left to the Determination of the King & his Council. We therefore desired him to wait a little longer till the King's determination was known, & he might depend upon having justice done him. He said that several of the Munsays, & mentioned in particular some of his own Relations, had been dispossessed of large Tracts of lands in the Jerseys, without even receiving any Consideration for them. We told him that we had now carried up Belts to the Indians, & as he himself had heard, had invited all who were willing to be at Peace with us to a general Treaty; that his Nation was invited as well as others, & we therefore desired him to press his great man to come down & then if any one thought himself wronged in any thing or had any thing on his mind, he should then make it known & by that means all uneasiness would be removed, everything adjusted to satisfaction & Peace and Friendship between the English and Indians established on a sure & lasting foundation. With this he seemed well pleased.

At Fort Allen we acquainted Captain Bull, of the party that was going against the Minisinks, that he might send & give notice thereof, and as soon as we arrived at Bethlehem a Letter was dispatched to Mr. Swaine with the same Intelligence, that he might inform the People of the Jerseys.

At Mr. Horsefield's we met one Captain Neilson of the Provincials, who after expressing himself with great Bitterness against Teedyuscung, declared that if he met Teedyuscung or any of his People in any of the Courses he should be ordered to take, let them come on what occasion or with what pretence soever, he would kill them without asking any Questions. He was also inquisitive to know in how many days a Party of stout, active men could go to Wyoming, & expressed himself as if he had a desire to send out a Party to destroy that Town. When we remonstrated against such a step being taken against friendly Indians, who had the faith of the Government plighted to them for their Security & a Town built by the Government, he wished that the Indians had Scalped, but not killed all those who went up with Mr. Hughes, that thereby they & others might be convinced that we had no friends among the Indians.

Having paid the Indians who went up with us we left Bethlehem on Thursday & that Evening returned to Philadelphia. We have only to add that all the Indians are removed from Diahogo & Owegey, that Backsinosa, with about 100 Men, lives yet at Leekaughunt, that the Nanticoke Tribe has but about 50 fighting men & that they live chiefly at Chenango. The short stay we made in the Indian Country made it impossible for us to know as much of the state of the Indian Tribes as we could have wished. However, we neglected no opportunity of informing ourselves as far as we could & have endeavoured to give you a full account of all the Intelligence gained by us, who are, &c.

A Copy from the Original by Chas. Thomson.

*Indorsed.*

Indians. Report Charles Thomson & Frederick Post of their Journy in June, 1758. Presented the day of the fast 16th June, 1758.

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CHARLES THOMSON TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Extract from Charles Thomson's Letter dated Fort Allen, June 10th, 1758.

Gabriel Locquies wife accidentally coming over to the Fort informs that the two Indian Messengers (who came last week with the Intelligence) from Wyoming lodg'd at their House and acquainted them that the Party (about 78 in Number) intended only to go to the Minnesinks, and that the Uneasiness of the Mohocks arising from their apprehensions of building a Fort there, were partly removed, Thirty having come down just before they came away, and fully informed themselves of the true state of affairs. The two men told Lacquies it was a party of Shawnese that kill'd Joseph Croker, and that they were afterwards seen.

As we have five Indians with us we shall send two to go before as fast as they can, and we shall proceed leisurely with the other three; if those before meet any thing amiss, one is to return and inform us of it, if nothing they are to proceed with all hast, and inform Teedy-uscung of our coming.

Please to acquit the Secretary of this, but I think its of importance suffi<sup>t</sup> for me to write to the Governor.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Indorsed.*

Indians, 10th June, 1758. Intelligence, Charles Thompson, Fort Allen. Delivered by Israel Pemberton, 14th June, 1758.

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CAPTAIN JOHN BULL TO R. PETERS, 1758.

June ye 12th, 1758, at Fort Allen.

Sir,

With Satisfaction I Received yours, and you may depend upon my Service as far as Strength and Knowledge will Permit, in giving Cap<sup>t</sup>. Neelson Notice and In assisting my self to the Safety of the Inhabitants, and I shall be Infinitely obligd to you if you can give

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., pp. 132, 187-189.



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me in some measure notice when we shall march, or whether I shall march shortly or not.

These from your ever willing to serve in my Country's cause,

JOHN BULL.

N. B. Please to send a line by the Barer.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Peters, Secretary.

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CAPTAIN JOHN BULL TO SAMUEL DEPUY, 1758.

June ye 14th, 1758, at Fort Allen.

Mr. Samuel Depugh,

This is to let you know that there is this evening come to Fort Allen too white men from Wioming, one named Frederick Post, and one Thomson, who have been there with messages from the Government, who informs that there pas'd by Wioming a party of Indians, in number 25, Being part of too hundred French Indians, on their way to the frontiers or Minisinks, these in hast from yours to Serve,

JOHN BULL, CAPT.

N. B. Please to send a line by the Barer leting me know what News.

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CAPTAIN JOHN BULL TO R. PETERS, 1758.

June ye 14th, 1758, at Fort Allen.

Sir,

These is to let you know that there is dayly Indians Passing and Repassing, and they want Suplys from us, I have taken care that they have had what want in Reason on the account of Province, and as I have had no order in this affair be pleas'd to send me a line leting me know whether I must see them Suply'd or not. Sir be pleased to except these from yours to serve,

JOHN BULL.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Peters, Secretary.



SAMUEL DUPUI TO ——— SWAIN, 1758.

Smithfield, June 15th, 1758, at night.

Dear Sir,

Inclosed I send you, Capt. Bull's letter to me from Fort Allen, with an acc<sup>t</sup> of Indians supposed to be on their way to this part of the Frontiers or Minisinks, which is much to be feared, will prove most fatal to this part, as it is at present the most Defenceless, the Bearer of Mr. Bull's letter informs me that he saw 11 Indians between this and Fort Allen, but he Luckily made his escape, to this he says he is willing to be qualified, I hope Dr Sir you will be kind enough to take his qualification, and Transmitt it to his Honour our Governor with a state of our present Defenceless Circumstances, interceding for us by imploring his hon<sup>r</sup> to aid and assist us as much as in his power, as your influence I humbly apprehend is Great and yourself well acquainted with our Defenceless Situation, much mischief has been done in the Minisinks sometime ago of which I believe you are by this time informed, last Thirsday the Indian, began to renew their Barbarities by killing and scalping 2 men, and slightly wounding anqther in the Minisinks, and this morning we heard the Disagreeable news of a Fort being taken at the upper end of the Minisinks, by a party of Indians supposed to be 40 in number, the white men its said belonging to that Garrison were Farmers, and were out in their plantations when the Indians fired on them and killed them, whereupon the Indians marched up to the Fort and took all the women and children Captive and carryed them away, and last night the Indians stole a ferry Boat at a place called Wall-pack; and brought from the Jersey shore to this side a large number of Indians, as appeared by their Tracks on the sand banks, so that we are in continual fear of their approach, I wish we may be able to Defend ourselves against them till it be in his honour's power to assist us under God, he being our protector, and I make no Doubt from the Fatherly care his honour has been pleased to exercise over us since his succession to this province, But he will be willing to acquiesce with your reasonable and just sentiments upon the whole, which believe me Dear Sir will always meet a gratefull and adequate acknowledgment from your most Humble Servant,

SAMUEL DUPUI.

P. S. Should his Honour think proper to send men, he need not provide any farther than their arrival here, I have provisions for them.

*Directed.*For ——— Swain, Esq<sup>r</sup>., at Easton.

## CAPTAIN LEVI TRUMP TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Augusta, June 17th, 1758.

May it Please your Honour,

Permit me to acquaint you of the Arrival last night, of Mr. Dunlop and Captain Hembas, mentioned in my last of their not being come in from the Allegany, to Morrow morning, I shall Dispatch, Mr. Dunlop to Lievt Colonal James Burd, for his Examination, I Could not Prevail with Hembas to go with him, as he had a message from a Indian that he parted with above the Allegany mountains, to King Teedyuscung, to morrow he is to set out from here for Wyoming, in order to deliver his message to the King, as to what Inteligence they bring I cannot be Perticular to your Honour no Farther then that they ware in a Delawar Town twelve miles above Vaningo Fort, where they Stay'd three days, and was kindly entertain'd by all the Indians there, they left the Town on the third instant, and on the thirteenth there was a number of the men Belonging to the Town, to leave it and come down to the North Branch of Susquahana to settle.

As Colonal Burd has the examining of Mr. Dunlop, Doubtless he will be Particular to your Honour.

The two Indians that came in with Mr. Montgomery, left this place the fifteenth instant, in order to go to Bethlehem.

I am with due respect,

Your Honour's most obedient,

and most Humble Servant,

LEVI TRUMP.

*Directed.*

(On His Majesty's Service,) For The Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Captain General and Governor of the Provance of Pennsylvania.

## CHRISTIAN BUSSE TO CONRAD WEISER, 1758.

Dear Sir,

At noon I received news that this morning about 8 o'Clo'k, the Indians took and carried away the Wife of John Frantz, with 3 Children, 6 miles from here, deep in the Country. I sent momentarily Lieut. Johnston whit a party of 9 Men to go along the Mountains, and to Stay at the Hole to intercept them. Them being gone, a Farmer who was following on Horsebak, came bak and told that he Saw 3 Indians near the Fort at the place of Six. Being not able



to Spare more men, as just a Detachement was out to meet the Wagon whit provision, I send Serjt. Christ. Mowrer only whit two men to look for their Tracts. It is a cruel fate where wee are brought to that, wee shall fight whitout Powder or Led. If some is there, be pleased to send it to us. I hope you will be so kind as to give Capt. Blakwood Notice hereof, whit my Compliments.

I am, Dear Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

CHRISTIAN BUSSE.

Fort Henry, June 19, 1758, }  
at two o'Clock in the Afternoon. }

Just now I receive news that the Son of Jacob Snabele, not far from Dubs, is Killed and Scalped, having 5 Shots in his Body. As this has happened at the Same Time, there must be undoubtly a good number of them Indians. It is probable that they are still in the Country, all the Tracts of them going in and none out. I suppose, according to Tracts, that there are about 20 of them in the Country. I believe that our very good Allies at Wioning have done this Service to us, as all the Tracts over the Mountains come from the East.

The Farmers of Tolpehocan have brought up Some men towards the Hole, and desired mee to join them whit a part of the Garrison, whereupon I have Sent them a Serjeant whit 8 men.

At five o'Clock.

*Directed,*

To Col. Conrad Weiser, Esqr., by Mr. Fredr. Weiser, at Reading.

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ADAM REED TO JOSEPH SHIPPEN, 1758.

Sr,

This Acquaint you that about 5 of the Clock this Afternoon, as Lenard Long was Riding along the Waggan Road, about a Mill from My house, was Kill'd and Scalped by the Indians; As the guns was heard at My house, as Many of My Company as Could be fited out with Ammunition, (of which we are Scarce,) Run out Imedetly, and Came to the Corps Lying on the Road Bleeding, but All we Cold doe Cold not find any tracks, only their Beeds Behind an old log wheir they had Layn watching; I Sent parties along the Moast Suspected places, but As Night was So Near we Cold doe Litel, but give the few Inhabitents Notice that is Living in a Scat'ed, *destr-* *ress* Condition; the morow morning I Intend to Send parties out along ye frunteers, that if possible I can prevent the few Inhabitents

from flying from their Habitations, And will So Continue untill further orders, as it is Expected that I will march my Company in a few days to Carlisle. I dont Expect any Inhabitents to Stay in these parts without Some Assistance.

Sr, I am yours to Serve,

ADAM REED.

Hanover, June ye 18th, 1758.

*Directed,*

For Joseph Shippen, Briga<sup>d</sup> Maj<sup>r</sup>. These.

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EDWARD SHIPPEN TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Lancaster, June 19th, 1758.

Honoured Sir,

Yesterday I was favoured with a Letter from Mr. Secretary Peters, of the 15th Instant, informing that the Arms and Accoutrements and other necessarys were Sent up to me for Captain Reed's Company, which I shall take care to forward as Soon as the waggon arrives. Inclosed is a Copy of necessarys wanted the 12 Instant for the new Levies, which Ma<sup>r</sup>. Shippen sent to General Forbes last week & one Doctor Canson, by which will be Seen a State of what was wanted for the five Companys of Captain Stone's, Capt. Boyd's, Capt. Clarke, Capt. Montgomery, and Captain Reed, as well as what was wanted for the Seven Companys over Sasquehannah; But as to the manner of all the Companys marching through Lancaster, & how the Officers behaved, I can only Say I saw nothing amiss in any of them, save that Captain Boyd's men refused to march away for want of Arms and Blankets, &c., until compelled by Ma<sup>r</sup>. Shippen, their Own Captain being Absent. \*

I am with Respect,

Your Honour's Affectionate Fr<sup>d</sup>,

& Most Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

EDW'D SHIPPEN.

*Directed,*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Reading, June the 21, 1758.

Sir,

The Second division of Waggon from the County of Bercks, are now going off for Philadelphia, in order to load Stores of Mr. Josua Howel's for the use of the Army, Commanded by his Excellency General Forbes; this division Consists of 26 Waggon, four more are fitting out here, so that there will 56 good Strong Waggon from this County in this Service; Each Waggon is Compleatly furnish<sup>d</sup> with four Able Horses, and an Expert driver, according to the direction of the Gen'l or Coll. Bouquet, all (but four) Contracted voluntarily with me. I appointed over Each division a deputy Waggon master, to Serve as Such till it Shall be otherwise ordered by the proper officer or officers, both understand Smith and Wheelwright work, their names are John Esher & Jacob Weaver, freeholders of Bercks County; have the English & the German tolerable well; I furnished them with money of my own, but have Since received by order of Coll. Bouquet, thro' means of Mr. Adam Hoops, my own again, and what Else was wanting. May the most high prosper our labour with Success, is the hearty wish of,

Dear Sir,

Your Most Obedient &  
humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

The township of Tulpohockin furnished 10 Waggon, and paid Bounty money to Some. My Son, Fredrick, and one of his neighbour, furnished one between themselves.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary to the Government, in Philadelphia.

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LIST OF NAMES OF CHEROKEES AND THEIR SIGNIFICATIONS,  
1758.

Weyesoug, or the Cold.

Heneley, or the Common-on-Instrument to play with.

Hunnegurwisky, or the Bitter.

Sky Huga, or Travelar.

Nethsthouwewa, or Stricker.

Turturwiskey, or the Forsaken.

Necourragqua, or the Killer.

Kinnathshia, or the Company Keeper.

Keththakisky, or the Messengar.

Gugkonnosky, or the Drunker.

Hannechcha, or the Comer Inn.

June 21, 1758.

## LIEUT. SAMUEL PRICE TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Allen, June 29, 1758.

To the Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Commander in  
Chief of the Province of Pensilvania, Kent & Sussex, on Delaware.

Honoured Sir :

This is Tinform you that King Teadeyscunk is arrived here with  
Three Nations of Indians, and Tis a Comming to hold a Treaty with  
your honour and Council, and expects to be there in five days, and  
Desires your Honour to meet him at Gearmantown, and the Rest of  
the Gentlemen of the City, and to deatain the Chireykees Nation if  
they be not gon, and hopes to Smoak some of that good Tobacco  
with your honour, that the Kings, the Friends used to Smoak In  
Former days. Brother take Notice, when I come you will find my  
feet bloody ; some body has staned our good Road with blood, but  
I cannot tell who has done it. Brother, set and Smoak that good  
Tobacco, and fix your Eyes on that good Road Till I Come. The  
Kings Speech.

P. S. I have to Inform your Honour, that Captian Bull and  
Ensign Quicksell set out on a Scout with 40 men towards the Mi-  
mes nks and up the Mountains, and has not Returned as yet. This  
is all at Present I have to Inform your honour of, but Remian your  
humble Servant to Serve.

SAMUEL PRICE, Lieutenant.

*Directed, To the Honorable William Denney, Esq<sup>r</sup>. These, in Haste.*

## GEORGE CROGHAN TO W. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Johnson, 30 June, 1758.

Sir,

This day News came here, with a Belt of Wampum from the 5  
Nations, that 20 Onondaga Indians were either taken or killed by a  
Party of Englishmen, to the Southward.

I am inclined to beleive this story is an Invention of the French  
to hurt our Interest with the Indians at this Crisis, but if it should  
be true, I am earnestly desired by the Indians now here to write  
you & beg your Interposition, that the above Indians, if Prisoners,  
may not be put to Death, & that you will please to acquaint Sir  
William Johnson with the truth of this affair as soon as you may  
be informed of it ; he marcht yesterday to join Gen. Abercromby,  
& I follow him to morrow with the other Division of the Indians.  
I expect, in the whole, there will be near 400, amongst whom there  
are some of all the 5 Nations.

I am, Sir, Most respectfully,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> hum. Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

*To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.*

LEVI TRUMP TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Augusta, July y<sup>e</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>, 1758.

May it please your Honour :

I was favoured with your's of the 23<sup>d</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, and agreeable to your orders to me, I have begun to dig the Cellar for the Store house for Indian Goods, but there is not Carpenters Tools here sufficient to Compleat the Building of the House. I have sent to the Commissioners a Copy of the inclosed List, which is of Tools wanting here. I also inclose the return of this Garrison to your Honour. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup>. Eastburn & Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jackson arrived here the 20<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, with part of their Companies. Thirty of their men, accord ng to orders, they left at Hunter's Fort, under the Command of Ensign Price I have no Occasion to mention much about them, the return will shew the State of their Companies.

We are in a great necessity for a Doctor, as We have a number of Soldiers in Garrison now lying Sick.

I received a Letter from Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Colonel James Burd, dated 12<sup>th</sup> Ult<sup>o</sup>, informing me that he had an account of a body of French that are Erecting a Fort at Shinglaclamush, and 'tis thought they design to attack this place ; and also, Colonel Burd ordered me to confine all the French Deserters that were inlisted as Soldiers, and send them down under a Guard to Lancaster Goal, and instantly to acquaint his Excellency General Forbes of the same, which I have done. There are several Soldiers here whose times are expired and have applied to me for Discharges, whom I have prevailed with to continue doing Duty, untill I know your pleasure in regard to them. Our Colours is entirely worn out, and shou'd be extreemly glad of a New one, the Staff is 70 feet.

You mentioned in your last to me of six Lycences for Suttlers being inclos'd, which did not come to hand.

I am, with due respect,

Your Honour's most

Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

LEVI TRUMP.

P. S. Since I wrote the above, arrived here Nine Indians from Wyoming, sent down by Teedyuscung, with an Order from the Commissioners to get Indian Corn, but as there is none here at present I've supplied them with Flour.

*Directed,*

On his Majesty's Service—To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Captain General & Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania.

*Indorsed,*—"Opened by me at Harris's Ferry, July 4th, 1758. Jo. Forbes."

A RETURN OF THE GARRISON AT FORT AUGUSTA, COMMANDED BY CAPT. LEVI TRUMP, THE 1ST DAY OF JULY, ANNO DOMINI, 1758.

Companies.	Officers Present.							Effective Rank and File.						Since Last Return.				
	Commissioned Officers.							Non Comm'd.	Fit for Duty.	Sick present.	Sick at Hunter's Pl.	On Command.	On Furlough.	In the Hospital.	Total.	Dead.	Discharged.	Deserted.
	Colonel.	Lieut. Colonel.	Major.	Captain.	Lieutenant.	Knight.	Sergeant.											
Colonel the Governor,									4						4			
Lieut. Colonel James Burd,						1	1		12	3					16			1
Major Thomas Lloyd,						1			10	2	1				13			
Major Brigade Jos. Shippen,									13	2					15			
Patrick Work,									16	2					18			
David Jameson,									8	1					4			
John Hambricht,				1	1		2		34	1	1	2			40			
Levi Trump,									11	2					13			
Asher Clayton,				1	1		2	1	26	2					31			
Robert Eastburn,				1	1	1	2	1	31	1					35			
Paul Jackson,									160	16	2	2			189			1
<b>Captains.</b>				3	3	3	6	3										

## PETER BARD TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Augusta, July ye 1st, 1758.

May it please your Honour,

Your favour of the 21st past, was delivered me by Mr. Holland, Agent for the Indian Affairs, who arrived here last Wednesday Evening, & observe what your Honour says with respect to supplying such Indians as Teedyuscung shall direct with Provisions, Indian Corn, Powder & Lead, & conforming to the Orders you gave to the Command'g Officer respecting the Indian Agent and his Deputy, & continuing to supply the friendly Indians that come to Trade with provisions, all which I shall punctually observe. Capt. Trump has rec<sup>d</sup> no orders from Colo<sup>l</sup> Boquet, or any other person, concerning a flag to be used by our friendly Indians or our own People, neither has any such flags been sent here. Agreeable to your Honours Orders, I wrote down to George Allen, Master of the Batteaus, by a man that went down yesterday morning, & acquainted him that you had order'd me to take all the Batteauemen into the Service again, & that they were to be paid by the General, and order'd him immediately to set about collecting them together, but I understand as soon as they was discharged, a great many of them engaged with St John St. Clair, to go upon the Expedition, some as horse drivers, & others with waggons, &c. I don't doubt but Capt. Allen will pick up a sufficient number of them; it is not every man that is fit for that service, they ought to be well acquainted with the river and poleing; I understand that Croston is expected this Night at Harrisses, with a drove of Cattle; a Party goes down from here tomorrow, to Escort them & the batteaus up; if the latter should be ready & not wanted below to ferry over Troops, &c.; but if that should be the case, I have desired Capt. Allen to git as many of them as can be spared to bring up the Cannon, Powder, Ball, and sundry other necessarys which is much wanted here, & has lay'd there a long while; when I was coming up, I ask't St Allen M'Clain, who was then at Harrisses, if he could not spare four of the batteaus to bring up some necessarys that was much wanted at Fort Augusta, he say'd by no means, as there was Troops, Baggage, &c., coming daily, & that they must not be detain'd; if the Battoes can't come up at present, the party is order'd immediately to escort up the Bullocks, as so many men can't be spared long from this weak Garrison; we have now about two hundred men here, seventy of them came up with me, & is part of Capt. Eastbourn's & Capt. Jackson's Comp's; thirty of their men was left at Hunters Fort, and what was here before we came, one hundred and twenty odd, are the Cullings of the whole Battallion, and several of them sick & lame, so that we have but a very weak Garrison. Your Honour has doubtless hear'd of the French building a fort uppon the West branch of



this river, at a place called Shingelaclamoos, & by a Letter Capt. Trump has rec'd from Col<sup>o</sup>. Burd, wherein he acquaints him that from the Intelligence he has had, he has great reason to believe the French intends to attack this fort. I desired Capt. Young to acquaint your Honour that there was neither Surgeon nor Doct<sup>r</sup> here; since which he informs me there is one appointed for us; I hope he will be here soon, as several of our Men are suffering for the want of one. I believe Doct<sup>r</sup> Morgan left us but few drugs, as the shop looks very thin.

Agreeable to your Honour's orders by Mr. Peters, concerning a flag that Tedyuscung took from Bille Sock, I enquired of Capt. Trump whether he knew how he came by it, he said he did not, that he came here with his Brother & a Mohawk Indian man and a Squaw, on the 26th of May, & brought with him three Cags of Rum, which he said he got from the Inhabitants, but would not say from whom; he went away the next day, & said he was going to Tyahogah to see his friends & sel his rum, that he should return here in the fall to hunt; this is all the Conversation passed between Capt. Trump and him; but upon enquireing of Lieut. Broadhead if he knew any thing about it, he informed me that he was down at Hunter's fort, and se Indian Jegra have such a flag as Mr. Peters in his Letter to me describes, and he thinks that ye word Union was wrote with Ink in the middle of it, & Capt. Patterson, the Commander of that Fort, inform'd him that he gave them to Jegra; Bille Sock, his Brother, & another Indian was there at that time, and they all that Evening went away together, and the next morning Jegra returned to the fort, beat in a most cruel manner, of which he died the next day; Lieut. Broadhead saw no more of the flag.

Inclosed is a report of the Stores to this day. I am,

Your Honours

Most Obedient Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

PETER BARD.

P. S.—Just as I had finished my Letter, Nine Indians came here in two Cannoes from Wyoming, for Indian Corn, there is none yet come up, they desiro to have some flour for the present, which shall be given them.

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.



Gov. JAMES DE LANCEY TO Gov. DENNY, 1758.

New York, 3 July, 1758

Sir,

Since ten this morning I received a letter dated the 21 June, from a Frenchman in your Fort, whose name I can't read, pretending to be a Flag of Truce bound to New York, desiring I would interpose for his discharge, and that he might have liberty to come to this Port. As I am persuaded his design could be only for Trade, or to make discoveries, I must beg the favor, that whatever you do with him, you will not give him a pass to come to this place, there being no Prisoners here for him to take back, as I have given permission to a vessell to take off all that are here. I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient and most  
humble servant,

JAMES DE LANCEY.

The Honourable  
Governor Denny.

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MEMORIAL OF JOSHUA, A CHRISTIAN INDIAN, 1758.

A simple and humble Representation of Joshua, a Christian Indian, in behalf of himself and the rest of his Brethren living in the Neighbourhood of Bethlehem, dictated by himself, in order to inform his Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania, of the Reasons of their coming at this time to Philadelphia, and also to confirm their Declaration of Friendship to the English Government, made to the late Governor Morris.

When Tadegecung came to Bethlehem, July 2d, he sent one of his men to us, with the following Propositions :

We should accompany him to Philadelphia, to hear what he had to say there concerning the Peace.

To w<sup>ch</sup> we answered, we would consider of it. When we considered it, we found we are already in Peace with the English, and that we never had had war with them, and upon that we found it unnecessary for us to go to Philadelphia. We only wish that Tadegecung may make a solid Peace with the English, so as we hitherto have had with them, that would rejoyce us indeed.

*He proposed also, we should have part in those presents he should receive, in case we went along to Philadelphia.*

To which we answered, we desire to have none. Give rather those Presents to such Indians as are still at war with the English, perhaps that may turn their Hearts, that they leave off murdering the People.

A Third Proposition was, We are going down to hear whether the Governor will let us live One Day, that is, One Year longer; Perhaps before the end of this year we may see better times.

In the Evening, Tadegecung sent again for us. When we came, he gave us a String, and said, I hereby take thee by the hand, and lead thee to Philad<sup>a</sup>. Thou shalt hear all what I say.

Now I would have the Governor know the true Reason why we come to Philadelphia, viz., what I mentioned above, and I hereby declare our mind again, and confirm, that what we said in the beginning of this war in an Address to the Governor; our hearts are still the same, viz., We love to live in Peace with the English, and to dwell amongst them, and by this mind we intend to abide.

If Tadegecung should speak any thing to the contrary of this, he does not speak the truth; or if the Governor should have heard something else than this, we would beg the favour the Governor would be pleased to inform us of it.

This is ✕ Joshua's mark.

Bethlehem, July 5th, 1758.

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REV. JOSEPH SPANGENBERG TO GOV., 1758.

May it please your Honour,

This is to lay before your Honour the critical circumstances of the Christian Indians residing at Bethlehem.

They ask no Favour, than that they may stay here for the present, and not be forced to go to the Susquehana to live there. They love the Gospel, and having lived so many years to the Devil, like the Rest of the Heathen, they now fain would spend the rest of their Days, in minding the word of God. They have also this at heart, that their children may'nt be ruined intirely by the abominable examples, which daily occur among the Savages. On this account they have put themselves in the beginning of the wars after Gnadenhütten was burnt, our People cruelly killd, and all laid in the Ashes under the Protection of this Government. Governour Morris hath also engaged under his own Hand, and the Seal of the province, that they are to enjoye of the same Protection, as all others of his Majesty's Subjects. They ever since have continued in Bethlehem, demeaning themselves as a quiet People; and we have endeavoured at the same time, to acquaint them with the Gospel of Jesus Christ, and to teach their children. And tho' they did not get any Help

from the Province for these many months; they have endeavoured to come thro' honestly, partly with their own work, partly with the Assistance of the Brethren at Bethlehem.

They are not unwilling to live once at the Susquehana; if once Peace is establishd on a Solid Footing. But believing, that the Troubles of war are not yet over; they cant agree to go up, to live with the Sauvages now. For they know, that they will be forced, to take up Arms with them against the English Government if the Troubles of war should continue, as probably they will as yet. And this is quite contrary to their heart and mind; for they ever were, and ever intend to be, Friends to the English; so as they have declared themselves in their Letter to the late Governour.

New I desire your Honour to consider, that the said Christian Indians at Bethlehem have hitherto been many times of great service to this Government, and that by their means many things came to Light, which were doing and intending by the Sauvages.

May God lead your Honour by His wisdom, to act as His servant according to His mind, and let you enjoye many happy years, is the wish of

Your Honours

Most humble and

most obedient Servant,

JOSEPH SPANGENBERG.

Bethlehem, Jul. 4th, 1758.

*Directed.*

To His Hon<sup>r</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Bethlehem, July 4, 1758.

May it Please your Honour,

Sir,

Last Sunday Teedyuscung came here with about fifty Indians, escorted by two of Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bull's soldiers from Fort Allen, and as the Indians was going to Philad<sup>a</sup> I desired the Soldiers y<sup>t</sup> brought them to conduct them downe, but they refused, saying their orders was to bring them to Bethlehem and no further.

I beg leave to mention to your Honour that I wrote to Cap<sup>t</sup> Bull, to desire him that when any more Indians came to the fort and wanted to go to Philad<sup>a</sup> that he would order the same escort he sent with them to conduct them quite downe, as it would not onely save Charge to the Province, but spair us much trouble which Indeed we have had more than our share of.

Teedyuseung came to me yesterday and desired I would order some men to conduct him and Company to Philad<sup>a</sup>, I procured the Bearer Mr. Antony Smith. I pray it as a particular Favour, in Behalf of the Brethren and my self, that your Honour would please to send your Comands to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bull, that when any more Indians comes he might give orders to his men to conduct them quite down.

Here's a man in this Company who has an Indian Squaw for a wife, has been an Indian Trader I hear for some years. I have spoke with him, and find he has been amongst the Indians ever since the Indian war broke out, he confesst to me he had been at ye French Fort Niagara, and had traded at the place where Fort Duquesne stands, but whether he has been there since the Fort was built, he did not say.

I am your Honour's

most obedient,

Humble Servant,

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

*Directed,*

(On His Majesty's Service,) To The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By Antony Smith.

#### ADVERTISEMENT AGAINST SELLING RUM TO INDIANS, 1758.

By the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Lieutenant-Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New-Castle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

#### AN ADVERTISEMENT.

Whereas a Number of friendly Indians, conducted by Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, are now on the Way to this City, in order to hold a Treaty with the Government; and it is absolutely necessary, for the well-doing and Dispatch of Business, as well as the Preservation of Health, that they be debarred from the Drinking Spirituous Liquors: All Persons, therefore, other than such as are appointed to take Care of the Indians, are strictly enjoined and prohibited, from selling or giving any Spirituous Liquors to these Indians. And if, contrary to Law, and after this publick Notice, any Person shall be found selling or giving these Indians Spirituous Liquors, they shall be prosecuted with the utmost Rigour of Law. All Persons are earnestly entreated to be observant, and give Information to the Government, or some Magistrate, in case of Offence, that the Offender may be immediately convicted and brought to Justice.



438 . PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1758.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, the  
Fifth Day of July, in the Year of our Lord 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.

*By his Honour's Command,*  
RICHARD PETERS, Secretary.\*

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TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Bethlehem, July 5, 1758.

May it Please your Honour,

Sir,

The Inclosed paper contains the substance of what pass't betwixt  
Teedyuscung and the Indians residing at Bethlehem, to prevent their  
giving any offence to the Government, or to Teedyuscung and Com-  
pany, Three of them namely Joshua, Johannes, and Benjamin, now  
goes to Philadelphia, conducted by Joachim Senseman, to present  
themselves before your Honour, when they may by word of mouth,  
answer any questions y<sup>t</sup> may be thought proper to put to them.

I am your Honour's  
most obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

*Directed.*

(On His Majesty's Service,) To The Honourable William Denny,  
Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

For Favour of Joachim Senseman

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JACOB KOLLOCK, JUN'R. TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Lewistown, July 5th, 1758.

Sir,

When at Newcastil Left some Papers consirning the Irish Tract  
that the People was Distraving as fast as they could, I shall take it  
Exceeding Kind if you will by the Bearer Mr. Thomas Robinson,  
send me word how far you have Proseaded Consirning the affair,  
your anser will much oblige

S<sup>r</sup> your most obed<sup>t</sup>  
Humbil Servant,

JACOB KOLLOCK, JUN<sup>r</sup>.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peatira, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Philadelphia.

\* From the printed handbill.

## BRIGADIER GEN. STANWIX TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Albany, 5th July, 1758.

Sir,

As I am pressed in point of time, thro' a desire of conveying the Inclosed Intelligence, with all the Dispatch possible, I hope you will Excuse my not sending you any Copies thereof; but that you may not be deprived of being acquainted with their agreeable and well-come Contents, (upon which I congratulate you) as early as in my power, I have left them under flying Seal, for your perusal, which when done, I am to request of you, to transmit them with all speed to Brigadier General Forbes.

I have the honor to be, with the greatest regard, sir,

Your most obedient and

most Humble Servant,

JOHN STANWIX.

*Directed.*The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.*Indorsed,*

5. July, 1758, Brig. Gen. Stanwix. Inclosing the account of the Landing of the Forces at Cape Breton.

## CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Mr. Peters,

Sir,

If the Governor wont meet the Indians this Evening only to shake hands with them, and signify his Satisfaction to see them in town, and leave Business to other day when they are recovered from their fatigue, I will say that he does not act the part of a well wisher to his Majestys people & interest, at this Critical times. You may let him know so, here is my hand to my saying so. I am, Sir, a loyal subject, and a well wisher to my Country.

CONRAD WEISER.

Philadelphia, July the 6, at half an hour after five.

EXTRACT OF CHRISTOPHER SOWERS NEWS PAPER, PUBLISHED  
JULY, THE 8TH, 1758.

Germantown. General Forbes left the City of Philadelphia on Fryday, the 30<sup>th</sup> of last month, as have the last Highlanders,\* who are designed for the Expedition against the Enemies in the West.

It is probable that the Printer of Germantown has been severely accused by the malconted People at the General's as a great Offender, who sined against the King, the Government, and this Province. It seems the General would prove the Fidelity he has for the King, the Government and this Province. He sent on the Day of his Departure a written Command to the Printer by 14 Highlanders, that he should be with the General by twelve o'Clock at the Tavern, the Sign of the Buck, on Lancaster Road, and answer to a paragraph inserted in his last News Paper; tho' with such moderation, that if he was willing to come by himself, the Detachment should go its Ways, which was done. The Highlanders went and arrived an hour before him. The General was scarce arrived, but he send for the Printer in a private Room, and read to him in the Presence of his Honour the Governor the following Paragraph, translated in English, viz<sup>t</sup>.

Some Days ago the Messengers who were sent to Tiediuskung and the Delaware Indians returned to Philadelphia, who report that Tiediuskung and his Party remain still attached to the interest of the English, &c., &c.

Here he represented to the Printer, and said if that was not wrote against the King, the Government and this Province? The Printer made answer, that he believed he was charged unjustly, and that the Translation was not entirely to his Mind and Words, and that it was quite the Contrary with him to what he was charged with. For as he (thirty four years ago) came out of a poor Place in this good Country, he wrote divers Letters to Germany which inticed many People to come over to this Country, and those People have wrote too, and inticed more; and as he believes to be the Cause of the Coming over of so many People, he thinks it to be his Duty to Support the Wellfare of this Province by a good government, and to maintain the Good Government as much as is in his Power. The General said, I will believe you; but a Person may have a good opinion, and it may turn out bad notwithstanding. Besides, that the General gave the Printer serious warning for the future not to print any Thing against the King, the Government and the Wellfare of this Province, which the Printer

\* The Highlanders here mentioned are probably Col. Montgomery's Regiment, which arrived in Philadelphia in 10 Transports, from South Carolina, under Convoy of his Majestys ships Nightingale and Port Mahon, on June 6, and were reviewed by Gen. Forbes on the 18th. See Penn'a Gazette, June 15, 1758, which says, "the novelty of their dress, and manly and warlike deportment, &c., was really a fine sight." When landed, on June 7th, "they marched to their Camp beyond the New Barracks."



promised to comply with, and more over offered, that if there was any Thing in the Charge which was not matter of Fact, he would amend it in his next News Paper ; But the General did not point out an article to the Contrary, and told the Printer to go about his Buisness.

The General could not have requested any thing more easy for the Printer, for he loves the King of England, he loves a good Government, and if this Province prospers he is a Partaker thereof. That great Matter or Charge was heard, explained, and decided in three minutes without Cost.

After Dinner another Officer gave the Printer privately to understand that he hoped the Printer would recant, and not insert any Thing in his Papers against the Expedition. But as he did not point out what should be recanted, he promised to comply with the latter, and he desires himself, that he may hear and write nothing about the Expedition but what is becoming, good and laudable.

The Printer desires no ability to flatter great People ; but he can testify with truth to what Christian Democritus writes, that he found more Sense, Prudence and Moderation with the red Generals then he did with the black Ones. And if his Excellency, General Forbes, meets with as much success in the present Expedition as he has Sense, Zeal, Loyalty and Moderation, then the Expedition will soon come to Issue, and we shall be able to mention some thing about him Hero like.

We would have passed these Matters with Silence, but as there are so many perversed and Lying Stories said of it about the Country, and being daily and hourly asked, we thought proper to relate the matter so as it really is.

The Foregoing is a true and genuine Translation from Christopher Sowers Paper. Witness my hand.\*

PETER MILLER.\*

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#### RESOLUTION OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS, 1758.

The Commissioners taking into Consideration the foregoing Letter of General Forbes to the Governor, and his Honours Letter to the Board of the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant.

Resolved,

That Kettles, Canteens, Drums, Powder Horns & Pouches, Pickers, Gun Worms, Turn Screws, Medicines, Bandages and Instruments, agreeable to the List enclosed in s<sup>d</sup> Letter from the General, be forthwith procured & sent to Carlisle, with all possible Dispatch.

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VII., p. 245, for complaints made by Conrad Weiser against Sower's paper, and submitted to Council, and which probably gave rise to the foregoing paper.

N. B.

Spatterdashes for the light Troop have been some time sent up with the Haversacks, & delivered at Carlisle, as appears from Cap<sup>t</sup>. Byer's Receipt to Joseph James Waggoner, by whom Pistols would also have been sent but could not be procured.\*

Resolved,

That Persons be appointed at Philad<sup>a</sup>, Lancaster, Carlisle & Shippenburgh, to superintend the Posts employ'd for the more certain & regular Conveyance of Intelligence to & from the said several Parts of this Province.

Extract from the Prov. Commissioners Minutes.

CHAS. MOORE, Clk.

July 7<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

#### ENGINEER RICH'D DUDGEON TO GOV. DENNY. 1758.

Sir,

Pursuant to an Order Received from Gen<sup>l</sup> Forbes, the 5<sup>th</sup> Inst., I have been to Inspect the State of Fort Hunter, & am of Opinion that Stockading of it, & Opening & Deepning the Ditch, according to the Scheme left with the Commanding Officer there, will be sufficient to protect it against any Indian Attack. The said Commanding Officer, by the Gen<sup>l</sup> Order, is to see the Work Executed, by employing the Country People. But as it's apprehended he may meet with difficultys in calling in this assistance, I am desired by the Gen<sup>l</sup> to signify this to you.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>.

RICH'D DUDGEON,

Carlisle, 7<sup>th</sup> July, 1758.

*Directed.*

To the Hon<sup>l</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor of Pensilvania.

#### PAPERS RELATIVE TO LOUISBURG, 1758.

No. 1.—EXTRACT OF A LETTER FROM A MERCHANT AT HALIFAX TO MR. JOSEPH TURNER, MERCHANT, IN PHILADELPHIA.

"We are now, at the 20th June, in the Afternoon, the Defiance M. W., just come in from the Fleet off Louisbourg, but as every body on such an Occasion are enquiring after News, every thing that is told is not to be depended on, thus far I think may be depended upon for Truth, that our Troops were landed in Cabarouse Bay, say the main Body on Thursday, the 8th Instant, and a large Detachment

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 110.



was sent from Cabarouse Bay round by Land to the Light House Point, who very soon got Possession of the Batteries near or at the said Light house or Lanthorn Point, and made themselves Masters of it; those Troops were under the Command of General Wolf, and Batteries were raising there to batter the Island Battery. The main Body, which landed also at Cabarouse, drove every thing before them, tho' the Enemy were entrenched up to their Chins to oppose our Landing, and when this Ship came away, which was the 15th, our Batteries began to play on the Town and Island Battery, and 'tis thought, that by this Time, we may be Masters of the Place; there are Five Line of Battle Ships in the Harbour, who must fall in our Hands, as a good Lookout is kept at and off the Harbour's Mouth; the Enemy had demolished the grand Battery before our Troops landed, for Fear of its falling into our Hands; our Loss on Landing was only one Capt<sup>a</sup> of Frazier's Highlanders, and one Lieutenant of the same, and as far as I can learn, not above 70 private Men, and about 100 Sailors belonging to the Transports killed, wounded and drowned in the Boats, as there was a great Surf run on the Shore. I hope very shortly to give you the agreeable News of the Place being taken, there were about 100 French taken Prisoners, made presently after landing, and a great many Indians killed, and I am told their Chief killed, also several Indians which the Highlanders took alive; they told them they did not understand scalping, but chopped off their Heads. I am further told, that our People in Landing performed wonders, and were intrepid, and tho' wet to the very Crown of their Heads in Landing, marched up within Cannon Shot of the Garrison, and marked out their Camp that Night."

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No. 2.—COPY OF A LETTER FROM THE PILOT OF THE ENGLISH ADMIRAL BEFORE LOUISBURG TO HIS FRIEND AT HALIFAX.

June 13th, 1758.

Namure, Cabarouse Bay:

I have the Pleasure to inform you of the noble action of our Troops landing in the Bay called Comorant Cove & the French. Thursday, half past four in the morning, our Troops being all in the Boats waiting for the Signal for the Boats to go on Shore, the Kinnington was haled close on Shore, likewise Cap<sup>t</sup> Taggett began to fire for a Signal for the Boats to go on Shore, which was answered by the Kinnington's firing on the Enemy to cover their Landing. Cap<sup>t</sup> Rowse, with several Frigates were haled in Shore at White Point, where the great Strength of the Enemy were entrenched, and kept a continual Fire on them; they had planted at White Point Twenty-Four Pieces of Cannon in Five Batteries, and a Bomb Battery of nine small Mortars. We suppose they had at White Point and Comerant Cove, each eleven hundred Men. The French expected we should have landed the better part of our Forces at White



Point, where their chief Strength lay, but, to their great Disappointment, the whole Body made to Comorant Cove, where, with the utmost Difficulty we landed. The French reserved their Fire till our Boats had got within Forty Yards of their Cannon and Musket Shot, and the terrible Surf that run on Shore looked as if the Men were to meet Death on both Sides. When the French began to fire with their Cannon and Muskets, it was like the roaring of Thunder for five or six Minutes, but as soon as a handful of our Rangers got Foot on Shore, eight in number made a Salley in the entrenchments, where they had their whole Strength of Cannon, and drove the French out of their Intrinchments, so these Men took four Pieces of Cannon, there being four Guns in the Battery; for which Action they have the general Applause of all Men, as known to be the greatest Thing done in the whole Landing. General Wolf commanded the Highlanders and Rangers, who were to land first. The General behaved with all the Bravery a General could do, and jumped into the Water, and with great Difficulty got on Shore, and as soon as he got one hundred Granadiers on Shore, he fired on the Enemy with their Bayonets fixed, came close to them Sword in Hand, and soon put them to Flight; and as General Amhurst was to follow General Wolf, General Lawrence, uneasy about landing, desired General Amhurst to suffer him to land before him, which he granted; General Lawrence behaved extremely well, and 'tis the Opinion of those in the Action, all the general officers and private Men behaved with the utmost Bravery. Our Loss sustained by landing amounts to one hundred Men killed and wounded. We do not as yet know them. We have killed a great many Indians, and the Rangers and Highlanders give no Quarters to any one, and are scalping every where, so you cannot know a French from an Indian Scalp. We have taken four French Officers and one hundred Men with all their Cannon, with some Ammunition and Tents. Our Camp reaches from White Point to the Grand Battery. Our Ships cruise so nigh the Harbour's Mouth, that nothing can go in or come out. There is in the Harbour Six Ships of the Line and three Frigates; as soon as we can get our Cannon and Bomb Batteries up, we will try the French Courage in the most extraordinary manner, and if that won't do, shall go in with our Ships.

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No. 3.—COPY OF A LETTER FROM ALEXANDER COLDEN, ESQUIRE,  
TO A GENTLEMAN IN PHILADELPHIA.

New York, July 8th, 1758.

Sir:

This Forenoon the Bearer hereof came Express from Albany with the following agreeable News, vizt., June the 8th, our People landed at Louisburg, the Enemy let them come within half Musket Shot of their Entrenchments, and gave so furious and terrible a Fire from



their great Guns and small Arms, that it was hardly possible for the Men to continue in their Boats, many of them were shot to Pieces, and several killed by their small Arms; but, on a Body of Rangers and Highlanders getting on their Islands, which they had forgot to cover, they immediately gave Ground, which gave our Soldiers an Opportunity of getting into the Cove, and taking Possession of their works, where they found several Pieces of Cannon, one of the Number was a 32 Pounder. Our People found the Bodies of 100 & odd French Regulars and Two Indians, which they scalped. Took 8 French Officers Prisoners, and 30 private Men. Took Possession of several other Batteries that the Enemy had deserted, on finding we had gained the Pass. Their Magazines of Powder, their Sutler's grand Tent, for supplying their Army entrenched from Louisburg to where our Troops forced the Pass, fell into our Hands. The Soldiers got 2000 Loaves, several Bags of Bread, 100 Kegs of Wine, and as many of Brandy; they also got 700 Dollars, and several other Things.

By the Entrenchment near the Water, our People found a 10 and a 9 Inch Mortar, and about 300 Shells loaded, the one Iron, the other Brass, and several Barrels of Powder. On seeing our Troops from the Town, the Enemy burned all the Suburbs, and fired several 32 Pounders at them.

June 9th. Our Quarter Master General marked out the Ground for an Engagement, which from the Right to the left was three Miles.

June 10th. A small Party from this Garrison were attacked by our Irregulars, and obliged to retire with the Loss of 33 Men killed.

Between the 10th and 14th, a Party of 400 Men from the Garrison attacked our Piquet from the Woods, in which Skirmish we killed 7 and took one Prisoner; we had 2 Men killed and Mr. Lilly, of Hopson's wounded in the Shoulder.

June 10. Brigadier General Wolf marched with 2000 Men at 4 o'clock in the Morning, and took Possession of the Light House Battery, which the Enemy abandoned, carrying off what Cannon they were able and destroying the rest.

June 15. Two Six Pounders were sent and placed this Day in the Centre of General Warburton's Regiment, on the Left of the Line.

All Accounts agree the Works and Entrenchments of the Enemy upon the Shore were so very Strong and well placed, that if the Troops posted to defend them had done their Duty, it must have cost us very dear to have driven them. Our landing with so little Loss, it seems to be agreed on all Hands, was chiefly owing to the landing of some of the small Boats with the light arm'd Infantry; Highlanders and Rangers, under the command of Major Scott; at a Place which the Enemy thought sufficiently guarded by the Rocks and a great Surf. These, getting Foot on Shore, came on the Enemy's Flank, who judged their numbers to be greater, and that they



should be cut off from the Town, they immediately abandoned their Entrenchments and betook themselves to the Woods and Town in the greatest Confusion and Disorder. Several Parties of the Enemy in the Woods daily came in, and surrendered themselves Prisoners; and they learn from a Sergeant and Six men of Frazier's Swiss Regiment, who deserted to us, that the greater Part of that Regiment will desert as soon as they can find an Opportunity. The Ships in the Harbour hove short, and are preparing to run out with the first Wind. Sir Charles Hardy, with 8 Ships, is station'd at anchor off the Harbour's Mouth, and General Wolf has begun to erect a Battery on the Light House Point, to play upon them, if they should offer to retire, and to endeavour to dismast them.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO ———, 1758.

Carlisle, 8th July, 1758.

Very dear Sir:

I received your favour with my Brother's Ill judged letter inclos'd, together with a few lines to Major Jaminson.

I have the most tender Sympathy of your harras'd state of life, and pity you more than any Man this day living, yet desire Sincerely to thank God for your life & Usefulness at a time when Zeal, Activity, Prudence and Probity is so much wanted. It is the fate of the meanest of your friends to labour day by day under a fresh Burthen without any near prospect of release, and that under the disadvantage of a Slow mind & a Stammering tongue, we have this both for Comfort and the Principal part of pay, namely, the Consequence of Our Actions & a good degree of acquittance in our anxious breasts.

I hope things will go on tolerably well as to our Main affair, now the General is come; but tho' not being compleat in necessaries, the various Drafts and detachments to be made for the protection of the Frontier and Support of the Chain of Communication, together with many unforeseen difficulties that must occur upon the Convention of such a number of undisciplin'd people, gives us very full employ. The General has determin'd to leave near five hundred Men East of Sasquehanah, to Garrison Augusta and guard the Frontier, a Subaltern & 25 Men to attend the Governor, posted with you in Philadelphia.

You desire the Reasons of George's sending down his Commission; it was Owing to Sir John St. Clair's Ordering him in Arrest, on the Complaint of a Serjeant, (to whom George had given a Box on the Side of the head for Some neglect or other,) without hearing George, together with sundry blustering threats out of the Usual mode of treating an Officer—this, tho' a matter with which Sir John Shou'd



not have troubled him Self before I had heard it, I put up with, but found that Gentleman's rash and extraordinary manner of treating the Officers of the new Levys under my particular Care & Command, together with his ingrossing the detail of the Troops which belongs to every Colonel or Commander of a Core, that I was Oblig'd to resent the Conduct, upon which a Quarrel ensu'd betwixt us, in the Course of which, Sir John, after appointing parson Barton to preach, he Stop'd him again in the time of reading prayers, but soon found his Error, & he and the parson join their Forces to England. I'm Oblidg'd to Stop giveing you this disagreeable detail. I hear the General has made all this matter Square, tho' I have not had time to Speak one Sentence to him on the Subject. Sir John is now very Polite.

The Cap<sup>t</sup> Reed & Mount Govey want Little but horn, hair & hoof, ———. We have most of the Drafts made & Sent from this place with the utmost dispatch: a Serj<sup>t</sup> and about 20 of Cap<sup>t</sup> McClung's Company Mutiny'd on ac<sup>t</sup> of their Cap<sup>t</sup> being appointed to Stay at Some post—the Serj<sup>t</sup> only will be punish'd, but not with death I suppose. I have yesterday, by Order of the General, wrote to Governor Sharp for Sixty Blankets, we are extremely put to for Kettles, and some Companys will be Oblig'd to wait their Coming from Philadelphia; Canteens also will be much wanted, and these the Men would buy, but can't get them.

About thirty-five Men; the best of each Company, are Drafted to go forward, and the residue to Stay upon the Eastern Frontier, and Garrison some posts on this Side Sasquehanah—this perplexing Duty being near over, I expect Orders every moment to join my own Battalion—in Short, our New Levys, all things Consider'd, both do, and appear very well, except those high Genious's Reed & Mountgomery, & the Men Drafted to Stay, who are in Sundry Companys, none of the best ———. Reed is appointed to his own Frontier; if he shou'd confine himself too much to his own borders I hope the Governor will Castrate him, as much cannot be expected from his breed. Mountgomery is sent to Shamokin. I have kept fair weather with all those people, and excused their foibles where & when Convenient; the General is very well pleas'd with most of them; 'tis three or four days since I began this letter, and five Sunday times have I been oblig'd to lay it aside. I question whether you'l understand over the half of it. I doubt not parson Barton will write you some very high Charge against me like Sacrilege, &c. I have neither time nor inclination to trouble you with a detail of his Conduct, only that it is Still very extraordinary; for the Publicks and your Sake, I have not Open'd his Conduct nor Character to the General—he is at present quiet, & I don't trouble my head with him; he won't suffer himself to be Call'd a Chaplain to the Battalion, nor act under the Governor's Commission, but has procur'd a kind of Liberty from the General to go on the Expedition a Volunteer. The Officers of the third Battalion has for themselves &



Men, Ask'd of the General a Chaplain of the Same Principles & Denomination with themselves; the General has Order'd them to pitch on whom they please, and he will appoint him; they ask Bay, & its said he is gone to Maryland upon hearing he would not be appointed. Beatty is up at Rea's Town; Steele sets Out this day or to-morrow. I suppose the General will leave this place in three days or thereabout, this is the 12th Inst; the General has promis'd, and Major Jaminson has wrote, to have his Commission made Out for my Battalion. Commissary Young is come up, and I believe has deliver'd George his new Commission. I have rec'd Mine, and Shall write the Governor before I leave this place. Your paragraph respecting Mr. Hamilton, is very agreeable.

I am, dear Sir,

with the utmost respect & Esteem,

Your very affectionate

& most Humble Servt.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S.—Do not Shew this letter to any person.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GEN. FORBES, 1758.

Carlisle, 9th July, 1758.

May it please your Excellency,

In obedience to your Commands, I have, with the assistance of the Provincial Field Officers here present, carefully consider'd your disposition of the Troops for the defence of the Eastern frontier of this Province, and am of opinion you have been as Liberal in regard of Numbers, as it is possible to expect, without risqueing too much the Expedition under your Command. With respect to the Posts assigned the several Detachments, if any thing be amiss, no doubt Major Ornd, who Commands in those parts of the Country, will in his instructions, have full power to make such alterations as may be most conducive to the good of the Inhabitants in their present circumstances.

It will be very necessary that Major Ornd, and all persons who may have influence, strenuously advise the people on the Frontier during the whole of the Harvest Season, to convene in pretty large bodies, at such parts of the neighbourhood as may be most convenient to their Labour; in this situation, if they will act with Unanimity & Vigilance, a prudent distribution of the soldiers among them, may prove very serviceable, by keeping Centinels around their working partys by day, and their places of Rest by night, which method we know, by sufficient experience, to be far preferable to that of Patroleing; but if the people refuse to assemble & join together, such is the extent of the Frontier, together with the lurking methods

of the Enemy, that it is not any numbers you can send will be able to protect them.

I am, Sr,

your Excellencies

Most obedient and

most Humble Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

General Forbes.

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JOSEPH SHIPPEN TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Carlisle, 9th July, 1758.

Honoured Sir :

By General Forbes's orders, I have sent you a Return of the disposition of the Pennsylvania Troops,\* ordered to different Posts for the Defence of the Eastern Frontiers, where Major Orndt is to command, & to make such necessary alterations as the circumstances may require.

I shall take particular care to transmit your Honour a Return also of the Troops to be stationed Westward of Susquehanna, from Carlisle to Ray's Town, as soon as the Detachments are made for that purpose.

The Blankets which the Commissioners sent up for the new Levies, have been all distributed among them ; yet Capt. Sharp's Company still remains unprovided with that article. The General therefore expects they will as soon as possible order up Fifty-three Blankets for that Company, & a number of Camp Kettles & other necessaries, which are very much wanted for the Troops, agreeable to a Return made last week by Col. Armstrong to Gen'l. Forbes, w'ch he received at Burney Hughes's, and from thence transmitted to you by Express.

I am, with great Esteem,

Your Honour's

most Obedient

humble Servant,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN.

P. S.—There will be wanted about 90 Kettles & 53 Blankets & Canteens for 9 Companies.

*Directed.*

On His Majesty's Service, To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania.

\* Not found.

## MAJOR HALKETT TO ——— 1758.

Camp at Carlisle, 9th July, 1758.

Dear Sir,

You are extremely good for your long letter to the General, for which every body here joins with him in thanks, but as it has fallen upon me to acknowledge the Receipt of it, knowing how great a propensity that I have to writing long letters, I hope you do not expect that the answer is to be in proportion. I shall therefore acquaint you, that we arrived here in five days from Philadelphia, since which the General has been obliged to go through a great deal of Rideing and walking, in Reviewing and forming the Provincials, from which he has not found the least inconveniency, but on the contrary has recovered him greatly, and reestablished his health more than I have seen him since his coming to the Continent. Yesterday he made the Detachment of 15 men from each of your 48 Comp'ys, for the protection of the Frontiers, & to keep the communication open to Reastown. Major Shippen has orders to write to the Governor, & send him a Return of the Disposition that General Forbes has made for their defence; they march the day after to-morrow, but how we are to get the remainder up the Country with us, is more than I can see, for several of the Companies want Kettles, Canteens, Blankets, &c. The General Reviewed the Light horse yesterday, & tho' he never expected that the Commissioners would discharge their duty to the service as they ought to have done, yet he could not have believed that they would have impos'd upon it so much as they have done, by providing such trash for the Light horse, most of their accoutrements being rendered useless already. I am, in hast, Dear Peters,

Your most obedient,

humble Servant,

FRANCIS HALKETT.

P. S.—The General has given the Express the Indian Collours to carry down to you.

## REV. THOMAS BARTON TO R. PETERS. 1758.

Rev<sup>d</sup> dear Sir,

I receiv'd your Letter with the Commission, for which I heartily thank you. I am sensible your prayers & good wishes attend me, & I assure you I shall always endeavour to deserve them. I have the success of the present Expedition much at heart, & shall think myself happy if I can do any thing in my little sphere to promote it. *Dangers, Fatigues, Discouragements & Opposition*, I expect to meet

with ; but where the Honor & Interest of the Church of England are concern'd, nothing shall deter me.

In such a Cause & upon such an Occasion, it might be expected every honest good man would countenance & encourage us ; but to my great concern, I am oblig'd to inform you that much pains hath been taken to prevent my going. And to carry the Point, both the Church & I have been insulted. I assure you, my Reverend and worthy Friend, that the unhappy circumstances of the Army and Country have been long an argument with me for screening from you & the Society the Discouragements & Opposition I have from time to time met with in the discharge of my duty in this Place ; and lest the present affair should have the least tendency to injure the Expedition, I shall defer the Explanation of it to a future day. Power in the hands of Bigots & Enthusiasts, is a dangerous weapon, & I hope upon my return I shall be able to give you an instance of it. I am quite divested of anger or prejudice, & what I have said to you, is the result of cool Deliberation. & can be confirmed by every person here. The old Presbyterian Ministers & Congregations in both Counties, have highly resented the treatment I have met with, & have drawn up a handsome paper in my favor, which will shew the world that I am not quite useless in my Station, and that my being a Minister of the Church of England, is the grand reason that I am discouraged & opposed.

I am oblig'd to the Governor for his Commission, but am sorry that it subjects me to the power of a Man, who has already shewn himself an enemy to that Cause which I am bound by every Tie of Conscience, Duty & Inclination, to support. I am well pleas'd however, that I am appointed for the 3d Battallion. As the Gentleman who has the command of it supports the Character of an honest worthy man, I promise myself much Satisfaction with him ; and if a faithful discharge of my Duty can recommend me to him, I make no doubt but I shall receive all the encouragement he can give me. Sr John St. Clair, I am persuaded, will stand by me. In Captain Young, I expect to find a good friend ; and many of the Officers have promised to do every thing in their Power to make the Expedition as agreeable to me as possible.

Soon after the General's arrival, I receiv'd the following polite Letter from him, viz. :

" Sir,

" I am sorry to find that the Troops of the Communion of the Church of England, are not properly provided with a Clergyman of their own Profession.

" In consequence therefore, of your laudable zeal for the Service of your King & Country, & of your truly commendable inclination of discharging your ministerial and Episcopal duty to the Troops under my command,

"You are hereby invited & authorized to the Discharge of all  
 "Ministerial functions belonging to a Clergyman of the Church of  
 "England, amongst the Troops under my Command. And all &  
 "sundry, are hereby order'd and requir'd, to pay all due Reverence  
 "& Respect to you & the Reverend functions you are invested with.  
 "And be assured, Sir, that in all places & at all times, the Clergy-  
 "men, & those of the Church of England, shall always be properly  
 "encouraged & protected.

"I am, Rev<sup>d</sup> Sir,

"Your most obedient &

"Most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

"JO. FORBES.

"Carlisle, July 9th, 1758.

"To the Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Barton, of Carlisle."

Without all this Encouragement, Nature, Honor, & Zeal, Patriot-  
 ism would have influenc'd me to go in spite of every Opposition. I  
 intend to set off to-morrow, & I hope my next Letter will convey  
 you the agreeable news, that the Ohio is ours.

I wish you, Dr Sir, all health & happiness, & am, with the sin-  
 cerest Friendship and Esteem,

Your ever grateful and affectionate humble serv<sup>t</sup>,

THO. BARTON.

Carlisle, July 18th, 1758.

Rev<sup>d</sup> Mr. Pcters.

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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO AUDIT AND EXAMINE THE  
 ACCOUNTS OF THE COMMISSIONERS, 1758,

Directed to dispose of the £100,000, granted to the King's Use  
 by an Act, intituled "A Supplement to the Act, intituled an Act  
 "for granting the Sum of Sixty Thousand Pounds to the King's  
 "Use, and for Striking Fifty-five Thousand Pounds thereof in Bills  
 "of Credit, and to provide a Fund for sinking the same, and for  
 "granting to His Majesty the Additional Sum of One Hundred  
 "Thousand Pounds."

Report that we have carefully examined the said Accounts, and  
 do find, as well from the Commiss<sup>n</sup> Orders drawn on the Trustees of  
 the General Loan Office, as from Accounts, Receipts, and other suffi-  
 cient Vouchers produced to us, that not only the whole Sum of  
 £100,000 aforesaid, (except Eight Thousand Pounds deposited in the

Hands of Mr. Joseph Fox for erecting Barracks, not yet accounted for, as the Barracks are not compleated,) has been carefully and frugally laid out for the King's Service, and to no other Use or Purpose whatsoever, but that some of those Gentlemen were upon that Act considerably in advance for the Publick.

And as your Committee have not at this Time Opportunity of stating a particular Account, agreeable to the Usage of former Assemblies, We pray an Order may be given to the Trustees of the General Loan Office, that from the Orders drawn by the said Commissioners they make out an Account of the said £100,000, to whom paid, and to what Uses Appropriated, as expressed in the above mentioned Orders, that the same may be published with the Votes of this House.

ROGER HUNT,  
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,  
JNO. HORTON,  
THOS. YORKE,  
RICH'D PEARNE,  
WM. PLUMSTED.

*Indorsed,*

Report on the £100,000. Papers belonging to the House, & for the year 1758.

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GOV. BERNARD OF N. J. TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Sr,

I am much obliged to you for your care in giving me the earliest notice of this new Indian invasion. I hope the commanding officer on our frontiers has been advised of it time enough to prevent their designs. I shall give him further advise of it.

I have cautioned Mr. Read against Mr. Batho's application; but We think that as the condemnation is in your province he cannot apply to us for the register.

I find I must attend the Treaty at Easton, which, according to our Indian Messengers, will be the next full moon, that is Sep. 17. Should not Govr. De Lancy be invited thereto? I send you a Copy of the resolve of our Assembly on that Subject, by which you will perceive that I shall have nothing to do there but to repeat my professions of the good disposition of our province to cultivate peace with the neighbouring Indians, & to do justice to all who have any real cause of complaint against us.

*I have order'd a Copy of all our proceedings with the Indians to*

be made for you; but could not get it to send by the bearer. I will take care to have it sent this week.

I am, Sr,

Y<sup>r</sup> honour's most obedient,  
humble Servant,

FRA. BERNARD:

Burlington, July\* 10, 1758.

*Resolved*, that this House will Support the expences of the present negotiation with the Minisink Indians, and of his Excellency's journey to Easton, at the approaching treaty. But that this province will be at no expence respecting presents to the Indians, or to the Support of general treaties, otherwise than as the Same may contribute to the returning such captives as have been taken from this province, engaging the Indians to cease from hostilities, & giving Sufficient Security of their doing So themselves, and as much as lies in their power preventing others, and doing them justice respecting their lands, if it appears they have any complaints against this province.†

*Directed*.—Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

#### MINUTES OF THE PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS, 1758.

Philad<sup>a</sup>., July 10th, 1758, 6 o'Cl'k, A. M.

*Present*:

JOHN MIFFLIN,	LYNDFORD LARDNER,	} Esquires.
JOSEPH FOX,	JOHN HUGHES.	

The Gentlemen present taking into Consideration the Governor's Letter of Yesterday respecting the Indians now in Town,

*Resolved*, That a Present, not exceeding the Sum of £150, be made at the Public Expence to the said Indians, & that William Logan & Conrad Weiser, Esquires, be appointed to purchase & collect Such Goods for that purpose as will be most acceptable, & deliver the Same to them.

Extract from the Minutes,

CHAS. MOORE, Cl'k.

\* By the indorsement this is said to be a mistake, and should be *August*.

† See p. 341, 346.



## JOHN MILLER TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Honoured Sir,

I was a good deal uneasy to be charged with not doing my Duty respecting the Horses and Waggon wanted for his Majesty's Service, when it was the very contrary.

Mordecai Thompson & ——— Bartholomew called here as they went up. I asked him how he could inform the Governor that I had refused to Assist him in getting Horses, &c., he denied that ever he made any such Information, and Signed a Paper, the Copy of which you have Inclosed. I hear a good Many of their Waggon Horses died as they went back; I have two good Horses yet to put in, so that if any Body comes up with Horses & would call, I could then Turn them into the Gang to be drove up with the Others.

Crops of all kinds look well in this Quarter. The Troops are all passed in high Spirits, and none ever Marched this Road that gave more, or indeed half as much Satisfaction to the Inhabitants, as the High Landers did. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Young call'd as he went up, quite hearty and well; an Express from the Governor to Gen<sup>l</sup>. Forbes is gone up I hear; the Messenger lodged at my Father's last Night. I hear he brings good News from Louisburg.

If it had been Possible that I could have done more for the Service than I did, I should have thought it my Duty, Interest, and Honour to have done it, & am,

Sir, Your most Obedient, h<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN MILLER.

Church Hill, 11th July, 1758.

You'll percieve I live at a more Rilegeous Place than formerly, no less than at Church Hill, as I've built a House, & now live in it, just opposite St. John's Church, Pequoy, & on the Same rising ground the Church is built on, & a very fine Airy Place it is this Warm Weather.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, at Philadelphia. 3/4 Post.

## JAMES YOUNG TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Camp at Carlisle, 12th July, 1758.

Dear Sir,

All is hurry here, not without some confusion, most of the Forces gone, the Train goes to-day; the Grand Randiv. to be at Reese town; many of our new Officers behaves very ill, and great Complaints from the men that they have not receiv'd all their Bounty,

&c., particuly Capt. Montgomerie, and has not the money to give the men, he is sent to Augusta with Draughts from this; Jackson and Eastburn comes here; no intelligence from the Westw<sup>d</sup>. Several of our men have deserted from Reese town; most of us in good health, some few have Laxes; Excuse-hast from

Aff<sup>d</sup> friend and most

Obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JAS. YOUNG.

The Gen<sup>l</sup>. will go in a few days.

*Directed.*—Rich<sup>d</sup>. Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

#### INDIAN CONFERENCES IN PHILADEL'A, JULY, 1758.

Philadelphia, the 6th July, 1758.

The Governor being informed that Teedyuscung and Fifty Indians were come as far as Germantown, in their way to this City, Mr. Logan, Mr. Peters and Mr. Weiser, by his Honor's order, met them, presented his Honor's Compliments and then conducted them to Town.

At a Conference held at the State House, Friday, 7th July, 1758.

#### PRESENT :

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor,  
                   WILLIAM LOGAN,                   JOSEPH TURNER, } Esquires.  
                   THOMAS CADWALLADER,   RICHARD PETERS, }

#### Indians :

TEEDYUSCUNG, King,  
 TAQUAKAWHANNAH, Teedyuscung's Son,  
 KOOTANICKHOS, Captain Harrison,  
 TEPISCAHUNG,  
 MAWMESOHOLIND,  
 NAWNAOHIS,  
 NAWHACHULIND, Tom Evans,  
 MIGMAOWICKWA,  
 WIWEMUOKWEE,  
 CHEPLUNGUNAWNEHINK,

\* In the Col. Rec. of this time is a blank of 5 pages, which it is probable these minutes, from 6th to 12th July, were designed to fill.



ESSOWEYOWALTEND, al<sup>e</sup> Daniel,  
WELIMEGHYHUNK,  
POKONSHEGLY,  
AKALAWHANIND,  
KOOTAHEKUND,  
• PISQUETUND,  
KEEKEUSCUND,  
AWAWNŌOS, Paxinosa's Son,  
APISCAWA, a Minisink Indian,  
KOOTAMACH,  
WEENAWAMACK, } Mohiccons,  
AQUAHAMIT, }  
HONNIS, }  
and several other Indians.

The Governor delivered the following speech :

Brother Teedyuscung, and you my Brethren now present—

Yesterday I sent two Gentlemen of the Council and the Provincial Interpreter to meet you at Germantown and to conduct you to this old Council Fire.

I now, in behalf of the Inhabitants of this Province, by this String of Wampum, bid you heartily welcome.

Gave a String.

Brother :

As I am assured you come on Business of Importance, in the first place I with this String wash the Sweat off your Body, and wipe the dust out of your Eyes, that you may rest easy, and see your Brothers with a clean and chearful Countenance.

A String.

Brother :

As you come thro' thick dark Woods, where many Bushes and prickly Bryars grow that may have hurt your Legs, I with this String pull out the Bryars and anoint your Legs with healing salve.

A String.

Brother :

With this String I wash all bitterness and dust that may stick in your throat, and I clear the Passage from your heart to your mouth, that you may speak openly and freely whatsoever you may have to communicate to me.

A String.

Brethren :

As you must be tired with your long Journey, I desire you will take your rest to-day, and as you have informed me that you will be ready to speak to me to morrow morning I will with pleasure attend you.

At a Conference held at the State House, Saturday, 8 July, 1758.

PRESENT :

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM LOGAN,	RICHARD PETERS,	} Esquires.
LYNFORD LARDNER,	THOMAS CADWALLADER,	

The same Indians as before.

Many of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor acquainted the Indians, that, agreeable to his appointment, he was come and ready to hear them.

Brother and all Brethren present, take notice what I am going to say.

Brother :

I am really very glad you bid me welcome to your House, and have shook Hands with me. I take it very kindly.

Brother :

Here I stand in Our House. Our Forefathers have pitched upon this House and held in it good Councils. I brought the same wing with me that they used. It is yet in my hand, in order to Sweep our House. When our Grandfathers used to hold Council in this House they kept it clean. It is but of late that it has been made dirty. I now with this Wing remove all the Filthiness and dirt out of it. I throw it out before the wind.

Four Strings of Wampum.

Brothers :

After I have swept this House clean with the Wing and I see my Brothers sit, it puts me in mind of our Forefathers and my Brother William Penn, they used to hold good Councils here.

Brother :

After seeing you sit in Council, as I know many times that the Wind blows and may throw dust in your Eyes, I take & wipe your face and clean all the dust away that you may see me clearly.

After I have done this and wiped all clear off, I take what our Grandfathers commonly used, a Soft Feather and Oyl and anoint your Ears inside & out side that you may distinctly hear and understand what I have to say to you.

Brother,

Perhaps some of the dust may have got down your throat into your Heart, I do therefore now remove it entirely away, and throw it before the Wind, and shall leave nothing there but what is good, and what the Almighty has placed there, that you may hear, understand and remember it, and that you and your Grand Children may likewise understand and remember every thing clearly.

Four Strings.



Now Brother take good notice of what I am going to say.

You may remember you told me when you looked up our Road, you saw Bushes and Grass grown up in it, and said you would take the Bushes & Grass all away.

Brother :

After you have made our Road clear, (and I see it is pretty clear) I take hold of this Nation that sits there ; it is the Unamie Nation, pointing to Keekcuscund, also the Mobiccon, pointing to Gootamech, and bring them down. Also here are two Indians from the Allegheny, who came to hear and know what you and I have to say to one another.

Our Grandfathers used to keep this Road very clear. I now stand here and tell you that I will keep it also clear. As many logs have lately fallen cross the Road, I will take both my hands and use my utmost strength to remove them, so as our young Men can pass backwards and forwards safely.

A Belt of Six Rows.

Brother :

You must not think that I your Brother only speaks to you from my Lips and from my Mouth. All other Brothers hear me whatever I tell you, I do really speak it sincerely from my heart. You know if we speak from our Hearts, Brother, our Children and Grand Children will have the Benefit of it hereafter. When we meet we should always speak from our Heart, so as we, whilst we live, and our Children after us may all have the Benefit of it.

Whenever we hold Council together, if we speak that which is good and from our Hearts, all the Nations who hear us, let them be what they will, will pay regard to it.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brother :

You may remember we got this man, pointing to James, to carry Messages up. After he had delivered the Messages to the Indians at Allegheny, the Alleghenians said, well, Brother Teedyuscung, now we hear you, But you have at present only pressed the Grass down, and bent the Bushes a little on one side, so as to make a small Road just enough for me to see you at a distance. And likewise I see my Brothers the English. This makes me think of the place where I was born, down the Delaware. Now I tell you, Teedyuscung and Brothers the English, I would have both of you press on.

Two Belts of Seven Rows.

Brother :

The Alleghenians said further, I am really very well pleased that I can look and see you and our Brothers the English, that you thought of that same good Tobacco and Pipe which our Grandfathers used.

Now you have sent me that good Tobacco and a Pipe, I have smoked it, I feel it good, I feel it all over.



Now after I have smoked it, Brother Teedyuscung and Brethren the English, I would have you press on in the good work of Friendship as you have begun.

A small White Belt of Six Rows.

Brothers :

This, our Messenger, who went to Allegheny, and delivered the Message there, The Alleghenians tell me, Brother Teedyuscung and Brethren the English, I tell you both, We heard you a little & but very little, the Reason is you have not speak loud enough, but we have heard you a little, very little.

Brother :

Since they, the Alleghenians, have put it on you and me to press on and to make Friendship, let us press heartily on and not be discouraged. I am weak you told me you was strong, but tho' I am low and weak I will act to the utmost of my power, and I will put both my Hands to the Work so that all the Indian Nations shall hear us.

Brother :

I dont only press you on a lone, but I say, let us both press on together; and if we press on heartely, and with all our might, the other Nations will hear us, and then we shall see some of our Friends that are among them,

A long Belt of Six Rows.

Brother :

You may remember, some time ago, I told you I woud use some Medicines to heal you where the French have wounded you. They have been the cause of the Wounds. The Boys have done it. I bring that Good Medicine which God has provided, and which our Forefathers used. Now I take off the plaister to see whether the Wound be quite healed, & if it is not healed I put on another Plaister, that it may be healed in such a manner as *it shall* never so break out again.

A Belt of Five Rows.

Brother :

You may remember you told me, when any body has a Father, a Child, a Brother, a Sister, a Grand Child or Relation taken away from him, when he rises up he will every morning be thinking of them, be troubled in his Heart, and will want to see them.

Brother :

Now, as soon as ever I coud lay hold on one of our Relations, I laid hold of her and brought her to you. It is true there is another white Man come along with me, but is not under my Care. He never was a Prisoner. He is his own Master, and may go where he pleases. I dont deliver him up. I have nothing to do with him, *neither do I know what he has been doing, nor what he is.* He has an Indian Wife to whom he has been married these Ten Years.

4 Strings of Wampum.

Then Teedyuscung took a Young Woman by the hand, called Sarah Decker, who was taken Prisoner above the Minisinks, and delivered her to the Governor.

The Governor, after taking the young Woman by the Hand and welcoming her home, told Teedyuscung he was obliged to him for bringing down this Young Woman, and hoped he would use his endeavours to bring in many more.

Teedyuscung then concluded saying, Brother and all my Brethren, You have heard now what I have had to say. I have now finished ; I would have you consider what is said, and would have you be very brief in doing it, that these Two Alleghenians may go home, quickly to carry an Account of what we say to one another.

The Governor replied—

Brother :

I think as you do, that these Allegheny Messengers should return as soon as possible, I will therefore consider what is said, and give it all the dispatch in my Power.

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At a Conference held in the State House with Teedyuscung and the Indians, on Tuesday, the 11<sup>th</sup> of July, 1758.

PRESENT :

The Governor, the Council, the Indians, and a great number of the Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor spoke as follows :

Brother Teedyuscung, I am going to give you an Answer to your Speeches.

I am very glad you still remember the many good Councils that have been formerly held in this House. Of late it has grown dirty and wanted cleaning very much. You therefore did well to bring a Wing with you to clean it. In this I heartily join with you. Let us search every hole and corner, and sweep the Council Chamber carefully. Let there not remain the least dirt, but let us gather it together and throw it into the Wind that it may all be blown away, and that We may hold good Councils in it in the same manner our first Proprietor, William Penn, used to do, and our Ancestors, after his good Example.

A String.

Brother :

It gives me great pleasure that, notwithstanding the Storm We have had this last Spring, in which several large Logs fell across our Road, you find openings sufficient enough to pass thro' with so many of our Indian Brethren, and that you let our old Friends from Ohio go safe thro', for which I thank you very heartily. Let that Road always be opened, and never more stopped up. I give you this Belt of Wampum to assure you of my best assistance in keeping that

Road open, and join both my Hands to yours in this good Work. This Belt confirms my Words.

A Belt.

Brother :

I much approve of your Sentiments, with respect to an open and unreserved Sincerity to be used, when we Council together. Both God above and all good Men below hate falsehood. What you say, therefore, is very agreeable. This Belt assures you that the Government and People of Pennsylvania speak from their Hearts, and that you shall ever find them act faithfully up to whatever they engage to do at their Council Fires.

A Belt.

Brother :

I am very glad to see our Friend, Welimeghyhunk, alias James, safe returned from Ohio, and that our proceedings for the Establishment of Peace, tho' those Indians had only received confused and alight Accounts of them, were agreeable, and made so strong an impression upon their minds as to recal into their remembrance the place of their Birth, and to raise in their Breast an Inclination to return to their old Friendship with us. I assure you nothing would please me and the People of this Province better, than to see our Countrymen, the Delawares, again well settled among us.

The sight of these two Old Men, who are known to many here, gives me great pleasure, and their Advice to us both to press on, shows a good disposition for Peace. You know that between you and me the Peace has been concluded Twelve Months ago. And I was in hopes, before now, that it was well known to those on the Ohio, but as these two Friends say, they were ignorant of it when they came away, they did well to come, that they might see us Face to Face, and hear us with their own Ears, from our Mouths every thing that has passed.

Brother :

You know we have no Secrets, We desire to have none. All that is done by us was transacted openly, and intended for the use and benefit of all the Indians, who have been unhappily Seduced by the Instigation of the French, to separate from us.

Hearken you my Brethren from Allegheny, I am going now to speak to you. Teedyuscung joins with me in giving you the satisfaction of hearing from our own Mouths the Substance of what has been transacted between us at our Council Fires.

You will please to give a close Attention, and fix in your minds and publish it to all your People when you return home.

As soon as this Government was made acquainted by the Six Nations, that at a great Council, at Onondago, held between them and the Delawares, they acknowledged their fault in striking their Brethren the English, and were inclined to lay down the Hatchet, Messengers were sent to Diahogo, to enquire into the Truth of it;

and if it should be found true, the Delawares there were desired to come, and let us know it from their own Mouths, and concert with us measures for the establishment of a Peace.

It was fortunate that our Brother, Teedyuscung, was then at Diaghogo; for, at his Instance, a Council was called, who received our Messengers kindly, and they were dispatched to tell us, that they would bring many to come and treat with us. He came accordingly, and, after some Conference the Peace was concluded, and large Belts were exchanged between us in Confirmation of the Peace, the particular Articles of which were as follows: It was agreed, that the Hatchet should be buried on both sides so deep as never to be found again. All our people, who were Prisoners among the Indians, were to be delivered up to us. It was further agreed, that the Lands at Wyoming should remain in the possession of the Indians for the use of them, their Children and Grand Children, as long as they and their posterity should think proper. It was further agreed, that We should assist the Indians in building some Houses at Wyoming, for the habitation of such as were inclined to go and live there. It was further agreed, that there should be a Strong House built at Shamokin for the protection of the Indians, and a Store House erected, in which there should be kept a sufficient assortment of Indian Goods, and a trade should be established there for the accommodation of the Indians, and that care should be taken that the Goods should be sold to the Indians in exchange for their Skins, at just and reasonable rates, to be fixed by the Government, so that the Agent should not have it in his power to cheat the Indians, and that Schoolmasters and Ministers should be sent for their Instruction when the Indians desire it, and it should be safe for them to live there. These are the terms on which Peace has been concluded between me on behalf of his Majestys subjects, and Teedyuscung on the part of the Ten Nations associated with him. For the truth of what I have told you I appeal to our Brother Teedyuscung, who will confirm it to you. And I assure all Indians, that every thing shall be punctually observed that has been promised in behalf of this Government. This Belt is my pledge.

A Belt of Eleven Rows.

Brother Teedyuscung:

I am pleased you are so sensible of the uneasiness our People must needs be under, who have their Relations and Friends detained as Prisoners in the Indian Country. You may remember that I told you at Easton, and I now repeat it, that whilst our Flesh and Blood are in Captivity, we cannot be Satisfied or Content. I am much obliged to you for your care in bringing down the Young Woman, and must again remind you, by this String, of the Belt then given, and your engagements then made to us to do all in your power, that such as remain with you may be set at Liberty and delivered to me. We know there are a great many of our people

scattered about in the Indian Towns, and do insist that they be returned to us.

A String.

Brother :

As we have made our Brethren from Allegheny acquainted with the substance of what has passed between you and me, I do now, by this Belt, open a Road from the Ohio to this Council Fire, that all may pass and repass without the least Molestation or Danger: You must be sensible that unless a Road be kept open, People at variance can never come together to make up their differences, nor Messengers of Peace, who are sacred in all Nations, be secure in their Journeys. I desire you will join another Belt to mine for this good purpose.

A Belt of Seven Rows.

Brethren :

I have finished what I have to say at present. If you have any thing further to say to me let me know it, and I will attend you when you think proper.

Teedyuscung rising, said he had only one thing to say, which he thought he might say now as well as any other time, as he had consulted his Council upon it, and they were all agreed in it.

Brother, and all present, take notice :

As to the Road we have made now, I sit in the middle of it. I dont sit there on my own head. My Uncles, the Mingoos, (that is the Six Nations) have placed me there. We have agreed to be one flesh and blood.

Brother :

Now as I sit in the middle of the Road every body sees me, and as we have agreed to be Brothers and one Flesh, I assure you, tho' I am weak, I and all the Indians with me will Stretch out our Arms on both sides to guard your Fronteers. I am, it is true, but weak, but I will do what I can, and if I cannot keep the Enemy off, I will let you know it.

Brother :

I will not sit still any longer, and let other Indians, Enemies to you, come and slay you any more. I will bestir myself, and I will guard you as far as my strength will enable me; I wont sit still as I have done, with my Pipe in my Mouth, and let the Enemy Indians come and do mischief, and strike on the Fronteers.

We are three Nations who are engaged to do so, the Unamics and Mohiccons have agreed to join me.

A Belt.

Packsinosa sent a word or two—He desired the English would not reckon him among the Shawonese—He will heartily join with the Delawares to assist the English—He has sent his Son to be a Witness, that this is said for him to you.



Brother and all present,

Take notice of what I am going to say.

I stand here as a King, and you as a Governor of this Province. I feel sorrow in my Heart, when I consider the Numbers of my own People, and also of my Brothers the English, which lye dead on the Fronteers among the Bushes. The French are the cause of it.

I will publish this to all the Indian Nations who have heard us, as far as the River Allegheny, and beyond it.

When ever the Frenchmen persuades any Indians to join with him, the first thing he does he gives them an Hatchet. I suppose the French delight to give such sharp edged Tools. As to my part, I have no Hatchet to give; but I will send by these Allegheny Messengers to all the Nations that have heard me, to desire them to take that very Hatchet the French have put into their Hands, and use it against the French, and let them see whether they will delight to fell the Sharp Edge of it.

Teedyuscung added, I did not say this out of my own head, these Two Allegheny Messengers have desired me to say so, and told me that all the Alleghenians have before that whatever way Teedyuscung shall direct them to turn the Hatchet it should be done accordingly, and they will join it. He then said he had finished.

A String.

Whereupon, the Governor said he woud Speak to him to morrow, on an Affair of great Consequence, at which time he said he woud finish all he intended to say, and then in the way of News, acquainted the Indians with the success of his Majesties Arms at Cape Breton.\*

At a Conference in the State House, with Teedyuscung and the Indians, on Wednesday, the 12<sup>th</sup> July, 1758.

PRESENT.

The Governor, Council, Indians, Many Inhabitants of the City of Philadelphia.

The Governor addressed the Indians as follows—

Brother Teedyuscung:

It gives me, and all the People present, great pleasure to hear you say Yesterday, that you woud no longer sit still with your Pipe in your Mouth, but stretch out your Hands and guard our Fronteers. I thank you for this kind resolution, and do not in the least doubt but you will faithfully perform what you say, and exert yourself to the utmost of your power, and I shall depend upon it.

A Belt.

\* See address of 28 Persons, respecting this day's Conference, July 12, on page 469.

I am glad to hear from our Brother Packsinosa, that he does heartily join our Brethren, the Delawares, in the good work of Peace, and will assist at this Critical Time.

A String.

Brother :

I am glad you are so Tender hearted as to feel sorrow in your Breast, on Account of the slain, both of your People and ours that lye among the Bushes, and that you see plainly that the French was the cause of it.

Brother :

Your resolution of using your endeavours in turning the French Hatchet against themselves is very just ; because they were, as you observe, the cause of the blood shed, and I am very glad your Nation has empowered you to direct the Hatchet against what Enemy you shall judge deserves it most. This is an Article at which I much rejoice.

A String.

Brother :

Agreeable to what I said to you Yesterday, I have something to tell you of very great Importance, which is,

The King of Great Britain hath sent a great number of Warriors, who are now on their March to chastise the French on the Ohio, and to revenge the Blood that they had shed.

Tho' many Indians have been concerned in the War, yet we know they have been deluded by the French.

I gave you this Belt of Wampum from this Council Fire, to advise you to remove quickly at a great distance from our Enemy the French, that your Legs may not be stained with Blood. Come away on this side of the Mountain, where we can oftner converse together and where your own flesh and Blood lives.

We look upon you as our Countrymen, that sprung forth out of the same Ground with us. We therefore think it our duty to take care of you, and entreat you to come away with your whole Nation, and as many of your Friends as you can get to follow you. By this Belt I take you by the Hand, and lead you away from the French, for your own safety.

A large Belt.

Brother Teedyuscung :

I have almost finished what I have to say to you, and I hope every thing has been conducted to your satisfaction. I am very desirous we should part as hearty Friends, and I request you will, if you have any uneasiness on your minds, make me acquainted with it. Assure all the Indians from me, & those in particular who live at Allegheny, that if they have had, at any time any cause of complaint they will be very readily heard, and full justice done them. You know, Brother, that as to your Complaints, you desired they should be laid before the King for his Royal Determination. As

soon as I hear what is done by his Majesty it shall be communicated to you.

A String.

Brothers :

As your Cloaths are worn out and torn by the Briars in your long Journey, the good People of Pennsylvania present you with some others, which you will divide amongst you as you think proper.

A LIST OF THE GOODS PRESENTED TO THE INDIANS.

1 Piece of Stroud,	1 pce. 18y <sup>2</sup> Callicoe,
1 Piece of Red Stroud,	2 doz. large white wro <sup>d</sup> Buckles,
2 Pieces of white halfthick,	2 doz. Cuttean knives,
2 Pieces Purple ditto,	2 doz. large ditto,
20 fine Tandem Ruffled Shirts,	1 doz. bulgee Silk Handkerchiefs,
30 good plain Shirts,	1 thousand Needles,
3 Groce Star Garters,	50lb Tobacco,
12 Strouds,	6 painted frame Glasses,
3 pieces Blankets,	24 neat pocket ditto,
3lb Vermillion,	1 Cag Pipes, cont <sup>s</sup> 3 Groce,
2 fine laced Hatts,	20 p <sup>r</sup> Mens Shoes.
2 doz. fine felt Hats,	

After the List of Goods was delivered, Teedyuscung said.

Brother, I will speak only one word before we move :

You may remember every particular thing was agreed upon at Easton. You mentioned some of them Yesterday. Now, Brother, I desire this of you that you will give full Copies of them, and send them by these two Indians from Allegheny. There are some white People there that can read. If you will give them a full Copy, when they read it, it will be as fresh on their minds as if it was spoke to them by us. And if they should forget any part of it, the hearing it read again will bring it still fresh into their mind.

Now there is another thing you did not mention to them, that is, what we did with our Blood and Bones.

The Governor, being at a loss, asked what Teedyuscung meant, on which he further said.

Brother :

You may remember at Easton, in the last Treaty, I said I would not use the method that our Grandfathers used to do, they used to bury them under the Ground, but there they might be found again; now, I told you I gathered them up, but when I look about I could not find no place where to bury them, and as I had gathered them, I looked up and gave them to God, that he might bury them, so that every thing must be forgotten between you and us, and that nothing might be remembered, or ever hereafter come into the minds of our Children, but what God should put there.



I told you further, I would take that good Medicine provided by God, and woud apply it to cure the Wound ; that I woud apply it, not only to the Body but to the Mind, where you are most wounded.

The Governor Taking a Belt, desired Teedyuscung to let the Allegheny Indians know he was going to speak to them in answer to what he last said, and then delivered himself as follows.

**Brethren from Allegheny :**

We are pleased, that our Brother Teedyuscung has now reminded us of the Blood and Bones, that are agreed to be gathered on both sides, in the late Treaty at Easton. We now inform our Friends, the Allegheny Indians, that it was agreed on both sides, that all the Blood and Bones should be buried so deep as never to be found again ; and that We will pray to God to take out of our Hearts all remembrance of them, and We do assure the Allegheny Indians, and all others who lay hold on the Peace Belt, that they are, and shall be included in this important matter, and that every Offence that has passed shall be forgot forever.

The Governor further said, that the Request he had made of the Copies should be granted.

Then Teedyuscung said :

**Brother :**

Every thing that you have said pleases me to the Heart. It will please all the Unamies and others joined with me. When People are glad they generally show their joy, as my people are glad, if you please, my Young Men will have a dance this Evening. The Governor agreed to it, and invited Teedyuscung and all the Indians to dine with him and the Council to morrow, in the Council Chamber.

Afterwards Teedyuscung said :

**Brother—**

I am not going to tell you any great matter, but I would let you know, that there are four Messengers sent to invite the Senecas and other Indians to a Conference ; when they comē I will let you know and then I will meet you at Easton, where our Council Fire still burns ; I reckon they will come very soon. The Governor of the Jersey has sent to invite me to go to him, I am so busy I don't know whether I can go to him or no, but I hope he may find it convenient to come to me at Easton. The Governor said it would be more convenient for the Governor of the Jerseys to come to this City. You are right, replied Teedyuscung, but it will show a bad example to our Children to have one fire here and another there. I must keep to my Council Fire. The Governor said this is the place where the Council Fire was first kindled by your Brother William Penn, and as this was a Critical Time and there was a great deal of publick business, his presence might be wanted here ; but if he could be spared he would go there, if not he expected Teedyuscung would come to this Town. Teedyuscung said I will come if I can, but I

desire the Fire kindled there may not be put out. I would have it still kept alive, to which the Governor agreed.

Teedyuscung further took notice, that some Indians who had been employed in carrying Messages into the Indian Country were not rewarded for their Services and desired they might be paid.

MEMORIAL OF SUNDRY PERSONS RELATIVE TO A CONFERENCE  
WITH THE INDIANS, 1758.

To William Denny, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the Province  
of Pensilvania, &c.

The Memorial of the Freemen of the said Province hereunto subscribing, sheweth,

That divers of us were yesterday\* present at the Conference between the Governor and the Indians, and all of us have seen the minutes of what was then said to them. In which we observe the solemn Introduction made in the name of the Governor & People of Pensilvania, & a Declaration of satisfying the Allegheny Indians by Repeating the particular articles on which the peace was concluded last year at Easton.

That it appears from the minutes of the Easton Treaty that a just & impartial Enquiry into the Grounds of the Complaints made by the Indians of Injustice done them in this Province in the purchasing & measuring their Lands, and the obtaining the Judgment and Determination of our Gracious King George, on whose Justice they rely, was repeatedly urged by the Indians & declared to be the fundamental article of the Peace, & what the nations by whom Teedyuscung was employed expected the faithful performance of.

That the fixing a Boundary between the English Settlements and the Tract of Land which the Indians desired to be secured to them & their Posterity forever, was another article of the peace expressed by them in strong, clear and certain terms.

That as the former of these articles was not yesterday mentioned by the Governor, and the latter repeated in very general and uncertain terms. We think it our duty in this manner to represent the same, and earnestly to request the Governor to consider that the Reputation & Interest of our King & Country, and the obtaining the Release of our fellow Subjects now in Captivity, is immediately Concerned in Convincing the Indians that every thing which hath been solemnly promised by the Governor shall be faithfully performed.

\* See Minute on page 461.

470 . PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1758.

ABEL JAMES,  
JOHN PEMBERTON,  
WILLIAM FISHER,  
JOSEPH GALLOWAY,  
ISR. PEMBERTON,  
WM. LIGHTFOOT,  
JACOB SHOEMAKER, Ju.,  
JAMES PEMBERTON,  
CHAS. THOMSON,  
PETER WORRALL,  
BENJ. KENDALL,  
DAVID BACON,  
JOHN ELLIOTT,  
SAM. PRESTON MOORE,  
JOS. MORRIS,

ANTHO. MORRIS,  
WM. BROWN,  
WM. CALLENDER,  
ISAAC ZANE,  
JON. HUGHES,  
CHAS. NORRIS,  
DANIEL ROBERDEAU,  
BENJ. TROTTER,  
OWEN JONES,  
JERE'AH WARDER,  
ANTHONY BENEZET,  
RICH. WISTAR,  
THOS. SAY,  
FRAS. RICHARDSON,  
THOS. LIGHTFOOT.

Philadelphia, 12th, 7th mo, (July,) 1758.

*Indorsed.*

"Memorial of 28 Quakers and two Church men presented to the Governor in Council the 12th July, just as he was going to hold a Conference with the Indians in the State House."

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JOSEPH SHIPPEN TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Camp at Carlisle, 13th July, 1758.

Sir,

When Mr. Young arrived here with the several Commissions for the Field Officers in the three Battalions, I had not the least Doubt of receiving a Brevet for a Lieu<sup>t</sup> Colonel, which the Governor was pleased to promise me when I was in Philadelphia, in order to support my Rank.

Mr. Young indeed cannot even assure me that such a Commission is made out for me. I therefore cannot help expressing a great Disatisfaction with such a Disappointment; since I am not conscious to myself, that I have so far failed in any Part of my Duty, as to render me more unworthy of Rank, than those who were before younger Officers, and will by virtue of their new Commissions have always the Precedence, & may command me whenever Circumstances give them an opportunity.

I beg the Favour of you to mention this matter to the Governor, That a Brevet Commission for a Lieu<sup>t</sup>. Col<sup>o</sup> dated one Day before Col<sup>o</sup> Work's may be sent up to me as soon as possible, since I can-

not act with any kind of Honour as Major of Brigade without having it with me.

I am with my Compliments to His Hon<sup>r</sup> the Governor,

Dr Sir, very respectfully

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN, JR.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Philadelphia.

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WM. TILL TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Honourable Sir,

Just now I received your Orders for laying a General Embargo on all Vessels in or coming to this Port, which I shall take particular Care to use my utmost Endeavours to observe and Support, and as I am persuaded that this Step would not have been taken without an absolute Necessity, so I hope no Gentleman concern'd in Trade will endeavour to transgress at this critical time, should there be occasion I will according to your Orders call on the Militia Officers to assist me in Supporting the Embargo, and I humbly apprehend that as many of our Shallops are Capable of carrying great Quantities of Provisions to distant Ports that not any of them be suffered to go up or down the River without your Permission, & an Account of their Cargoes from the Officer of the Port where they take in their Lading, If your Honor is of Opinion this may be of Service, you will give the necessary Orders accordingly.

I am Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

WM. TILL.

New Castle, July the 14th, 1758.

*Directed.*

To The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

DETAILED STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS AT TICONDEROGA,  
1758.

Camp at Lake George, July 14th, 1758.

Monsieur,

Ayant quelques heures à moy, je croyer de ne les employer mieux, que de vous donner Monsieur, une juste Relation de ce qui s'est passé depuis le 5<sup>me</sup> Cour<sup>t</sup>. Jour que nous somes parti d'ici pour la malheureuse entreprise contre Fort Carrillon, jusqu'au 9<sup>me</sup> jour que nous avons fait la Sotise de revenir ici. Je vous join un petit plan\* fait a la hate pour rendre plus intelegible ce qui suit. Je ne doute pas, que vous ayez plussieurs differentes Relations a Philad<sup>a</sup>., ou le Caffé abonde furieusement en nouvelles, c'est le mouvement perpetuel. Et comme j'ai été present moymême je suis charmé Monsieur d'être capable de vous donner une Relation exacte: je ne voudrois pourtant pas si par hazard quelques Reflexions m'échape qu'ils fussent public.

Notre Artillerie, Ammunitions de Guerre, et de bouche, étant embarqué le 4<sup>me</sup> toute les Troupes se mirent a bord le 5<sup>me</sup> avec la Levé du Soleil, sur passé 1000 Batteaux, sans quelques Radeaux qui menoit nos grosses Pieces d'Artillerie et les Chevaux, et la dernière Brigade été embarque a 7 heure du matin—a 6 heure du Soir nous etions deja a Sabbath Day's Point 24 mille—Connû par la malheureuse defuse l'ané passe du Col. Parker, qui y avois perdu 300 Homes d'une Parti 350 qu'il avoit sous son Commandement: nous y voyames des triste debris et dans l'eau et sur la Terre. Nous restames la pour attandre les reste de trois Brigades et l'ex Artillerie qui étoit derière tout fut ensemble a 11 heure du Soir, et nous reprimes notre route. Le lendemain 6<sup>me</sup> nous nous trouvames a la pointe du jour a 4 mille des postes avancé des Ennemis, a 8 heure du matin la premiere Brigade prit terre au Landing place A., sans que nous trouvames un seul homme qui s'y opposoit en meme tems un Reg<sup>t</sup> de N. York, et une Partie des Jersy pret du Camp Francois B., qui nous ayont a la fin de couvert, levoit leur Camp en hate, et faisant feux sur nos gens, sur une distance de 600 pas, par consequent sans au qu'un effect, et se retiroient laissant la plus part de leur Tentés, vivres et Bagage a la Mercy des nouveaux hottes.

On alla dabord a la Decouverte, et ontrouva que les Ennemis avoit abandonné tous les differentes Postes retranche qu'ils avoit pourtant ruiné autant qu'ils avoit du tems, jusqu 'au Fort Ticonderoga, (ou Carillon) ou ils avoit un bon Refranchement devant, ce Retran<sup>t</sup>. consistois en plusieurs gros arbres couche au long les un sur les autre, haut de 7 a 8 Pied et percé un double rang des crenaux; le haut bout étoit garnis de Sac a terre, ce qui faisoit un feux triple, le Retrench<sup>t</sup> se flanquoit parfaitement bien et hor dinsulte du feux de Monoquets, un grand Abbatis des Arbres qui reignoies en de hors

\* The plan here referred to, has not been found.



tous le long, le forsoit encore plus redoutable, cela n'étoit connu qu'après notre malheur.

A 2 heure apres midi tous les Reg<sup>ts</sup> hor mis trois, se mirent en marche pour prendre Possession du Poste avantageux des hauteur pres du Moulin à Scie C. un mile et demy de Carillon ; a 4 heure ils firent rencontre de 350 Francois sur la Coline F. moitie chemin du landing Place au Moulin, les 350 Homes etoient envoyez 3 Jour auparavant a la decouverte 10 Mile le long du Lacq du Fort Carillon, ils nous on vu passer et ont conte 700 Batteaux, ou les deux premieres Brigades : a cette vue ils voulurent retourner pour nous empecher notre débarquement, mais s'étant egarré en Chemin et meme dans le moment que nos rangers, faisoient feux sur eux, ils ne pouvoient encore reconoitre ou ils etoient. Ils consisterent en 150 Reguliers la plus Part du Reg<sup>t</sup> la Reine 100 Volontaire et 100 Canadiens, a la premiere decharge qui firent, ils tuerent notre Lord Howe et Lt. Cumberfort, Milord Howe etoit a la tête des Rangers malgrés tous les Remonstrances qu'on luy a fait, aussi tot qu'on attandois le feu au front la frageur s'empara de nos Soldats, des Regiments entiere se renversa les un Sur les autre et le General meme a manqué d'etre entraîné dans la demelé, et par les fuyard, Les Officiers avoit beau crier et s'opposer rien pouvoit les arreter, en atandant, nos braves Rangers se defendirent 200 contre 350 des Ennemis, jusqu'au tems qu'on pouvoit venir a leur Secours, les Ennemis furent envelopé et un Cap<sup>te</sup> et 3 Lieu<sup>x</sup> avec 170 Soldats furent fait Prisonniers, quelques Officiers et Soldats tacherent de se sauver dans la Riviere a la Nage, mais ils furent tué, de sorte qu'on ne croit pas qu'un s'est sauvé. Nous perdimes milord Howe, Lieutenant Cumberfort, et 8 Hommes, et 6 blessé.

Je suis certain, que si les Ennemis avoit au Commencement de cette Rencontre 3 or 400 Indiens avec eux ; ils nous aurois battu, et chasé dans nos Batteaux. C'est un cas unique que 350 homes ont fait plier et mis une Confusion incroyable entre 11000 homes.

Nous avons pris 1 Cap<sup>t</sup> 3 Lieutenants et 170 homes Prisonniers, comme cette Affaire aderangé un peu nos Dispositions ; on prenez la Parti d'aller passer la nuit au landing Place.

Le 7<sup>me</sup>. on se remit sur la marche pour prendre Possession des hauteurs du Moulin, ou il y avoit un Camp des Ennemis le jour auparavant de 800 homes.

Le 8<sup>me</sup>. matin on ordona de construire deux Radeaux pour metre sur chaqu'un d'eux deux pieces de Canons de 6 Livre, qui devoient monter la Riviere et prendre le Retranchement en dos, ou l'Enfile, mais on a oublié malheureusement de reconoitre si la chose etoit faisable, car aussitot qui montoit ver une heure apres midi, et passoit la Pointe F. ils etoient sous les Canons du Fort, qui ne manquerent pas de jouer sur eux en un telle facon qu'ils trouverent apropos de retourner don ils etoient venu. Heureux si nous aurions fait autant avant que de pendre tant des monde mal a propos ! le Fort sera a nous a l'heure qu'il est.



Après revoir resolu d'attaquer le Retranchement: le Major Proby du 55<sup>me</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup> marcha le premier a la tete de tous les Piquets, et des Grenadiers qui devoient les soutenir, il fut suivis de tous les Regiments Reguliers, et des quelques Reg<sup>ts</sup> Prov. mais au lieu qui devoit attaquer tous a la fois, et quil n'avois point d'autres ordres ils attaquèrent suivant qui defilerent, nos gens avoit toute la peine du monde a passer les Abbatis des Arbres, qui en passant rompois tout Ordres. On raportoio une heure apres quil etoit impossible de forcer le Retranch<sup>t</sup> qu'on ferois mieux de tacher de nous retirer en ordre, mais auquune reponse positive a ce Sujet. on envoya Ordre a tous les Reg<sup>ts</sup> d'avancer ou le menoio au Combat, mais tout etoit inutile. Les Francois etoit invisible on ne voyez qu'un petit bout de leur chapeaux, et faisoient un feu terrible et continuel. tous ceux qui vouloit aprocher de plus pres de 15 pas etoit mort sans ressource non obstant tous cela on faisois un feux de plus vif de part et d'autre jusque 'une demy heure apres six, quand un Reg<sup>t</sup> apres les autres se retirent dans le Camp que j'ai retranché de mon propre chef, apres avoir vu come les affaire alloit.

Que ce que nos descendant diront quand ils apprendront, que 14,000 homes fait, et soutenu un triple feux des Ennemis sur un Retranchement imprenable par les petites armes, six heure tout en suite, sans auqu'une Esperance de l'emporter, avec un courage vraiment heroique? mais ce qui me paroît encore plus surprenant que si par un hazard inespéré ils auroit pu se rendre maitre, cela auroit tombé a leur propre desavantage, car apres que le Francois se serrois retire sous les Canon de la Place ils nous aurois chase bien vitement, peut-etre avec plus de perté, que nous aurions eû en le prenant. le Fort etant seulement a 6 ou 700 pas du Retranchement Notre Perte des Reguliers etoit 1500 homes tant tué et blessé. le Provincieaux ne perdois en tout qu'environ 600 homes. L'Ennemis ne peut avoir perdu passé cent homes.

Bien heureux que nous n'etions pas poursuivis dans notre retraite nous aurions certainement perdu encore 2000 homes, ayant a passer par des deffile X ou seulement deux homes peuvent marcher en Front, et quelque fois qu'un seul.

Le 47<sup>me</sup>. Regiment a eû 7 Officier tué et 19 blessé, passé 200 Soldats tué et 300 Blessé.

Nous Nous retirames le meme soir et pendant la nuit au Landing Place, et ce qu'il est le comble de nos malheur et incroyable le 9<sup>me</sup>. matin tout etoit embarqué et parti pour retourner d'ou nous sommes venu, ayant encore 12,000 Combatants bien portant et plussieur bon camp retranché, le meme jour nous sommes arrivez au F. Wm. Henry.

Voila Monsieur une Relation exacte de ce qui'scet passe j'aurois souhaité de vous comuniquer des plus heureuse, Je suis,

Monsieur,

votre tres humble et tres obeyssant Serviteur.

\* There is neither signature nor address to this paper.

Lieut. Col. Donaldson,	} de 55 <sup>me</sup> . Reg <sup>t</sup> .	} Tuè.
Major Proby,		
Major Rutherford,		
Capt. Lieut. Forbes,		
Lieut. Hazelwood,		
Lieut. Davids.	R. Am <sup>re</sup> .	

Major Tullikens,	} blessè.
Capt. Munster,	
Capt. Mather,	
Capt. Cokran,	
Capt. Lt. Slosser,	
Lt. Allaz,	
Lt. Ridge,	
Lt. Gordon,	
Lt. McIntosh.	

## WM. TILL TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Dear Sir,

We have had the greatest Expectations that our Warlike Affairs in America had the most promising Appearance, and that good accounts might have been daily expected ; the sudden and unexpected receipt of yours, giving an Account that Matters are not very favourable with our Army before Ticonderoga, gives me great Concern, as I received so strict a Command for an Embargo. Shall do my utmost Endeavours that the same be faithfully kept, and I earnestly desire that strict orders be given that no Shallops be suffered to go up and down the River, without Permits from the proper Officers for their respective Cargoes, and the Governor's Permits for those coming down, otherwise they may do great Mischief. I hope you and all my other Friends are in good Health, to whom I desire to be most kindly remember'd, particularly my Daughter and the Children, and accept the same from, Dear Sir,

Your affectionate &amp; most obliged

Humble Servant,

WM. TILL.

Newcastle, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1758.*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, in Philadelphia.

## MINUTES OF PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS, 1758.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, July 14<sup>th</sup>, 1758, P. M.*Present :*

John Mifflin,	John Hughes,	} Esquires.
Joseph Fox,	Joseph Galloway,	
Lynf. Lardner,	John Baynton.	

The Board taking into Consideration the several Matters recommended from the Governor to them in the Morning by William Logan & Richard Peters, Esquires, after some time spent therein,

Agreed,

That a Present in Goods not exceeding forty shillings, be given to each of the three Indians who came to Town to Day with the Captive Girl.

Agreed,

That the Expence of sending two White Men with the Indians on the Message to Allegheny be defrayed by the Board.

Agreed,

That the Allegheny Chief be furnished with an Horse for his Journey at the Expense of the Province.

Agreed,

That Seneca George's Daughter Peggy be supplied with a Match Coat.

As the Commissioners have had repeated proofs of the Extravagance of the Moravians Acco<sup>ts</sup>, they cannot entrust them with a general Power of Providing for the Indians that may come in there : But are of Opinion the Indians having Business with this Government, should be directed to come some nearer & more convenient way.

The Prayer of the French Petition, & the settlement of Conrad Weiser's Acco<sup>ts</sup> referred to the Consideration of a full Board.

Extract from the Minutes.

CHAS. MOORE, Clk.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. III., p. 148, for reference to a captive Girl, probably the same as above.

## ARCHIBALD KENNEDY TO ANDREW ELLIOT, 1758.

July 15, 1758.

Good Sir:

You have heard, or will soon hear of our Defeat before Carillon, with the Loss of at least a thousand men, and many officers, in which our friend the Major, I am afraid is included. You may guess at the Situation your Sister is in. In short, she is inconsolable; all that we can say or do is to no purpose. The General writes that many of those missing may be Prisoners, w<sup>ch</sup> is all we have to comfort us. For God's sake, Let us see you as soon as you can. The Particulars as yet come to hand, are vague and uncertain.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

ARCHD. KENNEDY.

Since the above, I have seen several Lists of the Killed and wounded, and the Major is in every one of them, and in one of them is the Captain, therefore pray come.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Andrew Elliot, Merchant, in Philadelphia.

## CERTIFICATE OF DELIVERY OF INDIANS, 1758.

This is to Certife that Mr. John Hast has delivered fourteen Cherrekeys and Seven Mowhawks Indians to the Indian Interpreter Major Van Derheyd, for the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sr W<sup>m</sup>. Johnson, Bar<sup>t</sup>, Albany, July the 16<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

JACOBUS CLEMENT,  
DAVID VAN DER HEYD,*Indorsed.*

Certificate of the Delivery of 14 Cherokees and 7 Mohawks, by John Hart, at Albany, July 16, 1758.

A LIST OF SUNDRY CARPENTER & SMITH TOOLS AND OTHER  
ARTICLES WANTING AT FORT AUGUSTA.

July, 1758.

8 doz. large flat Files.	3 Bb <sup>e</sup> Pitch.
8 D <sup>e</sup> . Small d <sup>e</sup> .	3 D <sup>e</sup> . Tar.
8 D <sup>e</sup> . Cross-cut Saw d <sup>e</sup> .	1 Doz. Fire Buckets.
8 D <sup>e</sup> . whip saw d <sup>e</sup> .	‡ D <sup>e</sup> . Brass kettles, as most of the former were carried away.
8 D <sup>e</sup> . Hand Saw d <sup>e</sup> .	2 Coils of rope.
‡ D <sup>e</sup> . Polishing d <sup>e</sup> .	6 Sides of Harness Leather.
‡ D <sup>e</sup> . Hand Saws.	‡ Doz. Lanthorns.
1 D <sup>e</sup> . pair Compasses.	‡ Doz. hour Glasses.
6 Grind Stones.	25lb. match rope.
8 Doz. Gimblets different Sizes.	8lb Thread to make Cartridges for the Cannon.
1 Cask of 10 <sup>a</sup> Nails.	3lb. Twine.
1 D <sup>e</sup> . 20 <sup>a</sup> D <sup>e</sup> .	Colours for the Fort, the Flag Staff being 70 Feet in Length.
100 W <sup>t</sup> of Chalk.	3 Reams of writing Paper.
1 Doz. Chalk-lines.	‡lb. Borex.
1 Tun of Iron.	
1 Faggot of Steel.	
300 Weight of Oacum.	

LAWRENCE BURK TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Philad<sup>e</sup>, 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1758.Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.  
Hon<sup>ble</sup> Sir :

As I have something of Consequence to Communicate to you, Concerning y<sup>e</sup> Indians, which Im not Capable to Acquaint you of Verbally, therefore must humbly beg you'l not take it Ill that I Trouble you with this, I haveing the Intrest of my King & Country Intirely at heart: Therefore Concluded with some of y<sup>e</sup> Indians here Yesterday, that they should not go to Seconchan from whence they came, but go Immediently to Shamoken, & Hunt thereabouts, viz., Thomas Hays & his wife, until my wife & his Brother went to Seconghan for the rest of their Family's, & bring them to Shomaken. I have promised to meet them there in about two months Time, where I think, if its agreeable to your Honour, I could be off more service in bringing y<sup>e</sup> Indians down there then anywhere Else; however, as you were pleas'd to observe you wanted me to go some other place, I doubt not with God's Assistance, that I may go where you desire, & be back in Time to full my Appointment in meeting y<sup>e</sup> Indians at Shamoken. As your Sensible y<sup>e</sup> Country is

doubtfull of my Loyalty, which I Assure you is without foundation, in order to Remove any Suspission, should be glad your Honour would Order a White Man to be with me untill I return. As I have more influence over y<sup>e</sup> Delaware Indians, I think, then any other. Therefore be Assur'd shall use all the Endeavours in my Power to do whats Agreeable to you in getting y<sup>e</sup> Prisoners Relais'd or brought in. I think, Notwithstanding of y<sup>e</sup> Treaty now made with y<sup>e</sup> Indians that it would be nessary please your Honour, to Caution y<sup>e</sup> Fronteers to be upon their gard for fear of Other Nations Hurting them. I am, with most Humble Respect.

Hon<sup>re</sup> Sir,

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
LAWRENCE BURCK.

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ARCHIBALD KENNEDY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

New York, 17 July, 1758.

Sir,

Your Favour to our Lieu<sup>t</sup> Governor we have receiv'd, and in his absence I am to acquaint you that the orders of General Stanwix are countermanded, and the Embargo in particular discharged.

The Army has met with a severe repulse with the loss of about 1000 men, and many of our best officers. They are again encamped at the South end of the Lake, still in good spirits, and we are in hopes of a second attempt with better success.

I am Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>  
Humble Servant,

ARCH. KENNEDY.

*Directed.*

The Honourable Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

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LETTER FROM GOV. COLDEN, 1758.

New York, July 17, 1758.

Our Army have return'd again to Fort W<sup>m</sup>. Henry. I cannot give you at this time such a Detail as perhaps I may be enabled to do hereafter. It must suffice at present to tell you, our Troops embark'd early in ye morn. of ye 5th, lay in their Boats off Sabbath Day point y<sup>t</sup> night; Landed ye 6th in ye morn. w<sup>th</sup> out Opposition, that same Evening took over 200 Prisoners, & kill'd as many more of ye

Enemy, & on ye 7th got possession of ye Ground where ye Saw mill was upon. The place very strong, but ye Enemy abandoned it. On ye 8th, our Troops attackt ye Enemies Lines about a Quarter of a mile from ye Fort, for 5 Hours, but our Approaches in this unhappy affair were attended w<sup>th</sup> so many Obstacles y<sup>t</sup> ye brave Attempt prov'd abortive w<sup>th</sup> ye Loss of 1500 men killed & wounded. There is not ye least hint of any misbehaviour in our Troops, on ye contrary their Eagerness for Action was their ruin, and its probable influenced our Councils in favour of a Storm rather than regular Approaches with Cannon. It seems agreed on all Hands, ye latter must in all human probability have succeeded. Our Troops are now encamped at ye South end of Lake George, w<sup>ch</sup> I find they are soon to pass again, & doubt not will return more successful. The regulars have lost almost all their Field Officers. Lt Howe, Col. Beaver, Col. Donaldson, killed. Major Rutherford & Major Proby, killed. Lt Coll. Shaw of ye Jerseys, killed, & many others y<sup>t</sup> I can't now recollect. The Highlands lost 7 Officers killed & wounded, great many of their men killed & wounded; No regim<sup>t</sup> suffer'd so much as ye Highlanders, part of w<sup>ch</sup> got upon ye Tops of ye French Lines every time an attack was made, w<sup>ch</sup> was thrice, & drove ye French from where they enter'd, but not being properly supported they were as often cut off as they entered. The 6 regular regim<sup>ts</sup> lost 1526 men, killed & wounded, besides 97 of our best Officers killed and wounded.

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LEVI TRUMP TO GOV, DENNY, 1758.

Fort Augusta, July 19th, 1758.

May it please your Honour,

I received your's of the third instant, wherein your orders to me is to carry on the works relating to the strengthening of this Fort, which I shall observe to do to the utmost of my power with the few men that's left to Garrison this place. Capt. Montgomery arrived here on the Sixteenth Instant with three Subalterns and sixty-two private men who were draughts out of Several Companies of the new raised Levies. General Forbes has ordered Cap<sup>t</sup>. Rob<sup>t</sup> Eastburn & Cap<sup>t</sup> Paul Jackson and their Subalterns, with thirty-five of each Company (which is more than they have here) to march and join him at Rays Town. Likewise ordered me to Draught forty of the best men belonging to Col. Burds Battallion, and send them to him with Two Officers, (viz.) Lieut. Brodhead, & Ensign Holler. There is but one Officer left here Beside myself, of Col<sup>o</sup> Burds Battallion, which is Ensign Henry, I have no Ensign, the above draughts marches from this place this day. There is only one hundred and forty-three men left here, out of which number there's ten whose

times are expired, and will not inlist again, besides two men more that Major Lloyd has sent discharges for, and a great part of them that are left, are blind, lame, sick, old, & decrepid, not fit to be intrusted with any charge, I have got but few Tradesmen, to carry on any building, one carpenter, two masons, one smith, are left here. I have begun to build a powder Magazine (as there has never been any other than the common provision store, an unfit place to hold powder,) and am oblig'd to leave it unfinish'd for want of Lime and Stone, the Lime Stone is to fetch six miles, and 'tis impossible to fetch them any other way than by water, and all the Batteauamen are discharg'd, so 'tis impossible for me to carry it on any further without some more assistance. The four pieces of Cannon are come up that were sent from Philadelphia, but there's not a person to make Carriages for them, so they'l be useless till such time as there's a fit person sent here to make 'em, and as to what intelligence I can get I shall always immediately send to your Honour and General Forbes, & I have no other way to get it but by sending out some Indians that frequents this Garrison, who has offered their Services, provided they be properly rewarded for their trouble, Capt. Hembus says, that he has not been rewarded for the Scalp he brought in some time ago. I have not had any instructions from your Honour concerning sending out Indians to bring intelligence or French Scalps, & rewarding them for the same, had it not been Colonel Burd's positive orders to send Mr. Dunlap & Capt. Hembas to him, I shou'd have sent 'em immediately to your Honour. I sent Lieut. Brodhead with a party of thirty men on the second instant down to Harriss's Ferry to escort some Battoes up here, as your Honour order'd Commissary Bard to engage all the Battoemen in ye service again. Capt. Hembus went down with him, Lieut. Brodhead received the General's orders to continue there some time, and on the tenth inst. in Mr. Brodhead's absence, I got intelligence of a party of enemy Indians being seen down the Susquehanna on the west side opposite Capt. McKee's place, it was two Indians brought the news, the name of one was James Cotas, he judged there was about thirty in number, and were bending their course toward the inhabitants. Immediately I dispatched the two Indians with an express to Lieut. Brodhead, desiring him to take particular care in marching up, and to alarm the Inhabitants that they might put themselves in a posture of Defence.

On the 13th inst., Capt. Hembus and Ja<sup>s</sup>. Cotas had some difference at hunters, and the former in the dead time of the night kill'd the latter. Mr. Brodhead informs me the General would not employ any Battoemen for this river, but order'd George Allen Cap<sup>t</sup> of the Battoes, to engage as many of them as he cou'd to go on the expedition, there has been several parties of Indians here from Wyoming for Indian corn, but not having any was oblig'd to give 'em flour, I understand there's corn below, but as there's no Battoemen, can't get it up, & our Garrison is so weak, we can't spare men from the

Fort, & if I cou'd, there's not one understands working a Battoe, as the Guns, powder, & sundry other necessaries much wanted here was at Harriss's, Commissary Bard gave orders to Lieut. Brodhead, who went down with a party to engage as many Battomen as wou'd bring up the necessaries & he wou'd see them paid; here is one Mr. Hausey, son in law to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Eastburn, who came a Volunteer, he is a Ship Carpenter, & seemes an ingenious young man, & might be of great service here in doing many things in that way if he had any encouragement, he is a sober, active, genteel young man, & by his Behaviour since he has been here, I believe wou'd make a good Officer if your Honour thought proper, 'tis impossible for me to carry on the Indian store house for want of workmen & Tools, & as this last Draught has taken all the workmen from me save the few have mentioned to your Honour, but I have for the present fitted up one of the Barracks, that is almost joining the present Indian store, which will hold a great quantity of skins; We have no drums here they took 'em all away & I understand there is some new ones made for us in Philadelphia. Cap<sup>t</sup>. John Teedyuscung with another Indian who were sent by the king last April to Allegany, returned here the tenth inst., and went from hence to Wyoming the fourteenth, & informed me he intended to be in Philadelphia by the first of next month at furthest, he had Belts from the Allegany Indians; Doctor Bond came here with the party under Cap<sup>t</sup>. Montgomery.

I am with due respect,

- Your Honour's most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

LEVI TRUMP.

P. S. Have set the above mentioned Mr. Hausey to work at the Carriages for the Cannon, but he has no one to help him to carry it on.

I this moment received an account from an Indian that's come from hunting, that he saw three of the Enemy Indian's fires, and several of their beds yesterday morning about thirty miles from this Fort down towards the Inhabitants. Cap<sup>t</sup>. Eastburn's Detachment being just ready to march that course where the Enemy's fires were seen, I gave him orders to march his men in such order as wou'd best discover them if there shou'd be any thereabouts, at the same time I sent a party out of the Garrison in search of them also.

*Directed.*

(On his Majesties Service,) To The Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Cap<sup>t</sup>. General & Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania.



## COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Carlisle, 20th July, 1758.

Honoured Sir,

This day I March from this place with the last of the Provincials, being part of the three Companies, Consisting of about thirty-five Each, but without a Single Kettle or Canteen; and Sharp's Company, which is to March from Shippensburg, have Only Ten Blankets, which the General has purchas'd of a Pedlar. There are before us at Fort Loudon upward of One hundred Canteens, but no Kettles, so that we Shall have some difficulty in Cooking untill these Kettles are Sent.

I'm greatly Oblig'd to your honour in favouring me among many Others with your Commission by Commissary Young. I know no person but what have chearfully rece<sup>d</sup> their Commissions for the Campaign, only Parson Barton, who chuses to proceed under the General's Lycence as a Volunteer. The General says he has wrote ye Hon<sup>r</sup> to Send up Parson Bay's Commission to the third Battalion, the Officers thereof having Petition'd him for this Gent<sup>l</sup>. If you approve of him, please to give his Commission Date as Early as that of Mr. Barton's.

We have had a Scene of trouble in attempting to Model the New Levys, and I have the pleasure of Informing you that notwithstanding Some few desertions & Other pieces of Misdemeanour, their behaviour & Proficiency has been in a good degree Satisfactory to the General, & quite equal to what cou'd be expected. The General has Sent my Brother George to Reas' Town, with Orders to take with him a hundred Men, in Order to find Out and Mark a Road from Reas' Town as near to Fort Duquesne as he can possibly go, leaving General Braddock's Road & the Yohiogaine entirely to the left, and afterward to attempt a Scalp or Prisoner. I shall not mention my thoughts of the fate of those people in Case they approach near the Fort, as the Enemy doubtless will View them every Step from Reas' Town.

I am, Sir, with perfect respect &amp; Esteem,

Y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> Most Ob<sup>t</sup> Humb<sup>l</sup>e Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philad<sup>a</sup>.

## JAMES YOUNG TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Carlisle, 20th July, 1758.

Dear Sir,

Your kind favour of the 17th is just come to hand with four Blank Commissions, and one for Cap<sup>tn</sup>. Goodwin, but no Blanks for the Lower Counties, tho' you write you sent me four, which I suppose is not sent by mistake of your Clerk; we are all here Strangely Alarm'd with the imperfect accounts of our Army to the Northward, not knowing if the acc<sup>t</sup> we have be only the Consequence of the first Attack when Lord Howe was Kill'd, or if of a Second Battle. If the Gen<sup>l</sup>. has particulars, we are apprehensive they are very bad, as nothing transpires; the Officers seems a good deal cast down, but endeavor to keep all Secret from the Men. I wish we were to proceed as fast as possible, to be at our Place design'd before the Enemy can get there from Ticonderago. Col<sup>l</sup>. Armstrong goes to-day, the Gen<sup>l</sup>. did intend going to-morrow before the express arrived, but whether that will alter his intentions or not I cannot say.

I am much Obliged to you for acquainting me of Dr. Græme's family, I hope M<sup>rs</sup>. Græme has no Complaints in her side; no news from Reas' Town; I march when the Gen<sup>l</sup>. does.

I am, Dear Sir,

with great Esteem,

Your very aff<sup>t</sup>. Humb<sup>le</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JAS. YOUNG.

*Directed.*—To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## JAMES YOUNG TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Carlisle, 20th July, 1758.

Sir,

I would have done myself the Honor of writing to you before this, but waited till I had paid the Draughts sent East of Susquehanna, in order to acquaint your Honor therewith. I have now paid them all up to the first of August, agreeable to your instructions, @ 15s. p<sup>r</sup> month, they being new Levys; also the party left here, according to the list sent you by Major Shippen, Col<sup>l</sup>. Armstrong, Marches with the remainder of the Provincials this day, and I believe the Gen<sup>l</sup>. goes to-morrow or next day with the remaining Part of the Highlanders; I am order'd to go at the same time to be

under the Escort that the King's Money is. I shall do myself the Honor to write you from Reas' Town, with a particular account of what passes there.

I am with great Respect,  
Your Honor's most Obed<sup>t</sup> and  
most Humb<sup>l</sup>e Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JAS. YOUNG.

*Directed.*—The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

SIR WM. JOHNSON TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Johnson, 21 July, 1758.

Sir,

At the Camp at Lake George, General Abercromby put into my hands your favour of the 27 June, with a Copy of the Cherokee Speeches.

I returned hither 4 or five days ago, and two days after the Cherokees arrived. And this day they made their Speech to the Six Nations. I shall use my best Endeavours to promote a Harmony between them, as well as the Southern Indians in the British Alliance, and the Indians of this District, for as you justly observe, a Union between our Indian Allies to the Southward and Northward, is a desirable event, and worthy our endeavours to compass.

I have a Belt & Speech ready to send thro' the Six Nations, to desire them, at your request, to send some of their Chief men, and the Senecas in particular, to the meeting you propose, and intend to deliver this Belt & Speech to-morrow, to some Chief of the Senecas who are now here, to be by them made known thro' the 5 Nations, who I make no doubt will attend you.

This day I dispatched Jos. Peppy, a Delaware Indian, with a Belt of Wampum & a Speech,\* in the name of the Six Nations, & my own to the Delaware Indians living on the Ohio, a copy of which I herewith transmit you.

And in two days I shall send off Mr. Croghan & Mr. Montour, to your Province, to be aiding & assisting at your proposed meeting. I have directed Mr. Croghan to correspond, & confer with you as occasion may require.

I hope these measures and the negotiations at the proposed Congress, will put things upon such a footing, as may for the future secure the Frontiers of y<sup>r</sup> Province from the Ravages & Desolations which it hath & is daily suffering. To obtain this happy security, I don't know any more effectual measure can be pursued, than to

\* See it Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 152.

open an advantageous Trade for the Indians, and to have it put under such authoritative regulations as may convince the Indians how much it is for their interest to maintain Peace & Friendship for the English, & protect your Province from the Irruptions of the Enemy. Trade is undoubtedly the strongest cement to bind the Indians to our alliance, taking necessary precautions that Justice is done them by the Traders, giving them satisfaction with regard to their Land Complaints, and by a solemn public Treaty, to agree upon clear & fixed Boundaries between our Settlements & their Hunting Grounds, so that each party may know their own, & be a mutual protection to each other of their respective Possessions.

These measures & such a Treaty, if conducted with Prudence, Vigor & Sincerity, would in my humble opinion, be the most effectual means to restore Peace, Security & Quiet Possession to your Frontiers; and if copied by all the neighbouring Provinces which have suffered the Calamities of an Indian War, or are exposed to the irrutions of these Savages, would be to them the most solid Foundation for their future Tranquility, and at the same time I apprehend it would be the most adviseable & successfull scheme, to strengthen, extend & secure the British Indian Interest, overthrow that of our Enemies, & deprive them of their principal means of distressing his Majesty's Colonies, & obstructing their Growth & Improvements, nay, I am apt to believe such a system of conduct, was it to become general in the Provinces more immediately concerned, would dislodge the French from their alarming encroachments, with less expence, both of Blood & Treasure, more speedily & more effectually, than we shall perhaps be ever able to do by meer Force. As to Indians, I am affraid, neither Speeches, Treaties or Expeditions, will bring them heartily over to our Views & Interest, without our observing some such plan of conduct, as I have above recommended.

I have received a Letter from the Gov<sup>r</sup> of New Jersey, whose Burlington Meeting seems to me, to be a proper and prudent step, and I have suggested to him that your proposed Congress might be perhaps, a proper time and place for him, in behalf of his Province, finally to settle with the Indians in question about the Minisink Lands, for I greatly suspect those are the Indians chiefly concerned in the irruption upon his Province.

As to Tidiuscung, I can learn nothing more of him at present, than that he was a leading man amongst some Tribes of Delaware Indians.

I expect the Chief Seneca Sachem down at my house in a little time, if Tediuscung is a considerable man, he will know it. I suspect he is not the Consequential Person he hath pretended to be in your Indian proceedings, and that he is either a Tool, made use of by some in your Province, or a vain forward Fellow, who finds his advantage by imposing himself upon your Government, as a Person of great Importance; however, if he is not so, he hath been made

too significant to be treated with contempt, and I do not think it at all improbable, but he may be one of the Instigators to the Murders committed on your Frontiers & those of the neighbouring Provinces, in which the Senecas living at Chenobia may give their countenance, & for aught I know, their assistance, for some of them are very much under the influence of the French.

I am,

with great Esteem,

Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> most obedient

Humble Servant, '

WM. JOHNSON.

To the Honourable

William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,

Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pensilvania.

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MAJOR JACOB ORNDT TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

May it Please your Honour,

Sir,

As I am ordered by his Excellency, General Forbes, to Sent to the Commanding Officers at Fort Augusta & Fort Allan, that they are to acquaint all the fraind Indians Which are there or Should come in, that they are to Wear a brad yeallow band Round there Head or arms, in order to distiguish them from our Enime, and that your Honour would give orders to the Commissioners to Sent a quantity Sufficent up to Fort Augusta and Fort Allan, to suply the Indians with.

I have left the Camp at Rasston, the 14th of these Instand, and by orders of General Forbes, I am to visit the Garrisons allong the frontiers to the River Delawar, of which I shall mak a Return to your Honour, as soon as I shall Return from the frontiers.

I am your Honour's

Most obliged

Humble Servant,

JACOB ORNDT.

Reading, July 21, 1758.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Governor of the Province of Pannsylvania.

G. PRICE TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Hunter, ye 22d July, 1758.

Please your honour,

Whereas, I have the honour to bear a Commission in your Regiment, I was left in the Garrison of Fort Hunter, and received Orders from Gen<sup>l</sup> Forbes to repair it, and sent an Engineer to inspect into the condition, who found necessary to Stockade it, for which purpose I was to get the Country People; and accordingly apply'd to the several Justices of the Peace for the Townships of Paxton and Donegal, which latter I never had any answer from, but was inform'd by Parson Elder, of Paxton, whose word is the same w<sup>th</sup> that of the Justices, as they act in conjunction in such affairs, that till harvest be over the Country People can do nothing; therefore thought proper to acquaint you of this, as a duty incumbent, also that I am relieved, and that should the work of the fort be Pospon'd till harvest be over, 'twill be yet three weeks before they begin.

I am, your Honours

most obed<sup>t</sup>& most humb<sup>l</sup>e Serv<sup>t</sup>,

G. PRICE.

P. S.—The Stockades are cut.

*Directed,*

On his Majesty's Service, to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Governor of Pennsylvania, &c., at Philadelphia.

JAMES YOUNG TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Carlise, 23<sup>d</sup> July, 1758.

Dear Sir,

I am very much obliged to you for your favor of the 20<sup>th</sup>, we are greatly shock'd with the news from the Northw<sup>d</sup>, the Highlanders were orderd to march as yesterday but Countermanded, I cannot tell the reason unless to hear the true state of Affairs your way, or that because the General is very unwell with the Lax, which, with the bad news, I fear bears hard on him; he is not at all communicative of bad views, and all the Officers endeavors to conceal the acc<sup>t</sup> we have from the Northw<sup>d</sup> from the Soldiers, but while you write me I let none know till the same prespires from Head Quarters, I therefore hope you will not fail to let me know by some Channel or other what is passing with you. I assure you the news seems to cast a

great gloom on many here, tho' not with fear, Rather with Greif and revenge, and I doubt not but they will acquit themselves with great honor when they have an opportunity. I will send you a particular account of the Number of our Provincials, Virginians and Carolinians, as soon as I get to Rays town, for we have it not here ; as to the Indians, I fear I shall not be able to give you an account of agreeable to your expectations.

Old Guest came here Fryday night from Winchester, and Barny Hughes this day from Rays Town, who both agree that there are but 50 Indians at Fort Cumberland, and 80 at Rays town, which is all we have, tho' they say more are expected daily, how that may turn out time can only prove. By Express from Rays town, 8 Indians and two of our Sold<sup>r</sup> had been in sight of Fort Du Quesne, where they Scalp'd a French Officer, and give account they saw them Throwing up works round the Fort, saw some Warriors coming down the River, tho' but few Indians about the Fort. Cap<sup>tn</sup> Clayton and Ward have been out in search of a Road, and bring acc<sup>t</sup> that a much better than Braddocks may be found from Rays town, in which Major Armstrong, with 100 men, was sent out on Fryday last to see if he agreead to the same ; the Virginians are making great interest that our Rout may be by Fort Cumberland, but I hope they will not succeed ; 'tis said that a 100 of our Provincials at Rays town are down with the flux, the other troops in proportion, almost all the Waggons and Pack horses are gone on ; S<sup>r</sup> John setts off tomorrow for Rays town, escorted by a party of the light horse, Cap<sup>tn</sup> Jackson and Eastburn are just come here from Fort Augusta, and marches tomorrow for Rays town, under whose Escort I shall proceed with the Military Chest, not chusing to wait longer for the Highlanders, their march being very uncertain, and our troops wants mony. I understand, that when the Gen<sup>l</sup> getts to Raystown, 100 of the men, least able to march, are to be draughted and sent to Fort Lyttleton, D<sup>r</sup> to Loudon, 50 are left at Shippensburg, and 50 here ; they are in high spirits at Rays town, and much in love with Col<sup>l</sup> Bucquet, all ready for a march, and only wait for the Gen<sup>l</sup> to lead them on ; the Train of Artillery left Shippensburg yesterday, here are about 350 Highlanders, with all the field Officers, and a Troop of Light horse.

This is all the news we have here, hoping you will write me when time will permit.

I am with great sincerity,

D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your very aff. Hum<sup>b</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>.

JAS. YOUNG.

P. S. The Gen<sup>l</sup> still unwell, S<sup>r</sup> John, I presume, setts out in consequence of the intelligence of the Road.  
Carlise, 24<sup>th</sup>.

Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Directed.—To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Philadelphia

CAPTAIN SIBBALD, OF PENNSYLVANIA FRIGATE, TO GOV<sup>R</sup> DENNY, 1758.Lewestown Road, July the 23<sup>d</sup>, 1758.Hon<sup>d</sup> Sr :

I arrived here the 20<sup>th</sup> instant, and Received y<sup>r</sup> Honours Expresses, N<sup>o</sup>. 2 & 3, Dated the 27<sup>th</sup> of June; I am sorry I was not here to pay obedience to them, the 6<sup>th</sup> of July I made my Signal of Lewestown, but as it was not Answered by a Smoak at Pilot Town, which is the Signal when your Honour Commands is Lodged there, I put out to Sea again, & as I have Ranged the Soundings from the Latitude of 35.30 upon all Points of the Compass, I hope they got Safe in. The Trade of the Port I have at Heart, & in Regard of my Duty there is Nothing undone that can be Done to seek & find they Enemy, & to Embrace all Intelligence with Chearfulness, if I am to the Southward I am uneasy the Trade should suffer to the

- Northward, & when to the Northward, to the Southward, or on the Edge of the Soundings, & not Twenty four Hours in one Place. I can not attend all those Objects at one Time; I have Compleated Watering, & shall Sail Towmorrow morning, if Wind & Weather permits.

I am y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> mostHum. & obed<sup>t</sup> Ser<sup>t</sup>.

JNO. SIBBALD.

I observe what your Hon<sup>r</sup> says in Regard to Mr. Nathan Foot; he was with me the First Cruize, a Midshipman, & is now Mate, & has Behaved himself in those Stations, with Soberity, Deligence & Activity.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Governor of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

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JACOB ORNDT TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Fort Allen, July 24<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

May it please your Honour,

Sir :

I arrived here yesterday, at half an hour after 4 o'Clock in the afternoon, where I met with King Teediuscung and his party, and the same day his Son, Han Jacob, was come to the fort from Alle-gany, where he was sent by his Father, Teediuscung, last Spring,

\* A Journal accompanies this paper of vessels spoken, &c., of little interest for this work.

with a Message and three Realds of Wampum, and this morning he Delivered to me Part of his Messuage in the presence of Teejus-cung, and the other Indians, which is as follows :

*That when he came to the Bever Creek, at Alligany, he met with the head men of the Delaware Indians there, and he delivered his Messuage to them; they were glad to hear that the English had made Peace with them, and they would all stand to it, and are sorry that the War had continued so long between us, but the Shawness and the other Nations there would continue in War with the English.*

And that the French had sent the following Messuage to the Indians, that the Indians should certainly believe that if the English would get the better of the French that they would Kill all the Indians, therefore, the Indians should Joyn them as Children, to help them to fight against the English.

Farther the French said, We are not very strong here, the English they come to fight you, or Else if they would go to fight the French they would fight them in the other part, if they had a mind to fight us. The English Does *give you no Knives or Swords, or Guns, neither Powder nor Lead, you are to buy such things all yourselves*, but for all you call one another Brothers; the English makes Peace with you now, but for all they wear there Swords on their side to try how to kill you.

The above is an exact Copy of the Messuage which Teediuscungs Son delivered to me.

Teediuscung, after this was spoken, told that they would not believe what the French had said, they would stand to what was done between him and his Brothers the English, only the Governor should send some Powder and Lead to fort Allen, that the Indians might be supplied with when they come in there. Teediuscungs Son informed me that he left the French fort 33 days ago. The same Indian informed me that 5 Indians of the 5 Nations was killed at the mouth of Canaw by the French Indians.

Teediuscung and his men are Just now going to March from Fort Allen.

I am your Honours Most obediend

Humble Servend,

JACOB ORNDT.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Gôvornor of the Province of Pensylvania.

By the care of Wiliam Marshal.

AN ACCOUNT OF BRASS ORDNANCE AND STORES, BELONGING  
TO HIS MAJESTY, LEFT AT PHILADELPHIA, 1758,

Under the Care of Benjamin Loxley, appointed by Brigadier Genl  
Forbes, to take Charge of the same.

Light Brass Ordnance mounted on Traveling Carriages, Comp <sup>t</sup> w <sup>th</sup> Limbers, Ammunition Boxes & Elevating Screws.	} 6 P'ders. 6	
Ladles with Staves,	6 P'ders.	6
Spunges with Rammers and Staves,	6 D <sup>o</sup> .	6
Spunges for Mortars,	4 $\frac{3}{8}$ inch	2
Ditto with Rammers,	d <sup>o</sup> .	17
Wadhooks with Rammers,	6 Pound <sup>rs</sup>	6
		} in 1 bhd.
Spunge Bags Painted,		21
Spare Spunge and Rammer Heads,	} 12 P <sup>ars</sup> . 2.2	
	} 6 d <sup>o</sup> . J R. 3.8	
Tarpaulins,	6 d <sup>o</sup> .	7
Field Tampions, with Collars,	6 d <sup>o</sup> .	6
Tin Powder Measures, from 8oz. to	1 <sup>lb</sup> ., Setts,	3
Handspikes, Traversing,	6 Pd <sup>rs</sup> .	12
Empty Shells,	{ 8 inch. 2	
	{ 4 $\frac{3}{8}$ 7732 12 unsble.	
Aprons of Lead,	Guns,	6
Funnels of Plate,		2
Muzzle Caps for Mortars,		9
Hand Grenades, fixed,		1000 in 20 Boxes.
Powder Horns,		18
Budge Barrels, Copper Hooped,		5
Grease, Firkins,		1
Crows of Iron,		4
Hand Screws, Small,		2
Hair Cloths,		2
Wadmill Tilts,		2
Tanned Hide,		1
Sheep Skins,		18

Spunge Tacks,		185	
Steel Spikes for Nailing Guns,		15	
Spikes of	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 9 \text{ inch,} \\ 7 \\ 5 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 80 \\ 1117 \\ 150 \end{array} \right.$	in 3 Caggs.
	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 40 \\ 30 \\ 20 \\ 10 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 500 \\ 585 \\ 1000 \\ 1000 \end{array} \right.$	
Nails,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 6 \\ 4 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1000 \\ 1000 \end{array} \right.$	in 2 bbls.
	Clout,	490	
	Dogg,	200	
	Copper,	100	
Twine,	Pounds,	163 $\frac{3}{4}$	
Coals for Smiths,	Bushels,	18	in 3 small vats.
Cart Whips,	5 Pound'rs pairs,	7	
White Rope Quoils, Fath <sup>rs</sup> ,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 5 \text{ inch,} \\ 2 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 1.0 \\ 0.50 \end{array} \right.$	
Tarr'd do.	Quoil,	2 inch,	1
Marlin Tarred,	Skeins,		6
Lanthorns,	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Muscovy,} \\ \text{Tin,} \\ \text{Dark,} \\ \text{Ordinary,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 2 \\ 18 \\ 1 \\ 6 \end{array} \right.$	in 2 hhds.
Earth Rammers,		3	
Large Wood Mauls,		3	
Pack Thread,	Ibs.	2	
Muskets, w <sup>th</sup> Baynets, Scabbards,		1250	} in 50 Chests.
and Tann'd Leather Slings,			
Cartouch boxes, with Straps & Frogs, 18 holes,		1250	
Halberts,		60	in 2 Boxes.
Drums,		40	in 20 D. Drum c.
Shot, Tons, Cwt. q <sup>rs</sup> . lb.	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Musquet,} \\ \text{Pistol,} \\ \text{Carbine,} \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} 10.4.1.12 \\ 0.8.0.0 \\ 0.0.3.3 \end{array} \right.$	$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{in 202 boxes \&} \\ \text{loose in bbls.} \\ \text{in 8 Kags.} \\ \text{in Powdr Bl.} \end{array} \right.$
Corn'd Powder, in Copper hooped, whole bbls.		109	
Fine Paper, Rhms. Quires,		65.14	in 4 Vats.
Musquet Flints,		1550	in 1 Cag.

Spare Ash Ramrods,		985 in 10 Bundles.
Tents,	Foot,	789 in 16 Bales.
Poles for Ditto.	{ Ridge,	809 in 32 Bundles.
	{ Stand,	1573 in 62 D <sup>s</sup> .
Tent,	{ Pins,	21.348 } in 57 hampers.
	{ Mallets,	773 }

## LABORATORY STORES.

Tin Cases filled w <sup>th</sup> Iron Shot, fixed with Wooden Bottoms, & Flannel Cartridges filled w <sup>th</sup> Powder and Parchm <sup>t</sup> Caps & Covers,	12 P <sup>ndrs</sup> , 6 in 1 Box.
	6 630 in 45 Boxes.

Ditto without Parchm<sup>t</sup> Caps & Covers, 6 p<sup>ndrs</sup>. 208 in 13 Boxes.

Round Shot fixed with Wooden Bot- toms & Flann <sup>t</sup> Cartridges filled with Powder, & Parchm <sup>t</sup> Caps & Covers.	12 P <sup>ndrs</sup> . 16 in 2 Boxes.
	6 2236 in 168 Boxes.

Tin Tubes, fixed,	{ 12 P <sup>ndrs</sup> . 44
	{ 6 2200
Tin Tubes, empty,	{ 12 P <sup>ndrs</sup> . 600
	{ 6 164
Spare Flann <sup>t</sup> Cartridges, empty,	{ 12 P <sup>ndrs</sup> . 81
	{ 6 300

Cutting Knives,	2
Soissars,	Pairs, 2

Meal'd Powder,	lbs. 160
Barrels for D <sup>s</sup> . Copper Hooped,	whole, } in 2 Boxes.

White Wine Vinegar,	Quarts, 3 in 3 Bottles.
Stone Quart Bottles, empty,	3

Fixed Fuzes, including spare,	{ 8 in. 69 in 1 Box.
	{ 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ 9728 in 3 red Chests.

Cotton,	lbs. oz. 0.3
Worsted,	lbs. oz. 2.1

Quick Match,	{ Cotton for Fuzes, 20
	{ Worst'd for Tubes, 6

Boxes for Quick Match,	2
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PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1768.

496

Paper,	{ Cartridges,	16	} in 1 red Chest.
	{ Brown, Quires,	17	
	{ Blue,	6	
Spare fixed Fuzes for Handgrenadoes,		100	in Ch. w <sup>th</sup> others.
Barras,	Yards,	4	
Thin Canvas for Capping Fuzes,	d <sup>o</sup> .	11½	
Kitt,	lbs.	80	
Rasps,	½ round,	5	
Pincers for Drawing Fuzes,	Pairs,	1	
Three Square Files,		3	
Mallets of Wood for setting Fuzes,	{	8 inch,	4
		4½	2
		8 inch,	3
		4½	6
Intrenching Tools,	{	Pick Axes helved,	191
		Spades,	292
		Shovels { Shod,	50
		Iron,	95
		Hand Hatchets,	49 in 1 Barrel.
		Felling Axes,	143 in 3 Bx & Drm c.
		Spare He <sup>ld</sup> for P <sup>ick</sup> A <sup>xes</sup> ,	22
		Wheel Barrows,	75
		Hand Barrows,	11
		Hand Bills,	50 in Bbl.
Ballast Baskets,			18
Grindstones,			3
Trough for D <sup>rum</sup> .			1
Handles & Axle trees for Grindstones, Iron,			3
Leather Buckets,			18
Saws,	{	Cross cutt,	4
		Whip,	2
		Hand,	10
Handles for Saws,	{	Cross cut,	10
		Whip,	8
Saw Setts,	{	Whip,	1
		Hand,	1
Boxes for Whip Saws,			2
Files, 3 sq. for Wheting Saws,	{	Cross cutt,	6
		Whip,	6
		Hand,	18

in 1 large Box.

Whole Deals, . . .	{ 12 Feet, 5	
	{ 10 14	
Slit Deals, . . .	{ 12 Feet, 25	
	{ 10 44	
Sand Bags, . . .	{ Bushell, 1800 in two Bales.	
	{ 1/2 Bushell, 4000 in 4 Ditto.	
Punches for Vents of Guns, 6 Pounders,	12	
Hammers, . . .	{ Riveting, 1	
	{ Claw, 9	
Mauls, . . .	{ Pen, 1	
	{ Hand, 2	in 1 Box.
Augres of Sorts, . . .	12	
Gimblets Ditto, . . .	15	
Gouge Pecking, . . .	1	
Firmers, . . .	2	
Scythes, . . .	6	
Handles for Ditto, . . .	12	
Rings Ditto, . . .	6	
Wedges of Iron for Ditto, . small,	18	in 1 Box.
Hooks of Iron for Ditto, . . .	6	
Whet Stones, . . .	{ Large, 6	
	{ Small, 23	
Oil, Train, . . .	Gallon,	16 in 1 small Cask.
Formers for making Musquet Cartridges,	16	
Tin Measures for filling Ditto, . . .	9	in a Powder Bl.
Quart Pot, Pewter, . . .	1	
Tin Kettles, . . .	4	
Hickery and Oak Hoops, . . .	Bundles,	2
Hazle Ditto. Ditto,	Ditto,	1
Hammocks, . . .	{ Double, 2	
	{ Single, 23	
Beds, . . .	29	
Pillows, . . .	29	
Blankets, . . .	6	
Coverlids, . . .	27	
Cartouches of Leather, . . .	6 Pounders,	12
Tin Boxes with Straps for Tubes, 6 Pounders,	6	
Tennent Saws for Cutting Fuzes,	1	
Brass Port Fire Mould, . . .	1	
Drifts for Fuzes, . . .	8 in Copper,	6



## PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1758.

497

For the Portfire Moulds.	{ Iron Former,	1
	{ Iron'd Drifts tip'd w <sup>th</sup> Brass,	4
	{ Setters of Brass,	1
	{ Ladles, Copper, small,	2
Portfire Composition,	Pounds,	52½
Cartridge Paper for Portfires, Quir's, Sheets,		0.17
Tin Solting Box,		1
Tin Funnels for filling Shells,	{ 8 inch,	1
	{ 4½	1
Corned Powdr, lbs.	{ in 191 flann <sup>l</sup> Cartridges,	162 in 3 Bls.
	{ Loose in whole Bl.	
	{ Haz'd hoop'd,	43½
Scrapers for Shells,	{ 8 inch,	2
	{ 4½	nil
Sieves with Tops & Bottoms,	{ Lawn,	1
	{ Hair,	1 in 1 Box.
Wooden bottoms for	{ R <sup>e</sup> Shot,	{ 12 Pond <sup>rs</sup> . 102
		{ 6 3
	{ Tin Case,	{ 12 Pond <sup>rs</sup> . 138
		{ 6 Nil
Empty Tin Cases for 12 Pounders,		173
Empty Powder Bbls. whole, with 4 Copper		} 19
Hoops on each,		
Loose Hoops for whole Barrels, Copper,		35
Empty Boxes for fixed Ammunition,		10
Tents comp <sup>l</sup> with Poles, Pins	{	{ Horsemens, 1
& Mallets,		{ Bell, 1
Poles for Officers Tent,	Set,	1

Taken the 24<sup>th</sup> July, 1758, by Franois Stephen, Storekeeper of His Majesty's Ordnance, in New York, & Benjam<sup>n</sup> Loxley, at Philad<sup>a</sup>.

By order of James Furnis, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Comptroller Generall of His Majesty's Ordnance & Stores, in America.

(A Copy.)

## PROVINCIAL COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, July 25th, 1758.

Sir,

Since the Receipt of yours of the 19th, we have enquired after the Swords the General writes for, & find better than such as have been already purchas'd and supplied the light Horse, are not to be had. We shou'd be glad to furnish them were they to be procured in the Place.

We are, Sir,

Your most humble Servants,

WM. MASTERS,  
JOS. FOX,  
JON. HUGHES,  
JOS. GALLOWAY.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esquire.

ADMIRAL BOSCAWEN TO GOV. DENNY—SURRENDER OF  
LOUISBURG, 1758.

Namur, in Gabreuse Bay, 27th July, 1758.

Sir,

I have the pleasure to Acquaint you, that the Town of Louisburg Surrender'd yesterday. A Copy of the Capitulation I send inclos'd, and am, Sir,

Your most Obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

E. BOSCAWEN.

P. S.—The Ships taken, Burnt & Destroy'd, are as follows, viz<sup>t</sup>:

Prudent,	74 Guns,	Burnt by the Boats of the Fleet under Cap <sup>t</sup> Lefery,
Entreprenant,	74	“ Blown up & burnt by a Shot from the Marines Battery.
Capricieux,	64	“ Burnt by the Entreprenant.
Celebre,	64	“ Burnt by the Entreprenant.
Bienfaisant,	64	“ Taken by the Boats of the Fleet & towed from under the Walls of the Town into the East Harbour, by Captain Balfour.



Apollo, 50 " }  
Cheore, } Frigates, } Sunk by the Enemy across the Harbour's  
Biche, } mouth, to prevent the Fleet going in.  
Fidelle, }

Diana, 36 Guns, Taken by His Majesty's Ship Boreas.  
Echo, 26 " Taken by His Majesty's Ship Juno.

*Directed,*  
To Will<sup>m</sup> Denney, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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PETER BARD TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.Harrisburg, July y<sup>e</sup> 27th, 1758.

May it please your Honour:

Capt<sup>t</sup> Trump Expecting there would be sundry things Lodg'd here for Fort Augusta, by the time the party got down, such as Indian goods, the Doct<sup>r</sup> Chest of Medecines, a quantity of Indian Corn for the Indians at Wyoming, &c., requested of me to go down & Engage some Battoemen, & se Every thing Safe on board the battoes, as we have but two Officers left of Our battalion, viz<sup>t</sup>., Cap<sup>t</sup> Trump & Ens<sup>l</sup> Henry, but there is none of these things come, & all much wanted, particularly the Indian Corn, there has been several partys of Indians from Wyoming for it, but as we had none I gave them flour; the last party that came said they could not go up without, so left five Indians with three Cannoes, who waits my return; Immediately uppon my Arrival here I sent one George Gellaspys into the Country to buy two hundred bushels, but for the present could not git above One Hundred; the farmers are now in the hith of their harvest, and have not time to Shell their Corn nor bring it in, I was oblidg'd to send some of Our Soldiers to Shell great part of this, agreeable to your Honour's Orders to me, I wrote to Capt. Allen to Engage the battoemen into the Service again, & he had got several, but upon the General's coming here, he told them he wanted them to go with the Army and not for this river, upon which they were discharg'd again. I am Oblidg'd to Employ some for this Trip to Carry up the Corn & some other things that are here & at Hunters; the river is very Low & difficult, & none but battoemen that is used to the river would be able to take them up. I shall march to-morrow.

I am,

Your Honour's

Most Obedient Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

PETER BARD.

*Directed.*—(On his Majesty's Service.)

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
Governour & Commander in Chief of the  
Province of Pennsylvania.

## CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Reading, July the 29th, 1758, }  
at 5 in the Afternoon.

Sir,

I can but acknowledge the receipt of yours by Mr. Benj<sup>a</sup> Davis' Express. I shall do all what lies in my power in the mentioned Service. I Intend to set out for Carlisle pleas God, to-morrow in the after noon, or towards the Even ing, to wait on General Forbes. I can say no more at present, but on my return, which I hope will be about the time of Reading Court, I will give you all the Intelligence I can.

I am, Sir,

your very obedient,

CONRAD WEISER.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esquire,  
    & Mr. Benjamin Davis.

## JOS. SPANGENBERG TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Mr. Richard Peters:

Sir,

I humbly thank You for giving me an Account of Mr. Smith's Information, viz<sup>t</sup>., That he, being a Prisoner in the French Countries, saw there the Moravian Indians go and come most every Week, &c.

Give me Leave to observe, first, that a Moravian Indian is a Sideroxylon. Moravia is no Religion, but a certain Country.

But I suppose he means, either some Indians, who once have lived at Gnadenhütten, or he means Indians who were coming from Bethlehem.

If he calls them who once have lived at Gnadenhütten, Moravian Indians, he may have seen such amongst the French. For several Indians, who once lived at Gnadenhütten went up to live at the Susquehanah, before we had any Wars, and have been involved in them, some with, some against their Will.

If he means Indians who came from Bethlehem, I suppose he was not mistaken neither. For when Governor Morris issued a Proclamation, setting forth a Cessation of Arms on this Side Susquehanah, numbers of Indians came to Bethlehem, stayed there some Time, went off again and returned at Pleasure. The Brethren acquainted the Government with it, not only by Letters, but also by Two De-

puties, earnestly requesting and intreating, that the said Indians might be ordered to be somewhere else. For Bethlehem was become a Frontier Place, and in continual Danger of being set on Fire and cut off cruelly by their very Guests. But the Government had weighty Reasons for leaving the Indians at Bethlehem, and when once they were removed to Easton, for bringing them back again to Bethlehem.

But if Mr. Smith means by Moravian Indians those Indian Families, who, when the war broke out, and our People was cruelly murdered on the Mahony, fled to Bethlehem, and gave themselves under English Protection, which also was granted them, and who afterwards had their Houses at Gnadenhütten burnt, their Provisions destroyed, and their Horses carried away, he is certainly mistaken. For these very same Indians were, as well as all other Men in Bethlehem, continually employed in the Time of War, in keeping Watch, &c., and kept about Bethlehem for fear of being hurt by others, or of frightening them. And when Peace was a making they were our Watchmen in the Harvest-Time, or they set themselves to work, Which is so notorious, that on Occasion one could bring One Hundred Evidences to prove it. After Peace was made, they have ventured out a hunting again, but did not go further than just behind the blue Mountains, except one or another of them were sent as Messengers from the Government. But with Respect to any Imputation that may ly on our Characters, as if we were on any Account carrying on a political, or any other Correspondence with the French, I do declare, that there is no such Thing; and if either Mr. Smith, or any Body else, is of Opinion, that any one of us had a Hand in a Correspondence with the French, or that any one of us even had known of the Indians going to them, or coming from them, further than what we immediately have communicated to the Government of this Province, He is certainly mistaken.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Ser,

JOS. SPANGENBERG.

Bethlehem, Jul. 31, 1758.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

## REPORT OF THE PROVISIONS, &amp;c., AT FORT AUGUSTA, 1758.

August the 1st, 1758.

A Report of Provisions, Cloathing, Ammunition, Tools, &amp;c., now in the store here.

62448 Pounds of Flour,	3 Frying pans,
28 Pounds of match rope,	12 Grubing Hoes,
12 Old watch coats intirely wore out,	18 Broad do.,
178 pr. Coarse yarn Stookings,	28 Bullocks,
18 Ream of Cartridge paper,	91 Bushels of Indian Corn,
8 pr. of Steelyards,	8 Crow Barra,
1 Set of Coopers Tools, worn out,	4 Cross cut saws, ordinary,
1 Set of Carpenters, do.,	4 Whip do. do.,
28 Carrying Saddles, do.,	1 Do. New,
4 Barrels of Salt,	2 Dutch saws, ordinary,
½ Piece of Ozenbrigs,	10 Iron Wedges,
10 Yards of Flannel,	106 Old Blankets,
10 Horse Collars,	12 Battoes Patch up for present use,
10 Pitching axes tolerable good,	12 Pieces of Cannon,
26 Do. wore out, not worth steeling,	20 Rounds of Grape Shott,
10 Do. Broad ordinary,	35 Rounds of partridge,
4 Drawing Knives, do.,	2 Swivels,
4 Adzes, do.,	7 Blunderbusses,
6 Spades, tolerable good,	114 Small arms, good,
8 Do. wore out,	117 Very Ordinary,
18 Shovels, ordinary,	704 Cannon Ball,
14 Mawl Rings,	1301 Grape Shott made up for Canon,
2 Hand Screws,	46 Hand Grannades,
4 pr. of Traces,	97 lb of Barr Lead, & 14 lb of Nails,
2 Drag Chains,	½ a Cask of flints, very ordinary,
15 Pick Axes,	1 Grinding Stone.
8 Calking Irons,	
16 Brass Kettles mostly worn out,	

	bbs. of powder.	half barrels.	Bullets in pound.	Bullets and Swan Shot.
In the Store,	16		1573	567
Made up in Cartridge for Can. & Swiv.,	6	2	150	20
In Soldiers horns & pouches,		1½	160	30
	22	3½	1883	617

Expended this last month ½ Barrel of powder, 60 lb of Bullets &amp; Swan Shot.

PETER BARD, Commiser.





JOURNAL OF MOSES TITAMY AND ISAAC HILL TO MINISINKS,  
1758.

On Tuesday, June 27th, 1758, Moses Tetamy and Isaac Hill set out from Philadelphia and lodged at Chesnut Hill, next night at Bethlehem. Here we engaged Alamewhehum or Jonathan to go with us, and Moses gave him one of his shirts as he could not go home from Bethlehem, setting out we reached that day Quebeck, about 20 miles beyond Fort Allen, where we met Teedyuscung and his Company, Here Isaac turned back with Teedyuscung, and in his room Mamssooghwallind or David went, Teedyuscung promising to give him a stroud for his service which he received at Wyoming. Next morning parting with Teedyuscung we reached Wyoming and lodged there that night. Early next morning left Wyoming and came to Tenkghanake, about as far above Wyoming as from Wyoming to Fort Allen. This is an old Town, no body lives there, but over the River we saw some Minisink Indians, Hunters, who called to us, and when we went over treated us kindly and gave us some Bear meat and Venison. The Road this day broken and hilly. From Tenkghanake we next day set out, and about an hour before sunset came up with a Company of Warriors who were returning from the Minisinks. There were 50 in Company, they had with them four prisoners and three Scalps, they said they had one Chief man whom they called their Father killed in a Skirmish, and three wounded, of which one died by the way. The party consisted all of Senekas, but one of them talked Shawnese, and David understood that Language. At first they seemed to think us spies, and we were afraid of them, However after talking with them we thought it best not to go past for fear they should take it ill, so we kindled a fire and sat down, then they came and sat with us and seemed pleased, but they told us some Delawares had pursued them and shot at them, and if the Delawares would do so again they would either take them or kill them. We told them where we came from, and where we were going, and our Business, this satisfy'd them that we were not Enemies. They told us that they had been in two Companies, and that each Company had taken a Fort. They complained of the Delawares for having first begun the war, and now sitting still when they their uncles had begun to make war on the English, and they said they would not sit still as they had done having once begun. We saw one of the Prisoners, a child between 8 and 10 years old. Next day we left them, and that night came to Diahogo, where in wading the River Moses Tetamy was almost drowned. All the Houses in this Town are in ruins, no Indians live there, the Road bad. From Diahogo set out early, travelled hard, and about 2 o'clock reached Eblanemet or French Margaret's Son in Law's House who treated us kindly. Here we met Armstrong,



he had been to war with the party we left, and had parted with them a day or two before, and was now going back to them. We heard he had been taking up some prisoners, and was now bringing down some meal in Bags for the Company. At Ehlanemets we saw an English Prisoner very sick. After staying about half an hour and eating a little, we set out and travelled across some fine low Land, thick settled, full of Houses, fine Corn Fields, the People have plenty of meat, old corn, milk and butter, at night we reached the side of the mountain Aghsinsin, and lodged at the House of one Kobus a Delaware Indian, In this Town called Kobus' Town are three large Houses and about 10 small ones, about 100 People, men women and children. Here we saw a white woman at a distance in a corn Field. Next morning Kobus and several more went with us, and to avoid the mountain we crossed the River and travelled along low Land about a mile, where we saw a great many Houses and fine corn Fields, spoke to a white boy, then crossed the River again and travelled about five miles to the King's House, all the way thick settled. At the King's House we stopped in a place provided for us till the other Great men could be sent for. In this House live Alamewhehum, an old man, and Anandamoakin, a fat man, well dressed in French Cloaths, as are almost all the Warriors. The old man is a friend of the English, and all who would be Friends of the English hold with him, but the fat man is for the French, and as we afterwards learned is going soon to pay them a visit. About 12 o'clock the chief men came altogether, and we delivered our Messages to them, while we were delivering them all the rest seemed much pleased and answered with the cry of approbation, but the fat man hung down his Head and made no answer, or very little, after we had delivered the Message they all went out and entered into a consultation, and we being invited went to Wenewalikas House at a small distance. In the afternoon they sent for us again, and Moses Tetamy told them the message over again, at which they seemed to understand it much better. Then returned to Wenewalikas House, and at night one of them a young man came to us and brought three strings of white wampum, on which he said, Tell my Brother the English I am very glad and thank him that he has remembered our old men, tell him farther, we are but a women nation and can do nothing of our selves till we have acquainted our Uncles the Sencas, but we will send a man to morrow to them to know what we shall do. This not being a satisfactory answer made us all dull, and we made no answer, so the man went away. As we had not given the Papers and Flag when we delivered the Belts, we consulted whether we should give them, and as we were afraid if we gave them they would show them to the French, we concluded to keep them longer and went to sleep. Next morning went a mile up the River to look for a Canoe, saw Houses all the way. There came a young man with Isaac Neutimus and old Amos's son to visit us, the young



man had' been lately at Allegheny and at the French Fort at Venango, and said there were great Numbers of French and Indians coming from beyond the Lakes to go down to Fort Duquesne, but that they were much straitned for want of Provisions, so that their allowance was but one pint of Pease and one quarter of a pound of Pork a day. He told us there was a Company of 200 Indians come from beyond the Lakes, and the Captain of the French Fort gave them four quarts of Beans to divide among them, and finding on their complaining they were not likely to get any more, they shot a Cow upon which the French Captain finding fault and endeavouring to get part of the Meat, they repulsed him and sent him back into the Fort without any. He told us there had been some Indian spies to view the English Army on their march, and that they had been a whole day on one side of them, and intended to have gone round them, but they were so long a Train they could not get round them that day. Moses Tetamy told them they need not try to get round them, for he supposed they reached to Philadelphia, as they had been going a great while, and were still loading waggons when he came from thence. He said the French men bragged they would meet this army sooner than they had Braddock's, because the smell of the Dead Bodies had like to breed an infection among the Soldiers at the Fort, but the Indians did not believe them, and many of them think the English will now beat the French, and they wish they may, but seem very fearfull if they should, they will not be true to the Indians.

He said when he was coming from the French Fort the Captain told him they should soon have plenty of Provisions as they daily expected a supply by ships from France, but that a man followed him who he thinks was a Doctor that told him it was not true, for the English ships had stopp'd the passage so that no ships could come up the River, this man Moses thinks was an English Man. Having got a Canoe we returned with a Resolution to set of homewards that day, but Wenewalika told us they had had a good deal of Talk since we were gone, and he thought it was best we should stay that day that we might carry back something more satisfactory news; We agreed to it, whereupon they called a Council, which lasted all that day and almost all night, and in the morning they all met together, Alamewbehum, Anandamoakin and Eghkookund the Chiefs of the Munseys, with several more of that nation, Wenewalika and a great many Delawares, in the presence of whom Toongakuness a Delaware, who speaks the Munsey Language well, in behalf of the Munseys spoke as follows,

Tell my Brother the English that I am very Thankful and obliged to him that he should think of our old Folks who live so far off. This String confirms my words, 3 strings of black and white Wampum.

Tell my Brother the English we have sent a message to the Sene-



kas that he is gone and will be back in five days, that we will wait till his Return, and when he comes, we will go down and see our Brother the Governor, if our old men cannot go those who are young will go down to Burlington and see and speak to our Brother the Governor face to face. This string confirms my words, 3 strings white Wampum.

Tell my Brother I am much obliged to him that he should think of us and our Children and Grand Children, and that he is willing to gather up and bury the bones and wash away the blood, this news gives me great pleasure, and by this Belt I heartily thank him, —a Belt of 4 Rows.

Upon receiving these Strings and Belt we took out and delivered to them the Letters and Flag with Directions how to use the Flag. We told them they would be expected at Burlington in 30 days. They said it would have been much better if the Governor had agreed to meet them at Easton or Philipsburg, that in that Case many would go, but if they must go to Burlington they thought there would be but a few that would go so far. We said we could give no answer to that, we were desired to invite them to Burlington. They then said they would be glad if Moses Tetamy would meet them at Fort Allen to be their Interpreter as they came down thro' the Inhabitants. About noon we took leave and set out to come home, Wenewalika came a part of the way with us. He told us that it was agreed in the Council, that if the old men could not come he should go with the young men and be the Speaker for the Munseys. When we crossed the River several of the principal men on this side the River told us they would come, and we are inclined to believe there will be a large Company, as all are pleased with the Strings and Belt we received. They told us that all the way up Susquehannah quite to the Head was thick settled, chiefly with Delawares, there was also another large Branch to the Westward thick settled.

Several times in conversation they said if the English were in earnest why did they not send some of their own people with the Messages. We told them that two white men were lately coming with Messages, and had come as far as Nescopekun, but were stopped by the Indians for fear the Warriors would meet them and kill them. Parting with Wenewalika we set out in a Canoe and lodged below Ehlanemet, next day continued our Journey and let the Canoe drive down all night, and in the morning stop'd and Breakfasted at Pepoonhank, who was well pleased with our Message, and say'd he would come down. From Pepoonhank sail'd down the River and met the War Party at Diahogo, made no stop but proceeded, and about sun set came to Tengahanoke, and next day to Wyoming about 2 o'clock. Here were only 3 men, Augustus, Sam Evans and another man, the rest gone, some to Philadelphia and some to Shamokin. From Wyoming we next day came to Quebeck, and from

Quebeck next day to Bethlehem, and from thence on Fryday July 14th to Philadelphia.\*

*Indorsed.*

An Account of Journey of Moses Tetamy with the Message of the Governor of Jersey to the Minisink Indians, given me by Mr. Pemberton, 8d Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1758.

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GOV. DENNY TO GOV. OF HAVANNA, 1758.

Sir,

I had the Honour of your Excellency's Letter of the 19th June, which was delivered to me by Don Antonio Sais,† who arrived safely here in the Brigantine El Santo Christo, with Captain Bowne, his crew, and that part of the Cargo which was saved.

I am infinitely obliged to your Excellency for your good Disposition, and kind offices to these unfortunate people, subjects of the King my Master.

Permit me to assure your Excellency that it will be a pleasure to me, on all occasions, to show the high respect I have for his most Catholick Majesty, and to afford all the Protection in my Power to the Subjects of the Crown of Spain.

I am with the highest esteem, and most sincere Tender of my Services,

Your Excellency's most obedient,  
and most humble servant,

Philadelphia, 5th August, 1758.

*Directed.*

His Excellency Don Francisco Caxigal De La Vege.

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 149.

† See Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 155.

## TEEDYUSCUNG'S MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNOR, 1758.

Teedyuscung's Message to the Governor by Zacheus and Jonathan, delivered Wednesday, the 9th August, 1758.

Brother the Governor :

Your Messengers have delivered their Message to me, desiring I would send an Indian with them to the Allegheny to view the French Fort and that River and observe what is doing there, what number of French & Indians, &c., and this is my answer. I send them back to you ; I do not suffer them to proceed, as it is a dangerous undertaking, but as I have heard some News very lately I now send it to you by them.

That a Number of French Mohocks and a French Captain came down as far as Diahogo to go to War against the English, but the Indians there persuaded a Number of them to return back, but a French Captain & ten of them would not be restrained but proceeded, and I believe they are going against the Minisink. I think proper to give you this Information that y<sup>e</sup> People on your Fronteers may be put upon their guard.

I consider the English our Brethren, and We have but one Ear, one Mouth, one Eye, you may be sure I shall apprise them of every motion of the Enemy.

Two Indians came to Wioming from Allegheny and informed Teedyuscung that they had already struck the French and destroyed six of their Forts. That Fort Duquesne was very strong, but if their Brethren, the English, came to attack it they would help them.

That the Intelligence of this French party of ten men was given to the Captain at Fort Allen, who sent Messengers immediately to alarm the People of the Minisink.

That Lawrence Bush was come from the upper parts of the Susquehannah River to Wioming and went to Shamokin as they sat out to Fort Allen.

## JOSEPH SHIPPEN TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Camp at Rays' Town, 16th Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1758.D<sup>r</sup> Sir :

I have the pleasure to acknowledge the Receipt of Your Letter with the Commissions for Major & Lieu<sup>t</sup> Colo., for which I am very much obliged to you. When I wrote to you about them from Carlisle, I beg leave to assure you I did not mean to impute any neglect to you. I have shewn those Commissions to Colo. Bouquet, which was my Duty to do, that he might know my Rank in the Penn<sup>a</sup> Reg<sup>t</sup>, with which he was pleased. I think it absolutely necessary to take them with me, as many Circumstances may require me to produce them before the Campaign is over.

I find my Duty as Brigade Major keeps me continually employed, I am therefore prevented from writing so frequently & fully to my Friends as I intended.

It is very uncertain what number of Indians we shall have with us ; it seems little Dependance can be put on any of them. I believe there have been above 150 Cherookees at this Place since the Army first formed a Camp here, but they have all left us except about 25 of them. Besides these we have Hambus & 3 Delaware Warriours who came 2 days ago from Fort Augusta, & 2 or 3 of the Six Nations, and Colo. Bouquet expects Capt. Bullen (a Catawba Capt.) with 30 of his Warriours to join us very soon. I understand they are to come from Winchester by the way of Fort Cumberland.

The Army here consists now of about 2500 men, exclusive of about 1400 employed in cutting & clearing the Road between this & Loyal Hanning, a great Part of which I suppose by this Time is finished, so that I am in hopes we shall be able to move forward soon after the General comes up, who we hear is at Shippensburg on his way up. Colo. Montgomery, with part of his Battalion, is with him.

Colo. Washington & 400 of his Regiment have not yet joined us, nor has any of Colo. Burd's (of Virginia) except 2 Companies.

We have a good Stockade Fort built here with several convenient & large Store Houses. Our Camps are all secured with a good

Breastwork & a small Ditch on the outside And everything goes on well. Colo. Burd desires his Compliments to you.

I am very respectfully,

Dr: Sir,

Your most obedient,

humble-Servant,

JOSEPH SHIPPEN.

I beg my Love to Mr. Allen's good family.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq., Philadelphia.

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GOV. DENNY TO JUSTICE MOORE, 1758.

Mr. Moore :

It is now near twelve months since I received an address from the Assembly of this Province charging you with Oppressive, extortionate and illegal Practices in the Office of a Justice of the Peace for the County of Chester, which you have long had the Honor of holding, and requesting in warm terms that I would remove you from that, and all other offices you enjoy'd, under this Government From the moment I received this Address I determined to make the strictest Inquiry into the Truth of the several Charges that were made against you, and to rid the People of your Tyranny and Oppression, if, in the Course of that Inquiry, any of the Complaints made against you, should appear to me to have any just Foundation, of which I gave the Assembly the strongest assurances. To this end I soon afterwards appointed a Day to hear you and your Accusers Face to Face of which I gave them and you notice. The Reasons why I did not make this inquiry on that day, and have occasioned this matter to be so long delayed, are so generally known that I need not now make mention of them. The Assembly at my request furnished me with no less than twenty seven Petitions preferred against you, several of which containing Complaints of a mere private nature. I did not think they properly lay before me, but I referred the Parties to seek Redress in the Courts of Law in the ordinary Course of Justice, but I have spent Two Days with Patience

and Attention in hearing every thing that could be alleged against you in support of such of them as charged you with malepractices in your office as a Justice. I am very sensible of the Difficulties and hardships you necessarily have been under in producing witnesses to defend yourself against charges of this nature, especially when I consider that most of the Transactions complained of are of many years standing. It is a great pleasure to me to find that you have been able to surmount all the Difficulties, and to acquit yourself of every matter laid to your Charge, which you have fully done to my satisfaction, and I think myself obliged in justice to your injured character in this publick manner to declare that the Petitions appear to me to be intirely groundless, that you have acted in your office with great care, uprightness and Fidelity, and are so far from deserving Censure and disgrace that you merit the Thanks of every good man and Lover of Justice.

\* This is probably copy of the address delivered by the Governor to Mr. Moore referred to in the minutes of Aug. 26, 1758. See Vol. VIII., p. 162, Col. Rec.

A RETURN OF THE GARRISON AT FORT AUGUSTA COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN LEVI TRUMP, THE FIRST DAY OF SEPTEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1758.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES · 1758.

518

	Officers Present.						Non Com'd.		Effective Rank and File.					Since last Return.			
	Colonels,	Lieut. Col's,	Majors,	Captains,	Lieutenants,	Ensigns,	Sergeants,	Drummers,	Fit for Duty,	In Hospital,	On Parole,	Sick at Home,	Total	Dead,	Discharged,	Deserted,	Joined,
Colonel the Governor,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lieut. Colonel James Burd,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	2	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major Thomas Lloyd,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
Major Brigade Joseph Shippen,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	3	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....
(Patrick Work,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	5	.....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	.....
David Jamieson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Hambright,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	6	.....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....	.....
Levi Trump,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Asher Clayton,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Eastburn,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	12	3	.....	.....	15	.....	.....	.....	.....
Paul Jackson,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9	4	.....	.....	13	.....	.....	.....	.....
George Aston,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13	3	.....	.....	17	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Montgomery,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	1	.....	.....	11	.....	.....	.....	.....
Loudwick Stone,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17	4	.....	.....	21	.....	.....	.....	.....
John Clarke,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	3	.....	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....
Robert Boyd,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	122	37	.....	.....	160	.....	.....	.....	.....

Commissary, PETER BARD.  
Surgeon, JOHN BOND.  
JOSEPH HOMER, *Cadet.*

**LEVI TRUMP**

**Present.**

22\*

**Capitulum**

REV. WM. TENNENT TO RICH'D PETERS, 1758.

Frehold, September 1st, 1758.

Sir:

The Bearer, Stephen Calvins, informs me that yourself & some other Gentlemen have urged him to undertake as Interpreter for your Province, & that he had given some Encouragement, if I approved of it. The Importance of the Affair has induced me to part with him at this time, judging him the best fitted of any I know. But can't consent he should enter under any farther Obligation at present, lest the small Church to which he is Interpreter & School-master be deprived of him, & he being removed from these means God has Blessed to his reformation, be in danger of losing his first Love, & so cease to be of equal use either to Church or State. Permit me to inform you that he is not out of Danger of drinking to excess. Let him not therefore be urged to drink any, if it is never offered him he will be well pleased. He chuses to lodge in some retir'd place that he may be out of Temptation, being sensible of his weakness. You will excuse the Trouble of this, when you are assured it comes from a heart really desirous of success to the Convention.

I am,

Sir,

Your humble Servt.,

WM. TENNENT.

P. S. Please to favour me on the return of the Bearer with an account of his Carriage.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Richard Peters, Esq., Secretary, Philadelphia.

By Stephen Calvins.

## A REPORT OF THE PROVISIONS AT FORT AUGUSTA, 1758.

September the 1st, 1758.

A Report of the Provisions, Clothing, Ammunition, Tools, &c., now  
in Store here.

10 Bullocks,	15 Pick Axes,
51331 pounds of flour,	8 Caulking Irons,
30 Bushels of Indian Corn,	16 Brass Kettles, mostly worn
40 pounds of Match Rope,	out,
173 pr. of Coarse yarn Stocking,	3 Frying pans,
worth little.	12 Grubing hoes,
12 Reams of Cartridge paper,	18 Broad Do.
3 pr. Steelyards,	3 Crow Barrs,
1 Set of Carpenters Tool, mostly	4 Cross Cut Saws, Ordinary,
worn out.	4 Whip Do. Do.
23 Carry Saddles, do.	1 Do. tollerable,
4 Barrels of Salt,	2 Dutch Saws, Ordinary,
27 Yards of Ozenbrigs,	10 Iron Wedges,
10 yards of Flannel,	106 Old Blankets,
6 Horse Collars,	8 Battoes patcht up for present
10 Pitching Axes, tolerable good,	use,
26 Do. wore out, not worth Steel-	12 peices of Cannon,
ing,	20 Rounds of Grape Shott,
10 Broad Do. Ordinary,	85 Rounds of patridge Shott,
4 Drawing Knives, Do.	2 Swivels,
4 Adzes, Do.	7 Blunder busses,
6 Spades, tollerable good,	117 Small arms in bad Order,
8 Do. wern out,	700 Cannon Ball,
16 Shovels, Ordinary,	1300 Grape Shet made up for
14 Maul-rings,	Cannon,
2 Hand Screws,	46 Hand-granades,
4 pr. of Traces,	‡ A Cask of Flints,
2 Drag-Chains,	64 pounds of Barr lead.

*Came up last Month.*

5 Doz <sup>a</sup> of files, 3 Doz <sup>a</sup> Gimblets,	300 W <sup>t</sup> of Oakum,
1 Dizen of Compasses, 10 Chalk	8 Barrels of Pitch,
lines,	3 Do. of Tarr,
1 Hund <sup>a</sup> Weight of Chalk,	2 Coils of Rope, 6 Lanthorns,
2 Grind Stones,	3 lb of thread, 3 lb of twine,
1 Cask of 20 <sup>a</sup> Nails,	8 Ream <sup>a</sup> of paper,
‡ A faggot of Steel,	‡ pound of Borax.
‡ A Tun of Barr Iron,	

	bbs. of powder.	half bbs. of Do.	Bullets in pounds.	Bullets and Swan Shot
In Store,	16		1584	560
Made up in Cartridge } for Can. & Swiv., }	6	2	150	20
In Soldiers horns & } pouches, }		1	160	30
	<u>22</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>1844</u>	<u>610</u>

Expended this last month  $\frac{1}{2}$  Barrel of powder, 39 pounds of Bullets, & 7 pounds of Swan Shott.

PETER BARD, Commiss<sup>y</sup>.

CHARLES SWAINE TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Easton, Sep<sup>r</sup>. 4th, 1758.

Sir,

I received the favour of yours, and am glad my Services are acceptable; should be fond of every opportunity to oblige Mr. Peters or any of the Gentlemen of the Council, and am concerned at present I cannot do it in so effectual a manner as I would wish, by letting you know particularly what is necessary here, and how it is to be managed as to providing. I have spoken to Vernon on that head, and he said in general it will be in the manner it was before, by which I understand Provision is to be daily fetched from his house, and the Gentlemen's Servants to dress it, this did not content me, and he promised to call on me this morning to give me further Satisfaction, but hath not called before the Bearer set out. As to the Lodgeings, it will be necessary to bring Bedsteads, beds, &c. I shall take care to have the several lodgeings well cleaned, all the Houses have chairs, stools or benches of some sort, & tables, only it must be considered those Gentlemen who choose to go to Mr. Gordon's house (where three or four might live retired) will have everything to find. We are at no certainty as to the Governor of the Jerseys, what was said as to his taking up his residence at Phillipsburgh, arose from a Report which hath little foundation in it, and therefore desires to be excused from receiving the Governor of the Jerseys from some inconveniencies which attend his house, and which the Commissioners put up with; there is some reason in what he says, but I see he is fond of receiving his old Guests. Tea, Coffee, Sugar, Wine, Candles, and necessaries, which if not allowed before, will not now; the Wine here is very indifferent, and our Tea equipages generally earthen Cups and pewter Spoons. The Shed in my yard will be boarded, and I beleive it will be found too cold to

be out of Doors, excepting just in the Noon of the day. I shall act in the best manner I can as circumstances offer, & render every place as convenient as possible, & keep those places bespoken, though strong application is made for Lodgings here and houses, by Letters to various persons.

I am, Sir,

your most Obed<sup>t</sup> Servant,

CHARLES SWAINE.

P. S.—After I had Sealed this Letter, the Butcher in Town, Anthony Eiser, came and Informed me Vernon would buy no meat of him, and he hath engaged many Beefs, unless he will quit his house, which is engaged to me, & let it to the Commissioners or the Quakers; now the Commissioners have room; This will be to the Poor man's great Loss.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Philadelphia.

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BRIG. GEN. STANWIX TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Camp near Onida Station, head of the }  
Mohawks River, Sep<sup>r</sup>. 7th, 1758. }

Dear Sir,

As the inclosed letter to Gen<sup>l</sup>. Forbes will give you an acc<sup>t</sup> of Col. Bradstreet's success against Cadaraqui, I have sent it You und<sup>r</sup> a flying seal, for your taking both a perusal & Copy if you chuse it, & send it after Express as soon as possible, as it may effect him more at present then any body; beg you will believe me,

D<sup>r</sup> Sir,

Your Most Obed. &

most hum. Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN STANWIX.

*Directed.*—Gov<sup>r</sup>. Denny.

ACCOUNT OF COL. BRADSTREET'S EXPEDITION TO CADA-  
RAQUI, 1758.

Camp at Onida Station, head of }  
Mohawks River, 17th September, 1758. }

Dear Sir,

I have the pleasure to rejoice with you on the Success that Colonel Bradstreet has met with on his enterprize against Cadaraqui, of which the following is the particulars, dated from Oswego, 31st August, 1758. Col. Bradstreet on the 25 Aug<sup>t</sup> landed his Troops, consisting of 3000 Men, about a Mile from Cadaraqui, without any opposition; the Garrison, consisting of 110 Men, (sixty pieces of Cannon, half of which was mounted,) surrendered prisoners of War, besides which there was in the place 16 Small Mortars, with an immense quantity of Provisions and Goods to be sent to the Troops, sent to oppose General Forbes, the Western Garrisons, Indians, and the Support of Mr. Levi's Army, intended against the Mohawks River, which the French Value at 800,000 Livers. Colonel Bradstreet has likewise taken Nine Vessels, from 18 to 8 Guns, being all they have upon Lake Ontario, two of which he has brought to Oswego, one of them richly laden, the rest with the Fort, Provisions, Ammunition, Artillery Stores, &c. Burnt and destroy'd. The Garrison, made no scruple to own that their Troops to the Southward, and their Garrisons will suffer greatly for want of Provisions and Vessels destroyed, as they have none left to bring them home from Niagara.

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MR. PITT TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

(Duplicate.)

Whitehall, 18th Sept, 1758.

Sir,

The King having judged proper that Major General Abercromby should return to England; And His Majesty having been pleased to appoint Major General Amherst to be Commander in Chief of the King's Forces in North America, with the same Powers & Authorities, I am commanded to signify to You His Majesty's Pleasure, that You do apply to & correspond with Major General Amherst on all Matters relating to the King's Service; & that You do obey such Orders as You shall receive from him, in the same manner as You have been directed to do with regard to the several former Commanders in Chief in North America; And You will from Time to Time give Major General Amherst all the Assistance

& Lights in Your Power, in all matters relative to the Command with which the King has Honored him.

I am particularly to signify to You His Majesty's Pleasure, that in Case Major General Amherst or the Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces shall at any Time apply to You to lay an Embargo on all Ships within your Province, You do strictly comply with the s<sup>d</sup> Request for so long a Time as the Commander in Chief shall desire.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble Servant,

W. PITT.\*

I have received your Letter of March 25.

*Directed.*—Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Pensilvania.

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#### PROCLAMATION AGAINST SELLING RUM TO INDIANS, 1758.

By the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennaylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent, and Sussex, upon Delaware,

##### A Proclamation.

Whereas, constant Experience, from the first Settlement of the Province, shews that the Selling or Giving strong Liquors to the Indians, is attended with great Mischiefs and Inconveniences; and notwithstanding the wise and good Laws provided against it, we still find, that upon every Indian Treaty, that many Persons at the Places where such Treaties are held, as well Tavernkeepers and Retailers, as private Persons, do presume, in Contempt of such Laws, to sell, or indiscreetly give, Rum and other strong Liquors to the Indians, to the great Disturbance, Offence and Danger of the Inhabitants, and manifest Prejudice and Hindrance of the Business to be transacted at such Treaties: Wherefore, for the preventing these Mischiefs and Disorders, more especially at this Time, when so great a Number of the Indians are convened at Easton, and on this so important Occasion, I have thought fit, with the Advice of the Council, to issue this Proclamation, hereby, in His Majesty's Name, strict'y forbidding all Persons, those only excepted to whom the care and Subsistance of the Indians are committed, upon any Pretence whatsoever, to sell or give them any Strong Beer, Cyder or Rum, or other spirituous or Strong Liquors, on Pain of being prosecuted

\* See Letter from Gen'l Amherst, Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 230.

with the utmost Rigour that may be by Law: And I do hereby earnestly recommend it in a more especial Manner to the Magistrates, and all other Officers, whose more immediate Duty it is, that they take all proper Measures to detect and bring to condign Punishment all Offenders herein, and give all due Encouragement to Persons to discover and give Information against such Offenders; and to take care that the Moiety of the Penalty of Twenty Pounds Forfeiture, by the said Laws, for each Offence, be recovered, and paid to such Informers. And in case of the Inability of the Offender to pay the same upon their Conviction, that then the Justices do give the Informer, or Prosecutor, a Certificate or Order upon the Provincial Treasurer for the Five Pounds, which, upon Sight of such Certificate, he is, by the said Laws, required to pay. And hereof all persons concerned are to take Notice, and not to fail in their Obedience, as they will answer the contrary at their Peril.

Given under my Hand, and the Great Seal of the said Province, at Easton, this Twenty-second Day of September, in the Thirty-second Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord George the Second, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, &c. Annoque Domini, 1758.

WILLIAM DENNY.\*

By his Honour's Command,  
Richard Peters, Secretary.

GOD Save the KING.

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JOURNAL OF FREDERICK POST, 1758.†

July 15<sup>th</sup>. This day I received orders from his Honour, the Governor, to sett out on my intended Journey, & Proceeded as far as Germantown, where I found all the Indians drunk; Will<sup>m</sup> M'Kaking returned to Philad<sup>a</sup> for a horse that was promised him.

16<sup>th</sup>. This day I waited for the said M'Kaking, 'till most dinner time, & when he came, he could hardly stand, being very drunk, & seeing he could Proceed no farther, I left him with the rest, & went on to Bethlehem.

17<sup>th</sup>. I arrived at Bethlehem, & prepared for my Journey.

18<sup>th</sup>. I read over both Treatties, that held at East town, and that at Philad<sup>a</sup>, and made myself acquainted with the particulars of each.

19<sup>th</sup>. With much difficulty I perswaded the Indians to leave Beth-

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 172.

† Referred to in Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 147-8, and also p. 223.



lehem, and travelled this day no farther than Hazes. Had a hard shower of Rain.

20<sup>th</sup>. Arrived at Fort Allen.

21<sup>st</sup>. I called together my company, to know if we should not Proceed, they complained they were sick & must rest that day. This day I think Teedyuscung laid many obstacles in my way, and was very much against my proceeding; he said that he was afraid I should never return, that the Indians would kill me. About dinner time arrived two Indians from Wioming, and reported that John Jacobs was returned, and brought news, both from the French & Allegeny Indians; Teedyuscung call'd a Council, & proposed that I should go only to Wioming, & return with the Message his Son had brought, to Philad<sup>a</sup>. I made answer that 'twas too late, that he should have mentioned that in Philad<sup>a</sup>., that the Writings were drawn so as obliged me to go, if I was to lose my life.

22<sup>d</sup>. I desired my Companions to Prepare to set out; upon that Teedyuscung call'd them all together in the Fort, and protested against my going; his Reasons were, that he was afraid the Indians would kill me, or the French gett me, and if that should be the case, he would be very sorry, and did not know what he should do. I gave for answer, that I did not know what to say, that it appear'd the French had a Publick Road to their Towns, and that they would not lett their own flesh & blood come near them, which I thought very hard, and if that is the case, the French are their Masters, that if I died in the undertaking, it would be as much for them as the English, & that I hoped my death would be attended with this advantage, that is, the means of saving many hundred lives; immediately on this, three rose up and offered to go with me the nearest way; I concluded to go thro' the Inhabitants under the Blue Mountains to Fort Augusta, where we arrived the 25<sup>th</sup>.

It gave me great pain to observe many Plantations deserted and laid waste, and could not but reflect on the distress the Poor owners must be drove to, who once liv'd in plenty; and Pray'd the Lord to restore peace and property to the distress.

At Fort Augusta we were entertained very kindly; had our horses shod, one being lame, we changed for another.

Here we received by Indians from Diahoga, the disagreeable news of our Army being intirely cutt off at Ticonderoga, which discouraged one of my companions, (Aloppapeeton's son,) so much, that he would proceed no farther. Shamokin Daniel here asked me, if I thought he would be satisfied for his trouble, I told him every body that did any service for the Province, I hoped would be paid.

27<sup>th</sup>. They furnished us here with every thing necessary for our Journey, and we sett out with good courage; after we had rode about ten miles, were caught in a hard shower of rain.

28<sup>th</sup>. We came to Weheeponal, where the Road turns off for Wioming, and slept this night at Quenashawakee.



29<sup>th</sup>. We cross'd the Susquehanna over the Big Island, my companions were now very fearfull, and this night slept a great way from the Road, without a fire, but we could not sleep for bugs and musquetoos.

20<sup>th</sup> & 31<sup>st</sup>. We were glad when it was day, that we might sett out; we gott upon the Mountains, heavy Rains all night, the Heavens alone were our covering, and we accepted of all that poured thence.

August 1. We saw three Hoops on a Bush, to one there remain'd long white hair; our horses left us, I suppose not being fond of the dry food they met with on the Mountain, tho' with a good deal of trouble we found them again.

We slept this night on the same mountain.

2<sup>d</sup>. We came across several places where two Poles, Painted Red, were stuck in the ground, in order to tye their Prisoners; we arrived this night at Shinglimuce, where was the above marks; 'tis a disagreeable and melancholy sight to see the means they make use of, (according to their critical way,) to punish Flesh & Blood.

3<sup>d</sup>. We came this day to a part of the River Tobees, over the Mountains, a very bad road.

4<sup>th</sup>. We lost one of our horses, and with much difficulty found him, but was detain'd a whole day on that account. I had much conversation with Tesquotora, of which I intinded to inform myself farther when I got to my Journey's end.

5<sup>th</sup>. We sett out early this day, and made a good long stretch; cross'd the big River Tobees, and lodged between two Mountains, I had the misfortune to lose my pocket book, with three pound five shillings, and sundry other things, what writings it contained as illegable to any but myself.

6<sup>th</sup>. We passed all the mountains. The big River Weshawaucks, crost a fine meadow 2 miles in length, where we slept that night, having nothing to eat.

7<sup>th</sup>. We arrived a Fort Venango, situated between two mountains in a fork of the Ohio River. I prayed the Lord to Blind them as he did the enemies of Lot and Elisha, that I might pass unknown; when we arrived, the Fort being on the other side of the River, we haled, and desired them to fetch us over, which they were afraid to do, but shewed us a place where we might ford; we slept this night within half gun shot of the fort.

8<sup>th</sup>. This morning I hunted for my horse round the fort, within 10 yards of it; the Lord heard my Prayer, and I pass'd unknown, 'till we had mounted our horses to go off; when two came to take leave, who were much surpris'd at seeing me, but said nothing. By What I could learn of Pesquecum & the other Indians who were in



the Fort, the whole Garrison consisted of only six men & one officer, blind of one eye, they inquired very much of the Indians concerning the English, whether they knew of any Party coming to attack them, which they were apprehensive of.

9<sup>th</sup>. Heavy Rains all night & day, we slept on Swampy ground.

10<sup>th</sup>. We imagined we were near Cushcushking, & after we had rode five miles, met three Frenchmen, who appeared very shy of us, but said nothing more than whether we knew of any English coming against Vinango Fort: after we had rode two miles farther, we mett with an Indian, & one that I took to be an English Indian Trader, he spoke good English, was very curious in examining every thing, particularly the Piece of Silver about Pesquetum's neck, he appeared by his countenance to be guilty; we inquired of them where we were, found ourselves lost, & within twenty miles of Fort Duquesne, we struck out of the Road to the right, and slept that night between two mountains; being destitute of food, two went to hunt, and the others to seek a road, but to no purpose.

11<sup>th</sup>. We went where they had kill'd two deers, I and Pesquetum roasted the meat, they two went to hunt for the road, to know which way we should go, one came back and found a road, the other lost himself.

12<sup>th</sup>. We all hunted for him, but in vain, we could not find him, so concluded to sett off, leaving such marks, that if he returned, he might know which way to follow us, and we left him some meat. We came to the River Conaquanosshan, an old Indian Town; we was then fifteen miles from Cushcushking.

13<sup>th</sup>. I gave four large strings to Pesquetum, and sent him before us to lett them know we were coming, with these words, Look Brethren, thy Brethren come a great way, & want to see thee by thy Fire, to smoak that good Tobacco which our good Grandfather used to smoak, and look upon that road that I came. I bring the words of great consequence from the Governor and People of Pennsylvania, & from the King of England. Now I desire thee to call all the Kings and Cape'ns from all the Towns, that not one may be missing; I wish that my words may not be hid, or under cover; I want to speak loud, that all may hear me. I hope thee will bring me on the road, and lead me into the Town; I blind the French, that they do not hear nor see me of the great news I bring unto you.

Towards noon we came to a place where we met some Shawanese that us'd to live at Wioming, and know'd me, they receiv'd me very kindly, and was glad to see me. I saluted them, & assured them that the Government of Pennsylvania wish'd them well, & wish'd to live in Peace and Friendship with them.

Before we came to the town, there came two men to lead us into the Town. King Beaver showed us a great house to live in; they soon came and shook hands with us, the number was about sixty

young able men. After King Beaver came first and told to his people, hearken, we sett here and it don't come in our minds to see our Brethren the English, and now what has brought one before you, that you may see your Brethren the English, with your own eyes, and I wish you may take it into consideration; afterwards he turned himself to me and said, Brother, I am very glad to see you; I never thought we should have the opportunity to see one another more, and now I am very Glad, and thank God who has brought you to us, it is a very great satisfaction to me. I said, Brother, I rejoice from my heart, and thank God who has brought me to you, and I must rejoice you with great satisfaction from the Governor, the people of Pennsylvania, and your children the Friends, and as I have words of great consequence, I shall lay them before you when all the Kings and Capt'ns are called together from the other towns. I wish there may not be one missing, but that they may all be here to hear me. In the evening King Beaver came again, & told me they had made out in their Council, and sent out to all their towns, and it would take five days before they would come together. I thank'd him heartily that he was so carefull; there came ten other Capt'ns, and saluted me very heartily, one said to the others, now Brethren, we did not expect to see the English our Brethren, and now God help us, we shake hands with our Brethren the English, which we will not forget. They sett by our fire till midnight.

14<sup>th</sup>. They came early in the morning to our house, and it was full, and we had much talk together; Delaware George said he had not slept all night. I talk'd a great deal, so it is thro' the whole Town. The Frenchmen come there and would speak with me, there is 15 there Building houses for the Indians; the Capt'n is gone with 15 to another town; he can speak good Indian; the Indians say he is a cunning Fox; they get a great deal of goods from the French. The French cloath the Indians every year, men, women & children, and give them Powder and Lead, as much as they want.

15<sup>th</sup>. King Beaver has been informed of Teedyuscung's turning the Hatchet against the French, by the order of the Allegeny Indians, which he scrupled since they never told him so, but as he was informed it was his own doings, without the Perswasion of the Governor, he was then easy on that point. Then Delaware Daniel prepared a dinner, and called me and all the Kings and Captains to dine with him, and he said, Brother, we are as glad to see you in our middle, as if we din'd with the Governor and People in Philadelphia; we think a great deal since you have been, we never thought so much before. I thank'd them for their kind reception, and said it was something great that God had spared our lives to see one another again in the old Brother-like love and Friendship. There was in number thirteen.

In the evening King Beaver call'd me, and said, as his Young People were glad to see their Brother the English, they would have



a Dance at my house by the Fire; first the men danced, and then the Women, 'till after midnight.

16<sup>a</sup>. The Kings and Captains call'd me, they wanted to hear what Teedyuscung said of them, and beg'd me to draw out the Writings; they never said any thing in that manner to Teedyuscung, nor sent any Message at all to the Governor, and since the French were there, Capt<sup>ns</sup> would come to hear, and it would make disturbance. I read to them what Teedyuscung had said of them, & told them as Teedyuscung had spoke it in so powerfull a manner, they should hear it at Allegeny, beyond Allegeny, I would not hide it from; and now you have heard it by your own desire, I will draw out the writings, and leave it out. You may tell the other Kings and Captains of it when you come together.

17<sup>a</sup>. Early this Morning they call'd all the People together to clear the Place where they Intended to hold the Council, it being in the Middle of the Town. Cuskeusking is divided into four Towns, each at a Distance from the others, & the whole consists of about Ninety Houses & two hundred able Warriors.

About noon two Messengers arrived from Fort Duquesne & the other Towns, they Brought three Large Belts & two big bundles of strings; there came with them a French Capt<sup>a</sup> & 15 men; the two Messengers insisted that I should go to Fort Duquesne, that there was Eight different Nations there, who wanted to hear me; that if I brought good News they inclined to leave off War and live in Friendship with the English.

The above Messengers being Indian Capt<sup>ns</sup>, were very Surly, when I went to shake hands with one of them he gave me his little Finger, the other withdrew his hand entirely, upon which I appear'd as Stout as either, & withdrew mine as Quick as I could; their Rudeness to me was taken very Ill by the other Captains, who treated them in the same manner in their turn; I told them my orders was to go to the Indian Towns, & Kings, & Captains, & not to the French; that the English was at war with the French, but not with those Indians who withdrew from the French at a distance, & would be at Peace with the English.

King Beaver call'd me to his House at dinner time, and afterwards the French Capt<sup>a</sup>, & said before the Frenchman, that the Indians were very Proud to see one of their Brothers the English among them, at which the French Cap<sup>a</sup> appear'd low spirited, & seem'd to eat his Dinner with But little Appetite.

In the Afternoon the Indian Kings & Capt<sup>ns</sup> call'd me aside, & desired me to Read them the writings that I had; First, I Read part of the East town treaty to them, but they Presently stopt me and would not hear it; I then began with the Articles of Peace made with the Indians, they stopt me again & said they had nothing to say to any Treaty or League of Peace made at East town, nor had they any thing to say to Teedyuscung; that if I had nothing to say

to them from the Government or Gðvernor, they would have nothing to say to me, & farther they said, they have been hitherto at War with the English, & never expected to be at Peace with them again, & that there was Six of their men now gone to War against them with other Indians; that if there was any Peace between them they should not have gone to war.

Then I show'd them the Belts & Strings from the Governor, & they told me to lay aside Teedyuscung & the Peace made by him, that they had nothing to do with it. I asked leave to let me Produce my Papers, & I would read what I had to say to them. I must confess the difficulties I met with this day made me sweat.

18<sup>th</sup>. Delaware George is very active in endeavouring to establish a Peace, and I believe 'tis with him in earnest; I must say they have hitherto treated me very kindly.

This afternoon all the Kings and Captains were call'd together, and sent for me to their Council. First King Beaver directed him self to the Captains, then to me as followeth: Brother, 'tis now five days that you have been here by our fire, we have sent to all the Kings & Capt<sup>ns</sup> desiring them to come to our fire, & hear the Good News brought, & yesterday they sent two Captains to acquaint us they are glad to hear our English Brother was come among us, & was desirous to know the good News he Brought, & since their are a Great many Nations that want to see our Brother, they have invited us to their fire they may hear us all; now, Brother, we have but one fire, for that fire & this makes but one fire, so, brother, by this String we will take you in our arms & deliver you into the Arms of the other Kings, and when we have call'd all the Nations there, we will hear the good News you have brought.

Four Strings,

King BEAVER.

Shinghas & Delaware George spoke as follows: Brother, We alone can't make a Peace, it would be of no signification, for as all the Indians, from the Sun rise to the Sun sett are united in one Body, 'tis necessary that the whole should Join in the Peace or it can be no Peace, and we can assure you all the Indians a great way from this, even beyond the Lakes, are desirous of & wish for a Peace with the English, & have desired us, as we are the nearest in kin, if we see they incline for a Peace to hold it fast.

19<sup>th</sup>. All the People gathered together, Men, Women & Children, & King Beaver desired me to Read to them the news I had Brought, that all the able men should go with me to the other Town, which I did, and they appear'd very much Pleas'd at every thing 'till I came to that Part Respecting the Prisoners, this is what they scruple at most, for they say it appears very odd to them, & unreasonable, that we should demand Prisoners before there is an Establish'd Peace, *which unreasonable demand makes us appear as if we wanted Brains.*

20<sup>th</sup>. We sett out from Cusheushking for Saconk, my Company consisted of Twenty-five Horsemen & Fifteen footmen, & arrived at Saconk in the afternoon; the People of this Town were very dissatisfied at my coming, & receiv'd me in a very rough Manner; they Surrounded me with drawn knives in their hands in such a manner that I could hardly get along, running up against me with their breasts open, as if they wanted some Pretence to Kill me; I could read a desire of my Life in their Countenances, their faces were quite distorted with rage, and they went so far as to say I should not live Long; & I thank the Lord for my Preservation, for seeing several Indians that I was very well acquainted with formerly come up & salute me in a very Friendly manner, their manner of Behaviour was Quite changed.

21<sup>st</sup>. They sent messengers to Fort Duquesne to lett them know I was there, & invited them to their Fire; in the Afternoon I read to them all my Message, the French Capt<sup>l</sup> Present, for he was still continued with us, upon which they were more kind to me. In the evening 15 more arrived here from Cusheushking, the men here now was about one hundred & twenty.

22<sup>d</sup>. This day arrived here about Twenty Shawanese & Mingoes, I read to them the Message, at which they Seem'd Pleas'd, then the two kings came to me, & Spoke in the following manner: Brother, we the Shawanese & Mingoes have heard your Message; the Messenger we sent to Fort Duquesne is arrived, and tells us their is Eight different Nations there who want to hear your Message, we will conduct you their and let both the French & Indians hear what our Brothers, the English, have to say. I Protested against going to Fort Duquesne, but all in vain, for they insisted on my going, & said that I need not fear the French, for that they would engage for my safety.

23<sup>d</sup>. We sett of for Fort Duquesne, & went no farther this night than Logs Town, where I met with 4 Shawanese who lived in Wyoming when I did, they Received me very kindly, & call'd the Prisoners to shake hands with me as their Country Man, & gave me leave to go into every house to see them, which was done in no Town besides.

24<sup>th</sup>. They call'd me & desired I would write to the General for them; the jealousy that subsists among the Indians is not to be disoribed, for when they intended I should write for them they were afraid I would give other information; & so we continued our Journey for the Fort, and arrived in sight, on this Side the river in the afternoon, and all the Indians Chiefs immediately came over, they call'd me into their middle and King Beaver presented me to them, and said here is our English Brother who has brought Good news; two of them Rose up & signified they were glad to see me; but an Old Deaf Onondaga Indian rose up & signified his displeasure.

sure. This Indian is much disliked by the others, he had heard nothing yet that had Pas'd, he has liv'd heare a great while, & doth constantly live in the Fort, & is mightily attached to the French. He spoke as follows to the Delaware: I dont know this Swannock, it may be you know him; I, the Shawanese, & our Fathers, dont know him. I stand here (stamping his foot) as a man on his own ground, therefore I, the Shawanese, & our Fathers, dont like that a Swannock come on our Ground; then their was silence for a while, all the Pipe went Round, after that was over one of the Delawares rose up, spoke in opposition to him that spoke last. He Delivered himself as follows: That man speaks not as a man, he endeavours to frighten us by saying this is his Ground; he Dreams; he and his Father has certainly drank too much liquor; they are drunk, pray let them go to sleep till they be sober; why you dont know what your own Nation does home, how much they have to say to the Swannocks; you are quite Rotten, you stink; you do nothing but Smoak your Pipe here, go to sleep with your father, and when you are sober we will speak to you.

Now the French demanded me of the Indians; they said, it was a Custom among the White People, when a Messenger came, aren if it was the Governor, to blind his Eyes and lead him into the Fort, to a Prison, or Private Room; they, with some of the Indians, insisted very much on my being sent to the Fort, but to no Purpose.

The Indians said it may be a rule among them, but we have brought him here, that all the Indians might see him, and hear what our Brothers the English have to say, and we will not suffer him to be blinded and carried into the Fort; the French insisted on my being delivered to them, but the Indians Desired them to lett them hear no more about it, but to send them a hundred loaves of Bread, for they were hungry.

d5<sup>th</sup>. This morning early they sent us over a Large Bullock, & all the Indian Chiefs came over again & council'd a great deal among themselves, then the Delawares that handled the Old deaf Onondago Indian so roughly yesterday, addressed himself to him in this manner. I hope to day you are sober, I am certain you did not know what you said yesterday; you endeavour'd to frighten us, but know we are men & not so easily frightened; you said something yesterday of the Shawnese, see here what they have sent you, (presenting him with a Large Role of tobacco.)

Then the Old deaf Indian rose up & acknowledged he had been in the wrong, that he had now clean'd himself & hoped they would forgive him.

Now the Delawares deliver'd the Message that was sent by the Shawanese, which was, that they hoped they would be strong in what we were undertaking, that they were extreemly Proud to hear such good news from their Brothers the English, that what ever contracts they made with the English the Shawanese would agree to, that they were their Brothers, & that they loved them.

The French wispered to the Indians, as I immagin'd, to insist on my delivering what I had to say on the other side of the River, which they did, but to no purpose, For my company still insisted on a hearing on this side; the Indians crost the River to council with their father, my company desired to know whether they would hear me or not. This afternoon three hundred Canadians arrived at the Fort, & Reported that Six hundred more were soon to follow them, with forty Battoes laden with Ammunition. . Some of my Party desired me not to stir from the Fire, that the French had offered a great reward for my Scalp, & that several Parties were out for that Purpose; accordingly, I stuck constantly as close to the fire as if I had been charm'd there.

26<sup>th</sup>. The Indians, with a great many of the French Officers, came over to us to hear what I had to say, the officers brought with them a Table, Pens, Ink and Paper. I spoke in the middle of them with a free conscience, & perceiv'd by the look of the French they were not pleas'd with what I said, the Particulars of which are as follows.

Brethren at Allegeny, we have a long time desired to see and hear from you; you know the Road was quite stopt, & we did not know how to come through; we have sent many Messengers to you, but we did not hear of you, now we are very glad we have found an opening to come and see you, and to speak with you, and to hear your true mind & Resolution; we salute you very heartily.

A String.

Brethren of Allegeny, take notice of what I say, you know that the bad Spirit has brought something between us that has kept us at a distance, one from another, I now by this belt take every thing out of the way that the bad Spirit has brought between us, and all the jealousy & fearfulness we had to one another, & whatever else the bad Spirit might have Poison'd your heart & mind with. I now, by this Belt, clear every thing away that the Bad Spirit might have corrupted the heart & mind with that nothing all may be left, more over let us look up to God & beg for his assistance, that he may grant in our hearts what Pleases him, & to join as close in that Brotherly Love and Friendship as we did with our Grand fathers, we assure you of our love towards you.

A Belt of Eleven Rows.

Brothers at Allegeny hearken to what I say, we began to hear of by Will<sup>m</sup> McKaking, that returned from Allegeny, we heard that you only receiv'd a slight, confused account of us, and did not know of the Peace we made 12 months past in East town, it was then agreed that the Peace Belt should be sent to you at Allegeny; as these, our two Old friends from Allegeny, who are well known to many hear, found an opening to come to our council fire, to see us with their Eyes Face to Face, and to hear us with their own Ears, every thing that has been transacted between us, it gives me & all the People of the Province great Pleasure to see them in our middle, and I as-

sure all my Brethren at Allegeny that nothing would Please me, & all the People of the Province better, than to see our countrymen, the Delawares, again well settled amongst us.

A Belt.

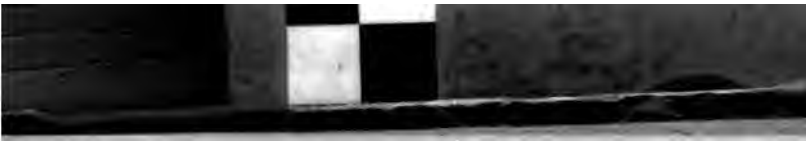
Hearken my Brethren at Allegeny: when we began to make Peace with the Delawares, 12 months past, in behalf of ten other Nations, we opened the Road & clear'd the Bushes from the Blood & gathered all the Bones on both sides together, & when we had brought them together in one heap we could find no place to bury them; we would not Bury them as our old Grandfathers did, they Buried them under Ground where they may be found again; we pray'd to God that he will have mercy on us, and take all them Bones away from us & hide them, they might never be found any more, & take from both sides all the remembrance of them out of our hearts & mind; God be pleas'd to take all the Bones & hide them away from us, that they may never be remembered by us while we live, nor our children nor grand-children hereafter. The Hatchet was Buried on both sides, & the Lords Peace Belt Exchang'd since we have clear'd every thing from the heart, & took every thing out of the way; now my Brethren at Allegeny, every one that hears me, if you will join with us in that Brotherly Love & Friendship which we had with our Grandfathers, we assure you that all the offences shall be forgiven and forgotten, whatever has been Past & never more to be talk'd of by us, our Children or Grand Children hereafter. This Belt assures you of our Sincerity & Honest & upright Hearts towards you.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Hearken, Brethren at Allegeny, since I had told you that we had really made Peace with your Nation, 12 months past, I now by this Belt open the Road from Allegheny to our Council fire where your Grandfathers kept good Councils with us, that all may pass without molestation or danger; you must be sensible that unless a Road be kept open, People at Variance can never come together to make up their Differences, Messengers are free under all Nations tho' out the world by a particular Token; now Brethren at Allegeny, I desire you will Join with me in keeping the Road open, & let us know in what manner we may come free to you, and what the token may be. I Join both my hands to yours, & will do all in my Power to keep the Road open.

A Belt of 7 Rows.

Now my Brethren at Allegeny hear what I say: Every one that lays hold of this Peace Belt I proclaim Peace to them from the English Nation, & let you know that the Great King of England does not incline to have Warr with the Indians, but he wants to live in Peace and love with them, if they will lay down the Hatchet & leave of War against him. We love you, further we let you know that the Great King of England has sent a great number of Warriors into this Country, not to go War against the Indians



or their towns; no, not at all, these Warriors are going against the French, they are on their march to the Ohio to Revenge the Blood they have Shed, & by this Belt I take you by the hand & Lead you at a distance from the French, at a distance for your own safety, that your Legs may not be stain'd with Blood, come away on this side the Mountain where we can oftener converse together, & where your own flesh and Blood lives; we Look upon you as our Countrymen that sprung out of the same ground with us, we think therefore it is our duty to take care of you, & we in Brotherly love advise you to come away with your whole Nation, & as many of your Friends as you can get to follow you; we dont come to hurt you, we love you, therefore we do not call you to War that you may be slain, & what Benefit will it be to you when you go to War against your own Flesh & Blood; we wish you may live well without fear or Danger with your Women & Children.

The Lords Peace Belt.

Brethren, I have almost finished what I have to say, & I hope it will be to your satisfaction; my wish is that we may Join close together in that old Brotherly love & friendship which we have had with our Grandfathers, so that all the Nations may hear & see us, & have the benefit of it, & if you have any uneasiness or complaint on your heart and mind do not keep it by yourself, we have opened the Road to the Council fire, therefore my Brethren come & acquaint the Governor of it, you will be readily heard & full justice done you.

A Belt.

Brethren, one thing I must bring to your remembrance, you know if any body looses a Child, or some body takes it from him, he cannot be easy, he will think of his child by day & night; since our Flesh & Blood is in Captivity in the Indian Town's, we desire you will rejoice the countrys hearts & bring them to me, I shall stretch out my arms to receive you kindly.

A String.

After I was done I left my Belts & Strings still before them, the Delawares took them all up and laid them before the Mingoes, upon which they rose up & spoke as follows: Chace, what I have heard Pleases me well; I dont know why I go to War with the English. Noques, what do you say, you must be strong; I did not begin the War, therefore I have little to say, but what ever you agree to I will do the same. Then he addresst himself to the Shawnese, & said, you brought the hatchet to us from the Father, & perswaded us to strike our Brothers the English, you may consider (laying the Belts, &c., before them) for what you have done this. The Shawnese acknowledg'd, that they Received the Hatchet from the Father who perswaded them to strike the English, that they would now send the Belts, &c., to all the Indian town's, & in 12 days should meet again.

Present at this Council 300 French and Indians.

They all took Leave and went over again to the Fort, but my Friends and Companions, who are about 70 in number. Daniel went over to the Fort himself, (which my companions disproved off) and counsell'd with the Governor, and presented him with a Laced Coat, Hatt, Blanket, Shirt, Ribbons, a new Gun, Powder & Lead, &c. ; when he returned he was Quite Changed, and said, see here you fools what the French have given me ; I was in Philadelphia & never Receiv'd farthing (Directing himself to me) he said the English are fools and so are you ; in short, he behaved in a very proud, sawcy & imperious manner ; he further said the English never gave the Indians any Powder, and the French would have given him a Horse Load if he would have taken it ; see that young man there, he was in Philad<sup>a</sup> & never got any thing, I will take him over to the French & get some cloathing for him. Three Indians inform'd me that as soon as the French got over, they call'd a Council among their own Indians, among whom there happen'd to be a Delaware Capt<sup>a</sup>, who was invited privately by one of his friends to hear what the Father had to say, and when they were assembled the French spoke as follows : My Children now we are alone, Harken to what I have to say. I perceive the Delawares are wavering, they incline to the English, & will be faithfull to us no longer ; now all their Chiefs are here & but a handfull, let us cut them off, & then we shall be troubled with them no longer. Then the Fawawers answered no, we cant do this thing tho' there be but a handfull here ; the Delawares are a strong People and are spread to a great distance, & whatever they do agree to must be.

This afternoon, in Council, the French insisted on my being deliver'd up to them, that 'twas not lawfull for me to go away, which occasioned a quarrel with them, & the Indians, who immediately came away & cross'd the River to me, and some of them let me know that Daniel had receiv'd a String from the French to leave me there, but 'twas to no purpose, for they would not give their consent, & then agreed that I should sett off before day the next morning.

27<sup>th</sup>. I accordingly sett out before day with 6 Indians, & took another Road that we might not be seen, the main body told me they would stay behind to know whether the French would make an attempt to take me by force, that if they did, they the Indians would endeavour to prevent their coming secretly upon. Just as I sett off the French fired their great Guns ; I counted 19, it being Sunday I concluded they did the same every Sabbath. Wee passed thro' three Shawanese towns, (the Indians appeared very proud to see me return) and arrived about night at Saconk, where they were likewise very glad to see me Return. Here I met the 2 Capt<sup>ns</sup> who treated me so uncivilly before, they now receiv'd me very kindly & accepted of my hand, & apologis'd much for their former behaviour ; (their names are Kuckquetackton, & Capt<sup>a</sup> Kill Buck.) They said, Bro-

ther, we in behalf of the People of Sacunk, desire that you will hold fast that which you have begun, & be Strong, we are but little & poor, therefore cant do much, you are rich and great & must go on & be strong, let us see you soon again. We have done all in our Power towards bringing about a Peace; we have had a great quarrel about you with the French but we dont mind them, do you make haste and be strong. The above Kill Buck is a great Capt. and Conjurer among them; he desired me to mention him to the Governor, & ask him if he would be pleas'd to send him a good Saddle by the Next Messenger, & that he would do all in his Power for the service of the English.

28<sup>th</sup>. We sett out from Sakonk in company with 20 for Cushcushking, on the Road Shingas addrest himself to me, & asked if I did not think, if he came to the inhabitants they would not hang him, as they had offered a great Reward for his head; he spoke in a very soft and easy manner, I told him that was a great while ago, 'twas all forgotten and wiped clean away, that the English would receive him very kindly; and then Daniel interrupted me and said dont, him tells nothing butt Idle Lying Stories, for what did the English hire 1200 Indians to kill us; I protested against it, he said God damn you for a fool, did you see the woman lying in the Road that was kild by the Indians the English hired? I said Brothers, do consider how many thousand Indians the French had hired to kill the English, & how many they have kild along our frontiers, and Daniel said Damn you, why dont you & the French fight on the Sea, you come here only to cheat the Poor Indians & take their Lands from them; then Shingas told him to be still, he did not know what he said. We arrived at Cushcushking before night, & I inform'd Pesquetum of Daniels behaviour, at which he appeared sorry.

29<sup>th</sup>. This day I dined with Shingas, he told me tho' the English had set a great price on his head he never thought to revenge himself, but was always very kind to any Prisoners that were taken & brought in, & that he assured the Governor he would do all in his Power to bring about an establish'd Peace, & wish'd he could be certain of the English being in earnest.

Then Seven Chiefs Present told me, when they sent the next Messenger to them to send 2 or three white men at least to confirm the thing, and not to send such a man as Daniel, that they did not understand him, he always spoke as if he was drunk, and if a great many did not know me they should not know what to think, for every thing I said he contradicted.

I assur'd them I would faithfully inform the Governor of what they said, & they should see as Messengers other Guess than Daniel for the time to come; and I further inform'd that he was not sent by the Governor, but came of his own accord, & I would endeavour to Prevent his coming again.

Daniel demanded of me his Pay & I gave him three Dollars, &

he took as much Wampum as he pleas'd, and would not suffer me to count it; I immagined there was about two thousand.

About night 5 Fawaers past by here in there way to the French Fort.

30 & 31. They feasted greatly, during which time I several times beg'd of them to consider and dispatch me.

Sept. 1. Shingas, King Beaver, Delawar George & Pisquetum, & several other Indians, Captains, said to me Brother, we have thought a great deal since God has brought you hear, & this is a matter of great consequence which we can't readily answer, we think on it and will answer you as soon as we can, our feast hinders us, all our young men, women & children are glad to see you: before you came they all agreed together to go and join the French, but since they have seen you they all draw back, tho' we have great reason to believe you intend to drive us away and settle the country, or why do you and the French come to fight in the Land that God has given us. I said they did not intend to take the Land from them, but only to drive the French away, they said they knew better for that they were informd so by our Greatest Traders, & several Justices of the Peace had told them the same, and the French tells us much the same thing, that the English intend to destroy us & take our Land from us, but that they come only to defend us and our Lands, that the Land is ours and not theirs, therefore we say if you will be at peace with us we will send the French home, 'tis you that have begun this war, and 'tis necessary that you hold fast, & be not discouraged, for we Love you more that you Love us, for when we take any Prisoners from you we treat them as our own children; we are Poor & we cloath them as well as we can, you see our own children are as naked as the first, by this you may see our hearts are better then your heart, 'tis Plain that you are the cause of this war. Why dont you & the French fight in the old country and on the sea? why do you come to fight on our land? This makes everybody believe you only want to take & settle the Land. I told them Brothers, as for my Part I have not one foot of Land nor dont desire to have any, & if I had any Land I would rather give it to them than take any from them, Brothers if I die you will gett a little more ground from me. I will walk on that ground which God has made, we have told you that you should keep nothing in your hearts but bring it before the Council, they will readily hear you, & I Promise you what they answer they will stand to, I further to you what agreements they made about Wioming & they stand to them.

They said Brother, your Heart is good, you speak always very fine, but we know there are always a great many that want to be rich, they never have enough: Look we dont want to be rich and take away that which others has. God has given you the tame creatures, we dont want to take them from you. God has given to us the Dear to us; which we must feed on, & we Rejoice in what springs out of the Ground and thank God for it. Look now my



Brother, the white people think we have no brains in our head, they are so great and big that makes them make war with us, we are but a little handfull to what you are. When you look for a Turkey you cant find it is so little, it hides itself under the Bushes: & when you hunt for a Rattle Snake you cannot find it, & perhaps it will bite you before you see it; & since you are so great and big and we so little, it is you that must keep on, this is the first time we saw, or heard of you, & we have great reason to think about it, since such a great body of you comes in our Land, 'tis you and the French have agreed to make this warr, it is told us that you and the French contrived the warr between you, & that you and the French intended to divide the land between you; this was told us by chief of the Indian traders, & they said further, Brethren this is the last time we shall come among you, for the French & English intend to join and kill all the Indians, then divide the land among themselves. Then they addrest themselves to me and said, Brother, I suppose you know something about it, or has the Governor stopt your mouth that you should not tell us. Then I said Brothers, I am very sorry to see you so jealous, I am your own flesh and blood, & sooner then I would tell you any story that would be of hurt to you or your children I would suffer death, & if I did not know that it was the desire of the government that we should renew our old Brotherly love & friendship that subsisted between our Grandfathers, I would not have undertaken this Journey, and I do assure you of mine & the Peoples honesty, if the French had not been here the English would not have come, and consider Brothers how many People have been killed since the French have been hear and then consider Brothers whether in such a case they can allways sett still.

Then they said 'tis a thousand pities we did not know of it sooner, if we had it would have been Peace long before now.

Then I said Brothers, I know you have been wrongly perswaded by many wicked people, for you must know there are a great many Papists in the country, in the French Interest, who appear like Gentlemen, & have sent many Runaways Irish Papists servants among you who have put bad notions in your heads, and strengthened you against your Brothers the English. Brothers I beg that you will not believe every idle and false story that ill designing may bring to you, against us your Brothers, Lett us not hearken to what Lying & foolish people say, butt lett us here what wise and Good people say, they will tell us what's good for us and our children. There are a great number of Irish Traders now amongst the Indians who have always endeavoured to spirit the Indians against the English, and perswaded the Indians never to believe the English which made some that I was acquainted with from their infancy desire the Chiefs to inquire of me that they were certain I would speak the truth.

Pisquetum now told me we would not go to the General, that twas very dangerous, that the French had sent out several scouts to

wait for me on the Road. And farther Pisquetum told me that 'twas a Pity the Governour had no ear to bring him intelligence; that the French had 3 whom they Rewarded with great Presents, & signified that he & Shingas would be at the service of his Honour if he pleas'd.

Sept. 2. I told Shingas to make haste and Dispatch me, and once more desired to know of them if 'twas Possible for them to Guide me to the General, of all which they told me they would consider, & Shingas gave me his hand & said Brother the next time you come I will return with you to Philad<sup>a</sup>, & will do all in my power to prevent any Body's coming to hurt the English more.

3d. To day I found my self a little unwell & made a little Tea, which refresh'd me, had many very pretty discourses with George, in the afternoon they cald a Council and gave me the following answer.

Brethren, it is Good many days since we have seen & heard you ; I now speak to you in behalf of all the nations that have heard you heretofore.

Brethren, it is the first Messago which we have seen or heard from You, we have not yet Rightly heard you. Brethren, you have told of that Peace and Friendship which we had formerly with you. Brethren, we tell you to be Strong and always Remember that friendship we formerly had with you. Brethren, we desire you would be Strong & let us once more hear of our Good Friendship & Peace we had formerly. Brethren, we desire that you make haste and let us soon hear of you again.

Gives a String.

Brethren, here what I have to say ; look, Brethren, since we have scen & heard you, we who are Present are Part of all the Several Nations which have heard you some days ago, see that you are sorry that we have not that Friendship we formerly had. Look, Brethren, we at Allegeny are Likewise sorry we have not that Friendship with you we formerly had. Brethren, it is good that you have held that friendship we had formerly amongst our fathers & Grand fathers. Brethren, we long for that Peace & friendship we had formerly. Brethren, we will tell you we must not Lett that Friendship Quite drop which was formerly Between us. Now, Brethren, it is 3 years since we dropt that Peace and friendship which we formerly had with you. Now, Brethren, its dropt & lies Buried in the Ground where you & I stand, in the middle Between both. Now, Brethren, since I see you, you have diged up & revived that friendship which was Buried in the Ground, now you have it hold it fast.

Do be Strong, Brethren, & Exert yourselves that that friendship may be well established between us. Brethren, if you will be Strong, it is in your Power to finish that Peace & friendship well. Now, Brethren, we desire you to be Strong, & establish & make known to all the English of this Peace & friendship, that it over all

may be well establish'd, as you are of one Nation & colour in all the English Governments.

Brethren, when you have finished and agreed every Where together on this Peace & Friendship, then you would be Pleas'd to send it to us at the Allegany. Brethren, when have settled this Peace & friendship, & finished it well, & you send it to me, I will send it to all the Nations of my Colour; when I receive your answer & we have look'd that every thing is well done, so that I can send it to all the Nations of my Colour, they will all join to it & we all will hold it fast. Brethren, when all the Nations Joins to this Friendship, then the day will begin to shine clear over us when we once here more of you & we join together, then the Day will Be still & no wind or Storm will come over us to disturb us. Now, Brethren, you know our hearts and what we have to say, be strong; if you do so, every thing will be well, and what we have now told you, all the the Nations Agree to Join. Now, Brethren, Let the King of England know our minds as soon as Possibly can.

Gives a Belt of Eight Rows.

I Receiv'd the above Speech from the Under Written, who are all Captains & Councillers.

BEAVER, King,  
DELAWARE GEORGE,  
PESQUETOM,  
TASUCAMIN,  
AWAKANOMIN,  
CUSHAWONEKWY,  
KEYKEYNAPALIN,

CAPT. PETER,  
MACOMAL,  
POPAUCE,  
WASHAOCATAUT,  
COCKQUACAUEHLTON,  
JOHN HICKOMAN,  
KILL BUCK.

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Delaware George spoke as follows :

Look Brother, we are here of three Different Nations. I am of the Unamawa Nation; I have heard all the speeches that you have made to us with the many other Nations. Brother, you did Let us know that Every one that takes hold of this peace Belt you took them by the hand and led them to the Council where our Grandfather kept good Councils; so soon as I heard it I took hold of it.

Brother, I now let you know that my heart never was parted from you. I am sorry that I should make friendship with the French against the English. I now assure you my heart sticks close to the English interest; one of our greatest Capt. when he heard of it he immediately took hold of it as well as myself. Now, my brother, I let you know that you shall soon see me by your Council fire and then I shall hear from yourself the plain truth in Every respect. I love that which is good. Like as our Grandfathers did, they chose to speak the sentiments of their minds. All the five Nations know

me and know that I always spoke truth, and so you shall find when I come to your Council Fire.

Gave a String.

The aforesaid Delaware George had in Company with him,

Capt. PETER,  
JOHN PETER,

STENFEOR,  
CUSHAWMEKWY,

KEHKEKNOPATIN.

Present : Shinga, King Bever, Pesquetum & several others. I asked what they meant by saying they had not Rightly heard me, yet they said, Brother you very well know that you have collected all the young men about the Country, which make a large body, and now they are standing before our doors. You come with good news and fine speeches. Brother this is what makes us Jealous & we don't know what to think of it. Now if you had brought the news before your army had begun to march it would have caused a great deal more good. We don't readily believe you, because a great many great Men and Traders have told us long before the War that you and the French intended to Joyn & Cut all the Indians off. Those were people of your own Colour and your own Country men, & they then told us to Joyn with the French, that they would be our fathers, besides many Runaways have told us the same story, and some we took told us how you would use us if you caught us, therefore, Brother, I say we can't conclude this time, but must see & hear you once more, and further said, now Brother you are here with us, you are our flesh and blood, speak from the bottom of your heart. Have not the French and English Joyned together to cut off the Indians ; speak, Brother, from your heart & tell us the truth and let us know who is the beginners of this War. Then I delivered myself thus :

Brothers, I love you from the bottom of my heart ; I am extremely sorry to see the Jealousy so deeply Rooted in your hearts and minds. I have told you the Truth, and if I was to tell you a Hundred times you would not Rightly believe me. My Indian Brothers, I wish that you would draw your heart to God, that he may Convince you of the truth. I do now declare before God that the English never did nor never will Joyn with the French to destroy you, as far as I know the French are the beginners of the War. Brothers about 12 years ago you may Remember they had war with the English, and they both agreed to articles of peace, the English gave up Cape Breton, but the French never gave up their part, and in a very little time made their Children strike the English ; this was the first Cause of the War. Now, Brothers, if any body strike you three times, one after another, you still sit still and consider they strike you again : now, my brothers, its time, and you will rise up to Defend yourselves ; now, my brothers, this is exactly the case, Consider farther, my brothers, what a number of our poor inhabitants have been killed since the French came to the Ohio ; these

French are the Cause of their death, and if they were not there the English would not trouble themselves to go there, they go nowhere to War but where the French are. Those wicked people that sat you at Variance with the English, by telling you many wicked stories, are papists in their French pay. Besides, there are many among us in the French Service who appear Like Gentlemen, and buy Irish papist Servants, and promise them great Rewards to Run-away to you and Strengthen you against the English by making them appear as black as a cole.

This Day arrived here two Hundred French on their way to Fort Duquesne, they staid all night. In the middle of the night King Bever's Daughter Died, on which a great many Guns were fired in the Town.

Sep<sup>r</sup>. 5<sup>th</sup>. I made a General stop in my Journey; the French said to their Children they should catch me Privately or get my scalp, the Governor wanted to Examine me, as he was going to Fort Duquesne; when they told me of it I said as he was going to Fort Duquesne he might Enquire of me there, I had nothing at all to say or do with the French and that they would tell them Every Particular they wanted to know in the Fort; they all came into the house where I was as if they would see a new Creature.

In the afternoon there came 6 Tawaws and brought 3 Dutch & 2 Scalps off the Catawbaws.

As Daniel blamed the English that they never pay him for his Trouble, I asked him whether he was pleased with what I had paid him, he said no, I said Brother, you took as much as you pleased, I asked whether you was satisfied, you said yes. I told him I was ashamed to hear him blame the Country so.

I told him you shall have for this Journey whatever you desire, when I Reach the inhabitants.

Sept<sup>r</sup> 6. Pesquetim, Tom Hickman & Shingas told me, Brother, it is Good that you have stayed so long with us, we love to see you, & wish to see you here longer, but since you are so desirous to go you can set off to-morrow. Pesquetum has brought you here & he may carry you home again; you have seen us, & we have talked A great deal together, which we never did before. Now Brother, we love you, but cannot help but scruple why the English & French don't make it up with one Another & tell one another not to fight on our land.

I told them, brother, if the English told the French a Thousand times they Never would go away.

Brother, you know so long as the world has stood there has not been such a War, you know when the French lived on the other side the War was there, & here we lived in peace. Consider how many thousand men are killed, & how many houses are burnt since the French lived here; if they had not been here it would not have been so, you know we don't blame you, we blame the French, they are the

Cause of this War, therefore we don't Come to hurt you, but to Cha tise the French.

They told me that at the great Council, held at Onondago, before the War begun, with the Five Nations, (Conrad Weiser was there and Wrote Every thing Down) it was told them that they should let the French alone at Ohio, they should leave it Entirely to the five Nations; the five Nations would know what to do with them; then Two Hundred French and Indians went to Fort Duquesne.

King Bever & Shingas spoke to Pesquetum, Brother you told us that the Governor of Philadelphia & Teedyuscung took me out of their bosoms and put me into your bosom, that you should bring him here, & you have brought him here to us & we have seen & heard him & now we give him into your bosom again, to bring him to the same place again before the Governour. But don't let him quite loose, we shall Rejoice when we shall see him here again. They desired me to speak to the Governor in their behalf, as follows: Brother, we beg you to Remember Our Oldest brother, Pesquetum, & furnish him with good Cloaths & Reward him well for his Trouble, for we all shall look upon him when he Comes back.

7<sup>th</sup>. When we were Ready to go they began to Council which Course we should go to be the safest, & then they Hunted the Horses, but Could not find them, and so we lost that days journey; it's a Troublesome, Cross & heavy Yoke to Draw this People. They can pinch & Squeeze a bodys heart to the Utmost. I believe the Reason they kept me here so long was by the instigation of the French. I Remember some body told me the French told Them to keep me 12 Days longer, that they were afraid I should come too soon and Give Information to the General. My heart has been very heavy here, because they kept me for no purpose. The Lord knows how they have been Counciling about my Life, but they did not know who was my Protector & Deliverer. I believe my Lord has been Too Strong against them; my enemies have Done what lies in their power.

8<sup>th</sup>. We Prepared for our journey in the morning & made ourselves Ready, then came some together & Examined me, what I had wrote yesterday. I told them I wondered what need they had to concern themselves about my writings. They said if they knew I had wrote about the prisoners they would not let me go out of the town. I told them what I wrote was my Duty to do. Brothers, I tell you I am not afraid of you if you were a Thousand more. I have a Good Conscience before God and man, I tell you I have wrote nothing about the Prisoners; I tell you, brothers, that its not good there's a bad spirit in your heart which breeds that Jealousy, and it will keep you Ever in fear, that you will never get rest. I beg that you would pray to God for Grace to Resist that Wicked spirit that breeds such wicked Jealousy in you; is that the Reason you have kept me here so long? How often have I begged of you to dispatch me; I am ashamed to see you so jealous: I am not in the least



afraid of you. Have not I brought writings to you, & what do you think I must not bring them home to the Governor, or shall I shut my mouth and say nothing. Look into your own hearts and see if it would be right or wrong if any body give a salutation to their friends. You told me many times how kind you were to prisoners, and now you are afraid that any of them should speak to me. They told me they had Cause to be afraid, and then made a draught & shew'd me how they were Sirrrounded with War. Then I told them if they would be still & keep at a distance they need not to fear, then they went away (very much ashamed) one after another. I told my men that we should make haste and go, & accordingly we set off in the afternoon from Cuscusking and came ten miles.

9<sup>th</sup>. We took a little foot Path hardly to be seen, & lost it & went through thick Bushes till we came to a mire, which we did not see till we were in it, & Tom Hickman fell in and almost broke his leg, we had hard work before we could get the horse out again; the Lord helped me that I got safe from my horse. I and Pesquetum had Enough ado to Come thro. We passed many such places; it Rained all Day, and we got a Double portion of it, because we Received all that hung on the bushes, we were as wet as if we were a swimming all the Day, and at night we lay down in a Swampy place to sleep, where we had nothing but the Heavens for our Covering.

10<sup>th</sup>. We had but Little to live on, Tom Hickman Shot a Deer on the Road, Every thing here is Extremely Dear, much more so than in Pensylvania, I Gave for one Dish of Corn Four Hundred and Sixty Wampum, they told me that the Governor of Fort Duquesne kept a Store of his own, and that all the Indians must Come and buy goods of him, and when they Come to buy he tells them if they will go to War they Shall have as much goods as they please.

Before I Set off I heard farther that a French Captain, who goes to all the Indian Towns, Came to Sacunk and Said, Children will not you Come & help Your father Against the English, they answered Why Should we go to War against our brethren, they are our Friends. O Children, I hope you don't own them for friends; Yes, Said they we do, we are their friends, and we hope they will Remain ours. O Children, you must not believe What they say and What has been told you by that man; they said to him, Yes we do believe him more than we do you, it was you that set us against them, and we will by and by have peace with them, and then he spoke not a word more, but Returned to the fort.

11<sup>th</sup>. Monday we went Over Antigoe, we went down a Vast Steep Hill, and our Horses Slip'd so that I Expected every moment when they would fall head over heels. We found fresh Indian Tracks on the other side of the River, we Cross'd Allegany River & went through the Bushes upon a High Hill, and Slept on the Side of a Mountain without fire for fear of the Indians, it was a Very Cold Night, and I had but a thin Blanket to Cover myself.

12<sup>th</sup>. We made a Little fire to Warm Ourselves in the Morning,

our Horses began to be weary with Climbing up and down the Steep Mountains.

We Came this Night to the top of a Mountain where we found a Log house, here we made a Small fire Just to boyl ourselves a Little Victuals, the Indians were very much Afraid, and Slept with their Gun and Tomahawk on all Night; they heard somebody Run and Whisper in the Night; I Slept Very Sound, and in the Morning they asked me if I was not Afraid the Indians would kill me, I Said no I am not Afraid of the Indians nor the Devil himself, I fear my Great Creator God; ay, they Said, you know you will go to a Good place when you die, but we don't know that that makes us afraid.

13th. In the Afternoon we twice Crossed Chowatin and Came to Ponchesta<sup>ning</sup>, (an Old town that lies on the same Creek,) we went through a bad Swamp where was very thick sharp thorns, so that they tore our Cloaths & flesh, both hands & face to a bad Degree; we had Such a Road all the Day, in the Evening we made a fire, and then they heard Something Rush in the Bushes as tho' they heard Somebody walk, then we went about three Gun shot from our fire, not finding a Place to lie Down for the Innumerable Rocks, that we were Oblidg'd to get Small Stones to fill up the Hollow places in the Rocks for our Bed, but it was Very Uneasy, Almost Shirt and Skin grow together, they Kept Watch one after another all Night.

14th. In the Morning I asked them what made them afraid, they said that I did not know Nothing, for the French had Set a Great price on my head, and they knew there was gone out a Great Scout to lie in wait for me, we went over Great Mountains and a very bad Road.

15th. We Came to Susquehannah, & Crost 6 times, & Came to Calamaweshink, where had been an Old Indian Town; in the Evening there Came 3 Indians, and said they saw two Indian tracts where we Slept turn Back, so we were Sure that they followed us.

16th & 17th. We Crossed Over the big Mountain.

18. Came to the big Island, where we had nothing to live on, we were Oblidg'd to lye to Hunt.

19. We met with Twenty Warriors who were Returning from the Inhabitants, with five Prisoners & 1 Scalp, Six of them was Delawares, the Rest Mingoes, we Sat Down all in one Ring together, I Inform'd them where I had been & what was done, they asked me to go back a Little, and so I did, and Slept all night with them, and Inform'd them of the Particulars; they said they did not know it, if they had, they would not have gone to war: be strong if you make a Good peace, then we will bring all the prisoners Back again; they kill'd two Deer, & gave us one.

20. We took leave of Each other, and went on our Journey, & Came this Night.

22d. Arriv'd at Fort Augusta in the Afternoon, very Weary and Hungry, but Greatly Rejoiced at our Return from this Tedious Journey.



There is not a more Prouder or High Mindeder People in themselves than the Indians, they think themselves the wisest & Prudentest people in the World, and look upon all the Rest of Mankind as fools if they don't Consent to their way of thinking; they think themselves to be the Strongest people in all the World, that they Can Overpower both the French and English when they please, they are in their Eyes Nothing at all, they Say thro' their Conjoining Craft they can do what they plase, and Nothing Can Withstand them; in their way of fighting they have this Method to see that they first Shoot the Officers & Commanders, & then they say we will be sure we shall have them; Since, if their Conjurers will Run thro' the Middle of their people, they Say no bullet Can hurt them, & they will not Know them then they say when they have Shot the Commanders; the Soldiers will all be Confus'd, and will not know what to do they Say, Every one of them is like a King and Capt, and fight for themselves; by this way of thinking, they Imagine they Can Overthro' any body of men that may Come against them they Say; the White people are fools, they hold their Gun half man high & then snap, we take sight and have them at a Shot, and so does the French, they do not only shoot with a bullet, but big Swan Shot, thus they say the French Load with a Bullet and Six Swan Shot, then we are sure we will have the first Shot at them, then they are half Dead before they begin to fight.

The Indians are a people full of Jealousy, and will not trust any body, and they are Very Easy Affronted and brought into Jealousy, then Afterwards they will have nothing at all to do with them, and it is not brought so Easy out of their minds, they keep it to their Graves, and Leave the Seed in their Children & Grand Children's heart & mind, so if they can they will Revenge themselves, they are a Very Distrustfull People thro' their Imaginations & Reason, they think themselves a Thousand times stronger than all other people.

Fort Duquesne is Certainly undermin'd, the French have told if we Overpower him & he should Die, they should Certainly all die with him.

When I Came to the fort the Garrison consisted of about fourteen Hundred Men, and I can say they will be now full Three Thousand French and Indians, they are almost all Canadians, and will certainly meet the Generall before come to the fort in an ambush. You may Depend upon it the French will Stand no field Battle as in the Old Country, but in ambush the Canadians are all Hunters.

The Indians have agreed to Draw back, but how far we may give Credit to their promises the Lord knows; if they should go they will not attack, but let the French go foremost and they will follow, altho' a great part will Certainly not go.

But it is the best way to Guard against them as if they would with a Thousand Overpower Eight Thousand. Thirty-two Days I did lay in the Woods, the heavens was my Covering, the Dew came

so hard sometimes that it pricked Close to the Skin, there is nothing Layd so Heavy on my heart as the man that went along with me, he thwarted me in Everything I said or did, not that he did it against me but against the Country for whose Business I was sent, I was Afraid he would Overset what I was about.

When he was with the English he would speak against the French, & when he was with the French he'd speak against the English; the Indians Observ'd that he was a Very false fellow, and Desired me that I would not bring him any more to Transact any Business between the English and them, and that it was through his Means I Could not have Liberty to talk with the Prisoners.

Praise and Glory be to the Lamb that has been slain and brought me through the Country of Dreadfull Jealousy & Mistrust, where the prince of this world has his Rule and Government Over the Children of Disobedience. The Lord has preserved me through all Danger and Difficulties I have ever been under.

He Directed me According to his Will by his Holy Spirit, I had no one to Converse with but him, he brought me under a Thick Heavy and Dark Cloud into the Open Air, for which I Adore, Praise and Worship the Lord my God, that I know he has Grasped me in his hands, and has forgiven me for all Sins, and Sent and Washt my heart with his most Precious blood, that I live not for myself but for him that Made me, & to do his holy will is my Pleasure; I own there is in the Children there Dwells any kind of Spirit, than there Does in the Children of this World, therefore these two Spirits Can't Rightly Agree in Fellowship.

FREDRICH POST.

GEO. CROGHAN TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Easton, Sept. 26th, 1758.

Sir,

I have wrote ye Governor a long Letter which you will see, as the Indians has been allways Drunk Mr. Wiser nor my self could not do any business with ye Indians, I Suspect that Teedyuscung is kept Drunk hear on purpus to serve some end, Butt I hope on ye Governors perusing my letter he will take such steps as will prevent such abuses on his Government, there must in my opinion be something very Extroynery in Vew or else the Comm<sup>rs</sup> wold Neaver have ordred their Comesaray heer to give out so much Liquer, itt Looks bad in them I think to putt such confidence in so infamous a vilian att this Time.

Pray send up ye Scalps & Wampum which I spoak aboutt, and Wampums for ye Treaty, hear is some of ye Indian Cheefs which

are ye frends, and has no belts to speke with, you should therefore make them a present of some, and I think the Governor should Insist on haveing ye Distrubiting such privett presents as he should think proper, or else he will nott apear as a Governor. I think you should give him a hint of that, and by all Mains ye Distribution of Liquors should be taken out of Vernon hands, I have Neaver Received a Line from General Forbes, p'haps he is nott well plesed with me, if you can inform what he intends to do pray do itt <sup>for</sup> Berrer. In a few days I shall be able to lett you know what Cheefs of each nation will be hear, what their Venues may be, and how things may be settled, if we are to have a Treaty at all.

I am sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

P. S. You'l Excuse boath Writing & peper, and guess at my Maining, fer I have this Minnitt 20 Drunken Indians about me, I shall be Ruin'd if ye Taps are nott stopt, itt Dose nott cost me less than £3 a day on ye Indians Extragenty.

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JOHN MILLER TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Worthy Sir,

The Inhabitants of the upper part of this County are advertised to meet to morrow and the day following, at two certain places, in order to see what number of Carriages they can or will furnish for the present service.

I think to attend, and as I expect the Complement demanded will hardly be freely offered. Shall carry down with me a parcel of Warrants for the purpose, & on finding the people to be spending the time in needless Cavels amongst themselves, as who will do least for the publick good, then immediately to employ the Constables. But indeed am a little affraid some obstinate Wretches will be too many for some of the Constables. However I expect soon to have all the Waggon.

And am Sir,

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN MILLER.

Churchhill, 26 Sept., 1758.

I realy believe you have forgot the map, I mentioned in my former, Lancaster County is geting waggons daily fited up and sending off.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, Philadelphia, <sup>per</sup> post.

## COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Mr. Randolph,

In pursuance of a warrant of the Treasury We have issued our Deputation to Mr. Peter Razer, late Surveyor of Delaware Bay in *Maryland*, to be Collector of the Customs at Lewis Town in Pennsylvania, in the room of Richard Metcalf, deceased, and security having been given for him here for the faithfull Discharge of his Duty, you are to take care he executes the Inclosed Bond before proper Witnesses, and return the same to us, and you are then to admit him to the said employ giving him all due Encouragement for the Service, acquainting him that he must take the Oaths enjoined by Law, and Certify to us the day he is admitted, and you are to deliver him the inclosed Instructions for his Government.

We are,

Your Loving Friends,

Custom H<sup>o</sup>. London,  
7th Sept. 1758.  
Ent. J. P.  
*Directed.*  
Surveyor General.

C. AMGAND, ?  
R. CAVENDISH,  
W. TEVINS, ?  
H. PELHAM.

## CHARLES READ TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Sir,

The Bearer drives a baggage Waggon w<sup>th</sup> some of our Stores. I should take it as a favour if you would inform me what Indians are come, & what nations are on the road, and when they may be Expected. The Munseys are the people with whom we expect to transact Business, and I would be particularly informed whether they are there, that I may inform the Governor of it. As there has been an action near Fort Duquesne between an advanced party of our forces and the French, wherein we have lost Major Grant and three hundred men, I send you the Gazette, as it may probably reach you before any other account.

I am Sir,

Your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

CHAS. READ, JR.

Burl., Sept. 29th, 1758.

*Directed.*To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>, at Easton.



WM. PETERS TO R. PETERS, 1758.

Philada., 29th Sept., 1758.

Dear Broth<sup>r</sup>,

You having no letters by ye Express who brot ye Acco<sup>t</sup> of ye unhappy Skirmish at Fort Du Quesne, I have collected and send you Copys of ye most authentic letters on ye subject. No. 1, is a letter from Major Halket to M<sup>r</sup>. Inglis, who desires your secrecy with respect to what is say'd in it; you may reflect on Col. Bouquet's conduct. No. 2, is a Copy of a letter from Capt. Jo. Shippen to his Father, who is down here.

Upon ye whole, ye see Major Grant was spurr'd on by Ambition, and his meeting with no Opposition 'till ye Action to exceed his Orders, but 'tis hoped y<sup>t</sup> besides ye loss of ye brave Fellows who fell or were made prisoners, no bad consequences can attend it, unless it may hurt us with ye Indians at Easton, who I suppose should be told y<sup>t</sup> ye French placed their Indians in ye front of the Battle, and ye slaughter on y<sup>t</sup> side fell chiefly on them, whilst ye French themselves kept for ye most part behind, out of danger. The Gov<sup>r</sup> says you shoud make some complim<sup>t</sup> of thanks to those with you, of ye Tuscaroras & Nottoways, on acco<sup>t</sup> of their Brethren's gallant and kind Assistance to Major Grant's Corps, as mentioned in Capt. Shippen's letter; y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup>. Lardner will speak to ye Commiss<sup>r</sup> to forward things as directed in M<sup>r</sup>. Weiser's letter, and recommends it to you to have Mess<sup>rs</sup> stationed constantly with or without horses, at 1 or 2 proper places between here and Easton, to be always in readiness to forward Expresses to and fro, but says ye Comm<sup>rs</sup> refuse to bear ye expense.

I am,

D<sup>r</sup> Brot<sup>r</sup>,Yo<sup>r</sup> ever aff<sup>t</sup>e,

WM. PETERS.

My Compliments to Mr. Weiser, &amp;c.

The Gov<sup>r</sup> pass'd to day, an Act for ye better raising Wagons, &c., under 20lbs. penalty, for each person refusing to obey a warr<sup>t</sup>.

And ye Flour Act pass'd yesterday.

Kirk took M<sup>r</sup>. Moore this Afternoon at ye Coffee House, and 'tis expected M<sup>r</sup>. Smith will be in custody tomorrow.

## THE SPEECH OF ACKOWANOTHIO, 1758.

An old Indian on the Ohio, in behalf of the Delaware Indians and others living on the Waters thereof.

Brethren the English, you wonder at our joining with the French in this present War. Why can't you get sober and once think Impartially? Does not the law of Nations permit, or rather Command us all, to stand upon our guard, in order to preserve our lives, the lives of our Wives and Children, our Property and Liberty? Let me tell you that this was our care: have a little patience! I will tell you, Brethren, your Nation always shewed an eagerness to settle our Lands, cunning as they were, they always encouraged a number of poor people to settle upon our Lands: we protested against it several times, but without any redress or help. We pitied the poor people: we did not care to make use of force, and indeed some of those people were very good people, and as Hospitable as we Indians, and gave us share of what little they had, and gain'd our affection for the most part; but after all we lost our hunting Ground, for where one of those people settled, like pigeons, a thousand more would settle, so that we at last offered to sell it, and received some considerations for it: and so it went on 'till we at last jump'd over Allegeny Hills, and settled on the waters of Ohio. Here we tho't ourselves happy! We had plenty of Game, a rich and large Country, and a Country that the Most High had created for the poor Indians, and not for the White People. O how happy did we live here! but alas! not long. O! your covetousness for Land at the risque of so many poor souls, disturb'd our peace again. Who should have thought, that that Great King over the Water, whom you always recommended as a tender Father to his People, I say, who should have thought that the Great King should have given away that Land to a parcel of covetous Gentlemen from Virginia, called the Ohio Company, who came immediately and offered to build Forts among us, no doubt, to make themselves Master of our Lands, and make Slaves of us. To which we could not agree, notwithstanding their fair words. Onontio our Father, heard this with his own ears, went home and prepared, in his turn, to take our Lands from us, as we, or some of us, suspected. He made a Proclamation to us in the following manner: "Children, the King of England "has given your Lands on Ohio to a Company of wicked Men in "Virginia, who, I hear, are preparing to come and take possession "with a strong hand; be on your guard, don't let them make the "least Settlement on Ohio, they will in a few years settle the whole; "they are as numerous as Muskeeto's and Nitts, in the Woods; if "they get once a fast hold, it will not be in your power to drive "them away again; if you think you can't keep them off, tell me "so, and I will keep them off. Brethren, we never liked the French, but some of the Six Nation, in particular some of the Seneca's, came with the French and took possession on the Heads of Ohio; we did

not like it, and therefore sent several Messages to them, to turn about and go the way they came, to prevent Mischief, but to no purpose. The French being numerous, and supported by the aforesaid Seneca's and other Indians, we were obliged to be still, and by their craftiness and presents, we were brought over to their side of the Question; But a great number of us stood Neuter.

Now Brethren, when that great General Braddock landed at Virginia with orders from the King of England, to drive away the French from Ohio, and take possession himself of that fine country for the English; the French did let us know immediately, and told us; Children, now the time is come of which I often told such an Army is coming against you, to take your Lands from you and make Slaves of you. You know the Virginians; they all come with him. If you will stand your ground, I will fight with you for your land, and I don't doubt we will Conquer them. The French General's words, by the assistance of Priests, had great influence with the Indians on the Ohio, brought the Shawanes over in a body to them, they being wrong'd in Carolina, and Imprisoned, and had their Chief hanged or put to death in a cruel manner. These Shawaness brought over the Delawares to their measures; they, the Delawares, were drove from their Lands, it being sold by the Mohocks, &c., to the New England people, and just then some of those Delawares came to Wyomock, much incensed against the English, and were easily brought over to the French and Shawaness.

Now Brethren, all this, with many other abuses we suffered from our Brethren the English, yet our heart is much afflicted; there remains sparks of love in it towards our Brethren the English; were we but sure that you will not take our Lands on the Ohio, or the West side of Allegeny Hills from us; we can drive away the French when we please, they have even promised to go off when we pleased, provided we would not suffer the English to take possession of the Lands, (for as the French says,) we can never drive you off, you are such a numerous people; and that makes us afraid of your Army, which should not have come so nigh us, we don't know what to think of it. We sent you Messages of Peace, you received them kindly, and you sent to us Messages of Peace, we received them also kindly, and sent back again more stronger words. Why did not your Army stay at Ray's Town, 'till matters had been settled between us? We still suspect you covet our Lands on the Ohio, for you come against us; but we never heard as yet what you intend to do (after you have drove away the French), with the Forts and Lands on Ohio.

Brethren, one thing more sticks in our Stomach, which is, that we cannot thoroughly believe you that you are in earnest to make Peace with us, for when we lived among you, as sometimes it would happen, that our young men stole a horse, kill'd a hog, or did some other mischief, you resented it very highly, we were Imprisoned &c. Now, we have kill'd and taken so many of your people, will you heartily forgive us and take no revenge on us.

Now Brethren, consider all things well, and be assured that we,  
the Indians, are heartily inclined to make a lasting peace with you.  
Gave a large String.

To CONRAD WEISER.  
Interpreter.

A REPORT OF THE PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, AMMUNITION,  
TOOLS, &c., NOW IN STORE HERE, 1758.

Fort Augusta, October the 1st, 1758.

68 Bullocks.	4 Cross Cut Saws, ordinary.
40,202 pounds of Flour.	4 Whip, do, do.
40 pounds of Match. & Rope.	1 Do. tolerable.
163 pr. of coars yarn Stockings, worth little.	2 Dutch Saws, ordinary.
12 Reams of Cartridge paper.	10 Iron Wedges.
8 pr. of Steel yards.	80 Old Blankets, worth little.
1 Set of Carpenters Tools, mostly worn out.	8 Battoes, patcht up for present use.
23 Carrying Saddles, do.	12 Pieces of Cannon.
8 Barrels of Salt.	20 Rounds of Grape Shot.
4 Yards of Ozenbrigs.	35 Rounds of Patridge Shot.
7 yards of Flannell.	2 Swivels.
6 Horse Collars.	7 Blunderbusses.
10 Pitching Axes, tolerable good.	117 Small Arms, in bad order.
26 Do. wore out, not worth steel- ing.	700 Cannon ball.
10 Broad do., ordinary.	1300 Grape Shot, made up for Cannon.
4 Drawing Knives, do.	46 Handgranades.
4 Adzes, do.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a Cask of Flints.
6 Spades, tolerable good.	40 pounds of Barr lead.
8 Do., worn out.	4 Dozen of files.
16 Shovels, ordinary.	2 Dozen of Gimblets.
14 Maul rings.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Dozen of Compasses.
2 Hand Screws.	6 Chalk lines.
4 pr. of Traces.	1 Hundred of Chalk.
2 Drag Chains.	2 Grind Stones.
15 Pick Axes.	$\frac{1}{2}$ a Cask of 20 <sup>d</sup> Nails.
8 Caulking Irons.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Tun of Iron.
16 Brass Kettles, mostly worn out.	$\frac{1}{2}$ Faggot of Steel.
8 Frying pans.	200wt. of Oakum.
12 Grubing Hoes.	2 Barrels of Pitch.
18 Broad do.	2 Barrels of Tarr.
8 Crow Barrs.	2lb. of Thread.
	2lb. of twine.
	8 Reams of Paper.
	6 Lanthorns.

	bbls. of Powder.	$\frac{1}{2}$ bbls. of Powder.	Bullets in Pounds.	Bullets & Swan Shot.
In store, - - - - -	16	-	1506	552
Made up in Cartridge for Cannon & Swivels, - - - - -	6	2	150	20
In Soldiers Horns and Pouches, - - - - -		$\frac{1}{2}$	160	30
Total,	22	$2\frac{1}{2}$	1816	602

Expended this last month,  $\frac{1}{2}$  Barrel of Powder, 28 Pound of bullets, and 8 pounds of Swan shot.

PETER BARD,  
Commissioner.

JOHN ARMSTRONG TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Rays Town, Octobr 3, 1758.

Dear Sir,

Your favour of the 25th by Apty, I rec<sup>d</sup> at the place where I have been Order'd a few days upon the coming of the General—it never enter'd my head to Suspect your friendship, nor<sup>t</sup> reproach you for your Silence, but should have imagin'd, had it not been a time of War, that Matrimony, or something of the Sort, had possess'd your thoughts. If any person has inform'd you that I have had any religious dispute, more or less, they have injur'd themselves & imposed upon you, for upon the strictest truth, tho' there has been a great deal of reason for Such Altercation yet have I had none, nor any body else that I know of; as for Mr. B——n, I have not had the least Communication with him since I saw you, nor never intend to have. I have never been mistaken of that Gent<sup>l</sup>, but shall Leave his Character to Persons of his Own Community.

Since our Quixot Expedition, you will no doubt be greatly perplex'd about our fate, God knows what it may be, but I assure you the better part of the Troops are not at all dismay'd; the General came here at a Critical & Seasonable juncture; he is weak, but his Spirits good, and his head Clear, firmly determin'd to proceed as far as force & Provisions will Admit, which, thro' divine favour, I hope will be far enough; the Road to be Open'd from our advanced Post is not yet fully determin'd, and must be farther reconnoitred; 'tis yet a Query whether the Artillery will be carry'd forward with the Army, when within 15 or 20 miles of the Fort or not. The order of March



and Line of Battle is under consideration, and many different Opinions respecting it, upon this the General will have a Conference with the Commanders of the Sundry Chores. About four Thousand five hundred are yet fit for Duty, five or Six hundred of which may be laid to the Acct. of keeping of different Posts, Sickness, Accidents, &c. ; we know not the number of the Enemy, but they are greatly magnify'd by report of Sundry of the people with Major Grant, to what we formerly expected. The Virginians are much chagrin'd at the Opening of the Road thro' this Government, & Colonel Washington has been a good deal Sanguine & Obstinate upon the Occasion, but the presence of the General has been of great Use on this as well as Other Accounts; we hear that three hundred Waggon's are on the Road; if this month happens to be dry weather, it will be greatly in our favour; my People are in General healthy, and are to be Collected together immediately, except such as are posted on the Communication & in the Artillery; many of them will be Naked by the End of the Campaign, but I dare not enter upon Cloathing of them, not knowing who, or how many of the Troops may be continu'd. Colonel B——t is a very Sensible & Useful Man, notwithstanding, had not the Genral come up, the Consequence wou'd have been dangerous. Please to make my Compliments to Mr. Allen, and if you please shew him this letter, as I have not a moment longer to write. About the last of this month will be the Critical hour. Every thing is Vastly dear with us, & the money goes like Old Boots; the Enemy are beginning to Kill & Carry off Horses, and every now and then Scalps a wandering person.

I leave this place to-day as does Coll. Bouquet, and Some pieces of the Artillery

I am, dear Sir,  
with perfect respect & Esteem,  
Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

P. S.—Major Shippen told me the Proprietor had wrote to Coll. Burd and I, or was to write.

*Directed,*

To Mr. Peters.

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GOV. DENNY TO RICHARD PETERS, 1758.

Philadelphia, 4th October, 1758.

Sir,

I received both of yours of the 2d Instant, and have dispatched an Express to the Governor of Jerseys. The Mayor will be presented to me to Morrow, and then I shall set out for Easton. Sir John St Clair is under a necessity of obeying General Forbes's

orders, which are, to Command Major Orndt to March the Guard at Easton to Philadelphia, and furnish if possible Two hundred Men to force the empress of Waggon's for his Majesty's Service. I believe I shall be with you before Governor Bernard can arrive.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient,  
humble Servant,

WILLIAM DENNY.

*Directed.*—(On His Majesty's Service.)

To Richard Peters, Esquire,  
at Easton.

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GEN. JAMES ABERCROMBY TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Camp at Lake George, Oct. 12th, 1758.

Sir:

Having settled the Quarters to be occupied by the Troops next Winter, and having allotted Philadelphia to his Majesty's 17th Regiment, whereof Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen Forbes is Colonel, consisting of 700 Men, I give you this Notice, that you may issue your Orders to the Assembly of that Province to prepare and hold every Thing in Readiness for their Reception against the latter End of this Month, when, or soon after, if nothing should intervene to delay them in their March, they may be there; As Troops have already been Quarter'd upon Philadelphia, and the Province is no Stranger to what they are entitled to by His Majesty's Orders, it is needless for me to add what those are, or for me to desire you to recommend it to your Assembly, to have every Thing provided accordingly.

I some Time since received a Letter from Brig<sup>r</sup> Gen. Forbes, which it seems was recommended to your Care, for the forwarding of which I thank you, and if you can give me any later Accounts of him, and the Troops under his Command, I shou'd be obliged to you, as I must own his Silence, after the Check Maj<sup>r</sup> Grant has met with, and of which he promised to inform me more fully, gives me some uneasiness. Excuse this Trouble, and believe me very sincerely,

Sir,

Your most obedient  
humble Servant,

JAMES ABERCROMBY.

*Directed,*

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny.

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THE ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSIONERS FOR INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
1758.

May it please the Governor :

The Board being informed that a great number of Indians from many different & distant Nations are now attending a Treaty held at Easton, And having in pursuance of the Directions of the Law appointing them Commissioners for Indian Affairs, established and opened a Large Store of all sorts of Goods, convenient for their use and adapted to Supply & relieve their necessities, under the Care of Agents residing at Fort Augusta, at Shamokin, who will Trade honestly with the Indians. And no particular Account or publick Information being as yet given to the Several Nations, They think it their Duty to request the Governor wou'd be pleased to embrace this convenient opportunity of giving the Indians now Attending at the said Treaty the most publick Notice of the said Store, inviting them to come in & Trade with the said Agents.

We further request the Governor wou'd acquaint them, that by the Act the Goods are to be sold and Bartered at the most Reasonable Rates, and the best Price to be given in Exchange for their Skins, Furs, Venison & Poultry, with such other particulars of the Law, and the advantages that must Accrue to the Natives therefrom, as the Governor in his discretion shall think necessary, and of desiring them to make it known to all their Friends & Nations with whom they have any Alliance, that they may be furnished with Goods at the said Rates.

Signed in behalf and by order of the Board.

JOS. MORRIS,  
JAMES CHILD.

Easton, October 15th, 1758.

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PASSPORT TO INDIANS COMING FROM OHIO, 1758.

The Honourable William Denny, Esquire, &c.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting : Whereas, the Chiefs of the Delaware Nation living on the waters of the Ohio, have signified to me their good dispositions for Peace, and thereupon Messengers have been despatched there, inviting them to a Treaty in this Province. And whereas, the Faith of the Government is in the strongest manner engaged for the Protection & Safety of all such Indians as shall come to the Treaty, in their Journey to, and on their arrival within this Province. These are, therefore, in His

Majesties name, strictly to charge and command all Justices, Sheriffs, Officers Civil and Military, and all other persons whatever, to protect, defend and assist the Bearer hereof, who is coming to treat with me, and has under his care a number of friendly Indians, so as they may not on any account be hindered or molested in their Journey, for want of any thing necessary for them in the Prosecution thereof. And the Officers commanding at any of the Ports to which they shall first come, are hereby ordered to supply them with necessary provisions, and to take care that they be safely conducted to Philadelphia.

Given under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Easton, this nineteenth day of October, 1758.

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RICHARD PETERS TO ISRAEL PEMBERTON, 1758.

Sir,

We shall want a large White Belt, that will take ten thousand Grains of White Wampum. \* Please to let me have that quantity, and I will either pay you or replace it. I am,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.

21st 8ber, 1758.

*Directed.*

To Mr. Israel Pemberton.

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Friend Peters,

Our wh<sup>e</sup> Wampum cost 30s. pr. m., and we choose rather to take the money than Wampum, and if thou art willing to pay us for it at y<sup>e</sup> rate, I will immediately send the q<sup>ty</sup> desired, but it would be still more agreeable to part with some of our black with it, as we have a larger q<sup>ty</sup> of that.

Thy Friend,

ISR. PEMBERTON.



INSTRUCTIONS TO JOHN BULL ESQ., AND MR. WILLIAM  
HAYES, 1758.

Easton, 21st 8ber, 1758.

Gentlemen,

His Majesties special Service requiring that there should be an Interview between this Government and the Chiefs of the Delaware and other Indians on the Ohio, and you having voluntarily offered to go along with Pesquetomen & Thomas Hickman, two Ohio Indians, who have with you the Charge of the Invitation Messages, which are herewith delivered to you, I do commit to you the care of this important Business, reposing special trust and confidence in your Loyalty, Prudence and Integrity; and as the utmost dispatch is necessary, I do in the most pressing terms require of you to make all the haste in your Power in the execution of this trust.

You are to proceed by the way of Reading and Fort Henry, to Fort Augusta, where you will be supplied with the necessaries wanted for you and your Indian companions.

You are always to desire, whatever Indian Town you come to, that you may be presented to the Chiefs, and if proper, in an Indian Council. And when the Council meets, and not before you are with all the form and Ceremonies usual on such occasions, to communicate the Messages, and to make use of the Belts and Strings in their proper places, according to their numbers, which correspond with the numbers marked in the Messages. Make yourself perfectly master of the contents of them, but do not you keep about you any one Paper relative to this affair, as it is better and safer that the Indians who go with you keep these. Several of the Indians on the Ohio speak English, and by talking with them, you will be able to know it; the Messages have been interpreted fully and rightly to them.

Intelligence is of all things the most necessary, you are therefore to use your utmost endeavours to obtain true accounts of the strength of the French, as well in Fort Duquesne, as in their other Forts on the Ohio. What number the Garrisons consist of, and whether Regulars or Canadians. What number of Indians have at any time been at Fort Duquesne, how many are there now, and how long they will stay, and if any more are expected. What the French intend to do in the Winter, whether they are meditating any Expedition, or intend to form scalping Parties to annoy the Inhabitants. What quantities of Provisions, and of what sorts they have in their Forts, and whence supplied. Enquire if the French Soldiers are dispersed in Indian Towns, and how many in a Town, and how they live. If any thing occurs y<sup>t</sup> materially concerns the General to know, you

are to engage some trusty Indian to carry to General Forbes the Intelligence, who will have a copy of these Instructions, and be sure to reward the Indians well. A second Indian, for fear of accident, should be dispatched after the first with a Duplicate. If you can get no Indian to send to the General, your are on your return to ye first fort, to proceed immediately with an Escort to the General, wherever the Head Quarters are.

If you apprehend you can preserve a Note Book, it will be proper to put down whatever occurs, and you may put it down in such a manner that you can understand it and nobody else.

You will be careful not to deliver, or suffer any other person to deliver, any Message to any Indians, save those I have now sent by you. Whatever cash you want to defray your Expenses, will be readily furnished by the Commissioners, to whom you are to apply.

Find out the true characters of Indians, as well as you can. Perhaps two or three young fellows woud come with you when you return. If any offer, or you can persuade any of them, ingratiate yourself with them by all the means in your power, & endeavour to gain their affections.

You must take care not to straggle from your Indian companions, but keep close to them in the Journey.

You know that the Peace has been entirely confirmed by this great Meeting of Indians, where were the Chiefs of the Mohocks, Senecas, Onondagoes, Cayugas, Oneidas, Tuscaroras, Nantycokes, Conoys, Delawares, Minnisinks, Mohickons and Tutaloes, and in short, all Indian Tribes on this side the Ohio, with whom we are connected. Our differences about Land are amicably concluded for the most part, and we have exchanged Peace and friendship forever. Of this be sure make the Indians sensible.

If any thing worthy of notice occurs, send off special Messengers to the General or to me, as may be most proper. I wish you a good journey, and am,

Gentlemen,

Your most humble

Servant,

P. S.—Get what Intelligence you possibly can with regard to the strength of the French forts on the Ohio, with ye number of Cannon mounted and their Calibre; be particularly careful to learn what additional works are added, and what they are.

A LIST OF INDIANS OF SIX NATIONS PRESENT AT TREATY  
AT EASTON. 1758.

MOHOCKS.

Nickes Karaghcaghlalie, a Chief,  
one woman and two boys, 4

From Chognod on Susquehanna,  
of the same Nation, ten War-  
riors, 20 Women & child'n, 80

ONONTAGERS.

Assarodemkquo, a Chief and 7  
more men, the rest Women &  
Children, in all, - - 20

TUSCARROHAS.

Nihaquntagno, Charles, Chiefs,  
10 Warriors, 14 Women and  
Children, in all, - - 26

SINICKERS.

Sagechsadon, a Chief, Kayen-  
quaraghton, a War Captain,  
Several Warriors, Women and  
Children, in all, - - 83

NONTICOOKS.

Robert White, a Chief, 18 War-  
riors, 38 Women & Children,  
in all, - - - 57

ONEIDOS.

All on the River Susquehanna,  
Thomas King, (alias) Sagugh-  
suniunt, Anagaraghery, both  
Chiefs, 9 Warriors, 32 Women  
and Children, in all, - 48

CONOYOS.

Last Night, a Chief, 9 Warriors,  
10 Women, in all, - 20

TUTOLOWS.

Osswagaral, Tohonink, Howanos,  
Chiefs, Tuyonogon Tohanli-  
deghson, Warriors, Women &  
Children, in all, - - 11

CAYIUCKERS.

Tokahoyo, Jenontawcke, Chiefs,  
Kanaghery, Otah Heghly,  
Sagochrenas, War Captains,  
17 more Men, Women and  
Children, in all, - - 22

MAHICKANDERS.

Abraham, the Chief, 33 War-  
riors, 40 Women and Child-  
ren, in all, - - 74

The whole of the before named Nations, amount to - - 390

Of the Delaware and Minisink Indians, I could get no account.  
The foregoing is a true account of them, to the best I could find.

C. WEISER.\*

To the foregoing may be added the following persons.

Peter Quibeck, and his wife French Margred; Thomas Hudson,  
and his wife Catrina, Maryed daughter, with five or six Children.

Both the above named Indians, are noted men, and their advice  
is often required by the Indian, they have distinguished themselves  
for the English allways.

\* See also another List on minutes Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 176.

RETURN OF THE OFFICERS' QUARTERS OF THE 17<sup>th</sup> REGIMENT  
OF FOOT, COMMANDED BY BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN FORBES,  
PHILADELPHIA, NOV, 15<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

	OFFICERS' NAMES.	LANDLORDS' NAMES.	STREETS.
	Lieut. Col. Arthur Morris,	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Groves,.....	Front Street.
	Major John Darby,.....	Mrs. Jones,.....	Second Street, <i>Three Crowns.*</i>
Captains.	Chris. Russell,.....	Paul Isaac Volto,...	Second Street.
	Edw <sup>d</sup> . Forster,.....	Leonard Melcher,...	Second Street.
	Jocelyn White,.....	John Biddle,.....	Market Street, <i>Indian King.*</i>
	Will <sup>m</sup> . Howard,.....	Mr. Lukans,.....	Arch Street, <i>St. George.*</i>
Lieutenants.	Geo. Fullwood,.....	Cap <sup>t</sup> . Brown's.....	Second Street.
	Paul Rycaut,.....	Mrs. Bridges,.....	Front Street.
	Thomas Morris,.....	Mrs. Parrott's,.....	Water Street.
	Philip Du Perron,....	Mr. Prim's,.....	Chesnut street.
	Edw <sup>d</sup> . Hope,.....	Mrs. Parrott's,.....	Water Street.
	Jona <sup>s</sup> Rogers, Surg <sup>a</sup> ,..	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Nicholson,.....	Market Street, <i>Indian Queen.*</i>
	Charles Lyons,.....	Mrs. Childs,.....	Arch Street.
	Will <sup>m</sup> . Watts,.....	Sam <sup>l</sup> . Soumina,.....	Market Street.
	Geo. Sweltenham,.....	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Subler,.....	Cherry Alley, <i>White Oak.*</i>
	Rich <sup>d</sup> . Montgomery,...	Mrs. Howell's,.....	Second Street.
Ensigns.	Geo. Paschall,.....	Mr. Bartholomew,..	Arch Street, <i>Ily Ky Mohawks.*</i>
	Willis Martin,.....	Mr. Seymains,.....	Market Street.
	Henry Robinson,.....	Mrs. Giles's,.....	Arch Street.
	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Savage,.....	Mr. Kilwaggoner,...	Front Street, <i>Waggon.*</i>
	Mich <sup>l</sup> . Harrison,.....	W <sup>m</sup> . Whitebread,...	Second Street, <i>King's Arms.*</i>
	Sam <sup>l</sup> . Williams,.....	Mrs. Grant's,.....	Walnut Street.
	Robt. Williams,.....	Mary Biddle,.....	Market Street, <i>Fountain.*</i>
	Jn <sup>o</sup> . Wood,.....	Mrs. Howell's,.....	Second Street.
	R'h <sup>d</sup> . Aylmer, Surg <sup>m</sup> Mate,	John Pearson,.....	Second Street, <i>Barracks.*</i>

\* Signs.

RESOLUTION OF ASSEMBLY RESPECTING ROAD TO AUGUSTA,  
1758.

Novem<sup>r</sup>. 18th, 1758.

The House taking into Consideration the Remonstrance from the Commissioners for Indian Affairs,  
Ordered,

That Benj<sup>s</sup>. Lightfoot & such other capable Person as he Shall think proper, do view the Ground between the inhabited Parts of this Province & Fort Augusta, & make Report to this House in what Manner & Places a convenient Road may be cleared & made, so as best to answer the purpose of transporting Goods, &c. from Philad<sup>a</sup>. to the s<sup>t</sup> Fort, together with the best Estimate they are able to form of the Expence which will attend the laying out, cutting & clearing the s<sup>t</sup> Road. And it is recommended to the Commissioners for Indian Affairs, in Case an Escort of Soldiers should be wanting for the Protection of the s<sup>t</sup> Viewers, that they make Application to the Governor for that Purpose.

Extract from the Journals,

CHAS. MOORE,  
Cl<sup>k</sup> of Assembly.

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JOURNAL OF FREDERICK POST FROM PITTSBURGH, 1758.

November 27th, 1758,

Croste the River and Slep Opposet the Camp, at Seven O'Clock came to us Messinger from the Indians living at the mouth of Beaver Creeck to Invite my Self and Capt. Montour to their Town, and informed me that when he Set out they had dispatch'd Messingers to call all their People home from the Cuscuskocs to meet us there.

28th. Set off as Seven O'Clock in Company with Six Dellaweres, and that night arriv'd at Loggs Town, which we found Descerted by its late Inhabitants; on inquiring the Reason of their Speedy flight, the Dellaweres informed me the lower Shanoes had remoov'd off the River up Sihotta, to a great Plain Call'd Moguck, and sent for those that live here to come there and live with them & quit the French, & at the same time the deputies of the Six Nations which I had sent from Easton, came and hasten'd their departure. In this Town is forty Houses, all built for them by the French, & liv'd here about One hundred & Twenty Warriors.

29th. About Eleven O'clock we arriv'd at the Dellawere Town, a Mile below the mouth of Beaver Creeck, where we was kindly

receiv'd by the Indians in Town, but that was not many, as most of the Town was as the told me gone out a hunting, but found afterwards they were only fled into the Woods for fear of the English Army. Numbers coming in after night, at Six o'Clock arriv'd Some Indians from the Cuscuskoes, with Post & Stays.

30th. The Principle man of the Town came and desired that Post and Hays might deliver their Messiges the were Charg'd w<sup>th</sup>, from your Excellency and the Governor of Pennsylvania in Publick, as their Council fire was burning in that Town, which I told him Shou'd be Comply'd with, so a Council was Call'd at Two o'Clock, and Several Messiges repeated over, Interpreted, and the Belts and Strings deliver'd.

Just as the Council broke up, an Indian arriv'd from Fort Priskeel, and gave me the following description of the Three upper Forts.

He says that Priskeel has been a Strong Stockaded Fort, but is so much out of repair that a strong man might pull up any Logg out of the Earth, there is Two Officers and Thirty-five Men in Garrison there, and not above Ten Indians, which they keep Constantly hunting for the Support of the Garrison.

The Fort on Beef River much in the Same Condition, with an Officer & Thirty men, and a few hunting Indians, who Said they wou'd leave them in a few days.

The Fort at Winango is the Smalest, and has but one Officer and Twenty-five Men in it, and is much distress'd for want of Provisions, as is the Two upper Forts; the Commanding Officer of late Fort Duquesne was not arriv'd there when he left Winango.

I can't find out by any of the Indians or any of our Prisoners that any of our People has been burnt at Fort Duquesne this two Year Past, but some Indians say they heard some had been burnt there about Three Year ago.

I find by all the Indians that the French made them large presents, & must Confess I never saw Indians better Cloath'd then they are in General; and tells me the French never sold them a Grain of Powder or lead from their first arrival, but gave it plentifully to every Indian that wanted, whether they wou'd act for them or not, which gave them great influence over all the Indians far and near.

December the first. I call'd a full Council and deliver'd them a Belt of Wampun in your Excellency's name, and let them know you had sent me with it to take them by the hand and Conduct them to your Camp, where you wou'd be glad to see them and hold a Conference with them, which I made no doubt wou'd end to their Satesfaction, and to the Mutual benefit of all the Indians in Alliance with them.

Then they receiv'd the belt with great Chearfullness, and told me they would go with me, but insisted on my Staying this day, as two of their Chiefs from the Town above Winango wou'd be there in the

evening, and that on the morning they wou'd Set off with me, to which I was Oblig'd to Comply.

Then the Council address'd themselves to the deputys of the Six Nations which I sent from the Treaty of Easton.

Uncles,

We return all your wise men our hearty thanks for the great trouble they have taken at the late Treaty in renewing the Ancient friendship between us and our brethren the English; by this Belt of Wampum we desire you to assure them that we will keep our Eyes fix'd on them, and never Suffer ourselves to be deluded by the French as we have been.

A Belt.

Uncles,

We now return you thanks for taking this long Journey to acquaint us with what past at the Treaty, we now clearly understand it; we likewise thank you for desiring us to withdraw our Young men from the French, you are Eye Witness yt both the Shanoes & we have taken your advice, and we assure you we will do every thing in our Power to Cultivate friendship with our Brethren the English, on so lasting a foundation that nothing may Shake it as long as the Sun gives light, and we assure you we will make known all you have told us to the Western Nations in friendship with us as you desire, and we do assure you the Six Nations has agreed to Joyn in friendship with the English as Soon as we let t.em know that we have done it.

A Belt.

Then the Council desir'd I shou'd give attention to what they were going to say, tho' we Spake it to you we address it to the General, and hope he will receive it as deliver'd to himself.

Brother,

We observe that at the Treaty of Easton, our Uncles and all our Cousins, Promis'd to deliver up all your People that was Prisoners with them, we will follow their example, and you may depend on Seeing your flesh & Blood again which is in Our Towns; but, Brothers, some of our Brethren live at a distance, and there is several other Nations has Carried on the War against you as well as we, and has your People Prisoners in their Towns, we will Spend this Winter in Council with those Nations and gether all your flesh and Blood together, and bring them in the Spring to your Country and Deliver them up; to Confirm what we now Say, we give you this String of Wampum, and assure you we will Confirm every thing our Uncles has Transacted at the Treaty of Easton.

four long Strings.

2d Decembr.

This morning a Battoe was discover'd going by this Town, about

five o'Clock; the Indians who saw it spoke to them, but no answer was made, which alarm'd the Town, but as the River was high it past out of sight immediately.

About nine o'clock we set out from Town, and as the Creeck was high, and but one Conoe, it was One o'clock before we all got over. Then we set off at five o'Clock, we got to the Logga Town, where we encamp'd.

At Beaver Creeck there is Thirty-Eight houses, all Built by the French for the Indians, some with Stone Chimneys; when all their men is at home they can Send out One Hundred Warriors.

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INDIAN SPEECHES, 1758.

The Indian speaks now.

Brethren, hear what I have to say.

Brethren,

It is a good many Days since we have seen and heard of you from all sort of Nations.

Brethren,

It is the first Message which we see and heard of you, We have not yet rightly heard you.

Brethren,

You have talked of that Peace and ffriendship which we had formerly with you.

Brethren,

We tell you to be Strong, and always remember that ffriendship which we had formerly.

Brethren,

We desire you would be strong, and let us once more hear of our good ffriendship and Peace we had formerly.

Brethren,

We desire that you make haste and let us soon hear of you again.

Gives a String.

Brethren,

Hear what I have to say, Look, Brethren, since we have seen and heard you of all Sort of Nations. We see that you are sorry that we have not that ffriendship we formerly had.

Look Brethren,

We at Allegheny are likewise sorry we have not that ffriendship with you we formerly had.

Brethren,

We long for that Peace and friendship we had formerly.

Brethren,

It is good that you have held that friendship which we had formerly amongst our fathers and Grandfathers.

Brethren,

We must tell you, we must not let that friendship quite drop, which was formerly between us.

Now Brethren,

It is three years since we drop't that Peace & friendship which we formerly had with you.

Now Brethren,

That friendship is dropt and lies buried in ye ground where you an I stand, in the middle between us both.

Now Brethren,

Since I see you, you have Digged at, and revived that friendship which was buried in the Ground, Now you have it, hold it fast.

Do be strong, Brethren, and exert yourselves that that friendship may be well establish and finished between us.

Brethren,

If you will be strong it is in your Power to finish y<sup>t</sup> Peace and friendship well.

Now Brethren,

We desire you to be strong, and establish and make known to all the English of this Peace and friendship, that it over all may be well established, as you are of one Nation and one colour, in all the English Governments.

Brethren,

When you have made this Peace which you have begun, known everywhere amongst your Brethren, and have finished and agreed, everywhere together on this Peace and friendship, then you will be pleased to send it to me at the Allegheny.

Brethren,

When you have settled the Peace and friendship, and finished it well, and you send it to me, I will send it to all the Nations of my colour, when I receive of you the answer and I have looked that every thing is done well, so that I can send it to the Nations of my colour, They all will join to it and we all will hold it fast.

Brethren,

When all the nations join to this friendship, then the Day will

begin to shine clear over us, when we once hear more of you and we join together, then the day will be still and no wind or storm will come over us to disturb us.

Now Brethren,

You know our Hearts and what we have to say, be strong, if you do so, every thing will be well, and what we have told you in this all the Nations agree to join.

Now Brathren,

Let the King of England know what our mind is as soon as possible you can.

Received the above written speech from the underwritten, who are all Captains and Councillors.\*

Gives a Belt of Eight Rows.

JOHN HICKCOMAN,  
KILL BUCK,  
BEAVER KING,  
SHINGAS,  
DELAWARE GEORGE,  
PISQUATEM,  
TASACAMIN,  
OWAHADOMIN,

CUHSHAWMCKWY,  
KEKKCHNAPALIN,  
CAPT. PETER,  
MACOMAL,  
POPAUCO,  
WASHAOCATAUT,  
COCKQUACAUPLETON.

#### RELATION OF THE FRENCH NEUTRALS, 1758.

A Relation of the Misfortunes of the French Neutrals, as laid before the Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, by John Baptiste Galerm, one of the said People.

About the Year 1713, when Annapolis Royal was taken from the French, our Fathers being then settled on the Bay of Fundi, upon the Surrender of that Country to the English, had, by Virtue of the Treaty of Utrecht, a Year granted them to remove with their Effects; but not being willing to lose the Fruit of many Years Labour, they chose rather to remain there, and become Subjects of Great Britain, on Condition that they might be exempted from bearing Arms against France (most of them having near Relations and friends amongst the French, which they might have destroyed with their own Hands, had they consented to bear Arms against them.) This Request they always understood to be granted, on their taking the Oath of Fidelity to her late Majesty Queen Anne; which Oath of Fidelity was by

\* There is no date to this, nor place mentioned, but probably has a connection with the preceding journal, as it was found with it.

us, about 27 Years ago, renewed to his Majesty King George by General Philipse, who then allowed us an Exemption of bearing Arms against France; which Exemption; till lately (that we were told to the contrary) we always thought was approved of by the King. Our Oath of Fidelity, we that are now brought into this Province, as well as those of our Community that are carried into the neighbouring Provinces, have always inviolably observed, and have, on all Occasions, been willing to afford all the Assistance in our Power to his Majesty's Governors in erecting Forts, making Roads, Bridges, &c., and providing Provisions for his Majesty's Service, as can be testified by the several Governors and Officers that have commanded in his Majesty's Province of Nova Scotia; and this notwithstanding the repeated Solicitations, Threats and Abuses which we have continually, more or less, suffered from the French and French Indians of Canada on that Account; particularly, about ten Years ago, when 500 French and Indians came to our Settlements, intending to attack Annapolis Royal, which, had their intention succeeded, would have made them Masters of all Nova Scotia, it being the only Place of Strength then in that Province, they earnestly solicited us to join with, and aid them therein; but we persisting in our Resolution to abide true to our Oath of Fidelity, and absolutely refusing to give them any Assistance, they gave over their Intention, and returned to Canada. And about seven Years past, at the Settling of Halifax, a body of 150 Indians came amongst us, forced some of us from our Habitations, and by Threats and blows would have compelled us to assist them in Way-laying and destroying the English, then employed in erecting Forts in different Parts of the Country; but we positively refusing, they left us, after having abused us, and made great Havock of our Cattle, &c. I myself was six Weeks before I wholly recovered of the blows I received from them at that time. Almost numberless are the Instances which might be given of the Abuses and Losses we have undergone from the French Indians, on Account of our steady Adherence to our Oath of Fidelity; and yet, notwithstanding our strict Observance thereof, we have not been able to prevent the grievous Calamity which is now come upon us, which we apprehend to be in a great Measure owing to the unhappy Situation and Conduct of some of our People settled at Chiegnecto, at the bottom of the Bay of Fundi, where the French, about four Years ago, erected a Fort; those of our People who were settled near it, after having had many of their Settlements burnt by the French; being too far from Halifax and Annapolis-Royal to expect sufficient Assistance from the English, were obliged, as we believe, more through Compulsion and Fear than Inclination, to join with and assist the French; which also appears from the Articles of Capitulation agreed on between Colonel Monckton and the French Commander, at the Delivery of the said Fort to the English, which is expressly in the following Words.

\* "With regard to the Acadians, as they have been forced to take up Arms on Pain of Death, they shall be pardoned for the Part they have been taking." Notwithstanding this, as these People's Conduct had given just Umbrage to the Government, and created Suspicions, to the Prejudice of our whole Community, we were summoned to appeared before the Governor and Council at Halifax, where we were required to take the Oath of Allegiance, without any Exception, which we could not comply with, because, as that Government is at present situate, we apprehend we should have been obliged to take up Arms; but we are still willing to take the Oath of Fidelity, and give the strongest Assurances of continuing peaceable and faithful to his Britannick Majesty, with that Exception. But this, in the present Situation of Affairs, not being satisfactory, we were made Prisoners, and our Estates, both real and personal, forfeited for the King's Use; and Vessels being provided, we were some time after sent off, with most of our Families, and dispersed amongst the English Colonies. The Hurry and Confusion in which we were embarked was an aggravating Circumstance attending our Misfortunes; for thereby many, who had lived in Affluence, found themselves deprived of every Necessary, and many Families were separated, Parents from Children, and Children from Parents. Yet blessed be God that it was our Lot to be sent to Pennsylvania, where our Wants have been relieved, and we have in every Respect been received with Christian Benevolence and Charity. And let me add, that notwithstanding the Suspicions and Fears which many here are possessed of on our Account, as tho' we were a dangerous People, who make little Scruple of breaking our Oaths. Time will manifest that we are not such a People: No, the unhappy Situation which we are now in, is a plain Evidence that this is a false Charge, tending to aggravate the Misfortunes of an already too unhappy People; for had we entertained such pernicious Sentiments, we might easily have prevented our falling into the melancholy Circumstances we are now in, viz: Deprived of our Subsistence, banished from our native Country, and reduced to live by Charity in a strange Land; and this for refusing to take an Oath, which we are firmly perswaded Christianity absolutely forbids us to violate, had we once taken it, and yet an Oath which we could not comply with, without being exposed to plunge our Swords in the Breasts of our Friends and Relations. We shall, however, as we have hitherto done, submit to what in the present Situation of Affairs may seem necessary, and with Patience and Resignation bear whatever God, in the Course of his Providence, shall suffer to come upon us. We shall also think it our Duty to seek and promote the Peace of the Country into which we are transported, and inviolably keep the Oath of Fidelity that we have taken to his gracious Majesty King George, whom we firmly believe, when fully acquainted with our Faithfulness and Sufferings, will commis-

\* Gentleman's Magazine for July, 1755, page 332.

erate our unhappy Condition, and order that some Compensation be made us for our Losses. And may the Almighty abundantly bless his Honour the Governor, the honourable Assembly of the Province, and the good People of Philadelphia, whose Sympathy, Benevolence and Christian Charity, have been, and still are, greatly manifested and extended towards-us, a poor distressed and afflicted People, is the sincere and earnest Prayer of

JOHN BAPTISTE GALERM.\*

A REPORT OF THE PROVISIONS, CLOTHING, AMMUNITION,  
TOOLS, &c., NOW IN STORE HERE, 1758.

Fort Augusta, December the 1st, 1758.

103 Bullocks.	4 Cross Cut Saws, Ordinary.
18,318 pounds of flour.	4 Whip, Do.
6 firkins of butter.	1 Do. Tollerable.
125 pr. of Coarse yarn stockings, worth little.	2 Dutch Saws, Ordinary.
40 pounds of Match Rope.	10 Iron Wedges.
11 Reams of Cartridge paper.	8 Battocs, patsht up for present use.
23 Carrying Saddles, worth little.	2 New, Do.
1 Set of Carpenters tools, mostly worn out.	2 Grind Stones.
2 pr. of Steelyards.	12 Pieces of Cannon.
8 Tearses and 7 barrels of Salt.	20 Rounds of Grape Shot.
6 Yards of Flannel.	35 Rounds of Partridge Shot.
6 Horse Collars.	2 Swivels.
10 Pitching Axes, tolerable good.	7 Blunderbusses.
26 Do. worn out, not worth steel- ing.	117 Small Arms, in bad order.
10 Broad do., ordinary.	700 Cannon Ball.
4 Drawing Knives, do.	1300 Grape Shot for Cannon.
4 Adzes, do.	46 Hand grenades, not fill'd.
6 Spades, tolerable good.	½ a Cask of flints.
8 Do. Worn out.	30 Pounds of Barr lead.
16 Shovels, ordinary.	1 Dozen of files.
14 Mawlrings.	½ Dozen of Gimblets.
2 Hand Screws.	½ Dozen of Compasses.
4 Pr. of Traces.	4 Chaulk Lines.
2 Drag Chains.	½ a hundred weight of Chaulk.
15 Pick Axes.	½ of a Cask of Nails.
8 Caulking Irons.	100 pound wt. of Barr Iron.
15 Brass Kettles, mostly worn out.	½ of a faggot of Steel.
	200 weight of Oakum.
	2 Barrels of Pitch.
	2 Barrels of Tarr.

\* From a printed handbill. See Vol. II. pp. 513, 581. Also Colon. Rec. Vol. VII. pp. 45, 55, 239-241, 408, 410.



PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1758.

509

3 Frying Pans.                      1½ Reams of Paper.  
12 Grubing Hoes.                  6 Lanthorns.  
18 Broad, Do.                      1 Pound of Thread.  
3 Crow Barrs.

	bbls. of Powder.	½ bbl. of Do.	Bullets in Pound.	Duck and Swan Shot.
In Store, - - - - -	14	1½	1461	501
Made up in Cartridge for Cannon and Swivels,	6	2	150	20
In Soldiers Horns and Pouches,		1½	160	30
Total,	20	5	1771	551

Expended this month, ½ Cask of Powder, 29 pounds of Bullets,  
and 28 pounds of Buck and Swan shot.

PETER BARD,  
Commissioner.

A RETURN OF THE GARRISON AT FORT AUGUSTA, COMMANDED BY CAPTAIN LEVI TRUMP, THE FIRST DAY OF DECEMBER, ANNO DOMINI, 1758.

COMPANIES.	Officers Present.						Effective Rank and File.						Since last Return.			
	Commissioned officers.						Non Com'd.									
	Colonels,	Lieut Colonels,	Majors,	Captains,	Lieutenants,	Knights,	Sergeants,	Drummers,	For Duty,	In ye Hospital,	On Command,	On Parole,	Join'd ye Army,	Skat Munits	Total,	
COLONEL, THE GOVERNOR.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LIEUT. COL. JAMES BURD.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAJOR THOMAS LLOYD.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
MAJOR BRIGADE JOS SHIPPEN.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
(PATRICK WORK.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
DAVID JAMISON.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JOHN HAWBRIGHT.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LEVI TRUMP.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ASHER CLAYTON.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ROBERT EASTBURN.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
PAUL JACKSON.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
GEORGE ASTON.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
JOHN MOUNTGOMERY.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
LODOWICK STONE.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
ROBERT BOYD.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Total																

LEVI TRUMP.

Ensign, George Aston, } Joined the  
Joseph Howe, Guidt, } Army.

Commissionary, Peter Bard, } Present.  
Surgeon, John Bond. }

CAPT. HUGH MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, 1758.

Camp at Loyal Hanning, 3<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1758.

Honoured Sir,

I have now the pleasure of congratulating your Honour on the success attending His Majestys Arms on the Expedition against Fort Du Quesne, and safety derived to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, by obliging the Enemy to abandon so considerable a Post.

Give me leave, at the same time, to Render your Honour my most gratefull acknowledgements for so distinguishing a mark of Regard of the command of a Battalion in your Regiment, the Officers & Soldiers of which have given general satisfaction, & have shown a becoming zeal for the service. I must particularly recommend the Bearer of this Mr. Van. Warendorff, an Ensign in Capt. Stones Company, to your Honours Protection; for otherwise, he is like to lose all the Benefit by the Service, which his Commission entitles him to. Mr. Young has orders to detain his Pay, but as he done duty in the Regiment so as to obtain the Regard of his superior Officers, and is in reality an object of Compassion, I doubt not your Honours influence will secure him what pay may be due.

I am, Sir,

Your Honours

Most obedient & most

Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

HUGH MERCER;

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

By favor of Mr. Warendorff.

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A CONFERENCE HELD BY COL. BOUQUET, WITH THE CHIEFS  
OF THE DELAWARE INDIANS, 1758.

At Pitts-Bourgh, December 4<sup>th</sup>, 1758.

PRESENT,

Colonel Armstrong, and several Officers.

George Croghan, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Deputy Agent to S<sup>r</sup> Will<sup>m</sup> Johnston.

Capt. Henry Montour, Interpreter.

Brothren :

The General waited there several days with the Army expecting to have seen you, but as he was very unwell, he was oblig'd to set

off without having the pleasure to see you, but has left me, who is next in command to receive you and communicate to you what he intended to have said. I bid you heartily welcome, and assure you I am glad to have the pleasure of seeing you here.

A String.

Brethren :

I return you hearty thanks for the speech you made to Mr. Croghan, on account of our People who are Prisoners amongst you, and those Nations in friendship to you, it is confirming me in that good opinion I form'd of you, and make no doubt but you will perform your Promise.

A String.

Brethren :

We have not come here to take possession of your hunting Country in a hostile manner, as the French did when they came amongst you, but to open a large and extensive Trade with you, and all other Nations of Indians to the Westward, who chuse to live in friendship with us. You are sensible we are at War with the French, and cant send Treaders amongst you as we formerly did, to be rob'd and plunder'd by the Enemy, as our Treaders formerly were to your knowledge, for which reason the General has left here Two Hundred men in order to protect our Treaders, and I can assure you, that as soon as goods can be brought up you will see a large Trade open'd for you, and all other Nations in alliance with you, and you may depend on it, your Brethren the English, are not only the most powerfull People on this Continent, but the most wealthy and best inclin'd to serve you in every necessary you want, and on the cheapest Terms; therefore the General expects, as you tender the friendship of your Brethren the English, that you will Treat those men he leaves here as y<sup>r</sup> Brethren, and support them, if in Case the enemy shou'd come and attempt to drive them away, and as the enemy can do nothing in your Country without your knowledge, he expects you will give the commanding officer notice, from time to time of the enemies motion, or what they are doing.

A String.

Brethren :

The General has charged me, as he march'd away his Army out of your hunting Country, to recommend it strongly to you to send the French away out of your Country, as they are a Restless and Mischiefous People and the disturbers of your Peace; this is in your Power, and convincing of your sincerity towards us, you are sensible that while they have Forts in your Country they will find means to get Indians to Commit hostilities on his Majesties subjects, which will impend that peace so hapily concluded between you and us. This I must recommend to your serious consideration, and I expect my request will be comply'd with your sending them out of your

Country, and obliging them to destroy their little Forts, will be establishing an everlasting peace between you and us.

A String.

Brethren :

The General has desired me to recommend it to you to send to the several Nations to the West, and make known to them the peace now so happily concluded, and invite deputies from each Nation to come with you to Phil<sup>a</sup> to meet him, & the Governors of the several Provinces this winter, where every thing that has been Transacted may be Ratified and Confirm'd, and the prices of goods fixed on to your satisfaction. The General expects you will make all the dispatch you can to meet him in Phil<sup>a</sup>, as he is to go to the great King of England early in the Spring, Provisions will be laid on the road for you.

A string.

Brethren :

When we set out on this Journey we came as Warriors ; we brought out no goods, but as this is your hunting season I present you with some Powder & Lead, such as warriers carry, and desire your acceptance thereof to Kill you some meat for your families.

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#### ANSWERS OF DELAWARE CHIEFS TO COL. BOUQUET, 1758.

December 5th, 1758.

The Chiefs of the Dellaweres Indians made the following answers to Colonel Bouquet.

The Beaver Speaker.

Brother :

We excuse the General for not waiting to see us as he was so very unwell, & we return you thanks for your kind reception you have given us, & the good speeches you made us yesterday, and assure you that every thing you have said to us is very agreeable and well received by our Council.

You return'd us thanks for the speech we made Mr. Croghan, in which we engaged to deliver up your Prisoners ; Brothers, we once more assure you that you shall see your flesh & Blood again which is in our Towns, and that we will use our Interest with all other Nations, to get your People from them likewise.

Brother :

You desire us to make all the Messages we have Receiv'd known to all Nations Westward of us, to acquaint them of the Treaty of Peace lately concluded at Easton ; this we assure you we will do immediately, and believe it will be very agreeable news to them.

You likewise desire us to send the French out of our hunting Country; we believe it will be for our interest, & you may depend on it we will send them a Message to remove out of our Country; if they pay no regard to that, we must take such measures as will oblige them to remove.

Four Strings Wampum.

Brothers :

When the Messingers from Pennsylvania, with our Uncles, the Six nations had delivered the Messages from the General & the Governor, we gave it for our opinion, that when the General had drove the French away from this place, that he shou'd take his Men away over the great Mountain till we had drove the French away out of our Country, then to come and Build a Trading house here; but, Brother, as you tell us the General has left Two Hundred men here to support and defend the Treaders, you will send to Tread with us; we assure you it is agreeable to us, and we will give them all the assistance we can, and give them the Earliest Notice of any Body of the Enemy moving this way, as no body can come across our Country without our knowledge; but Brothers, we cannot of our selves Ingage to Protect them till we Speake with the Nations in alliance with us, but will do what is in our Power, and as the Enemy is not yet far off, and may have some Indians with them, we recommend it to you that none of your People Straggle out in the Woods, as a few Indians may come here and take a Scalp without our knowledge, to confirm you what we have told you we, give you

Four Strings Wampum.

We will immediately go and call a Council with the Western Nations, and as soon as we return we will send Messingers to acquaint the General, what time we can meet him with Deputies from each Nation, in Philadelphia.

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A REPORT OF ARTILLERY STORES, AT FORT AUGUSTA,  
DEC'R YE 6TH, 1758.

To his Honour the Governor, William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>., & Commander of the Pennsylvania Forces, &c.

- 12 Peices of Cannon in Good Order,
- 2 Swivels in Good Order,
- 4 Blunder busses in Good Order,
- 700 Rounds of Cannon Balls,
- 123 Bags of Grape Shot,
- 383 Cartridges of powder, maid for Cannon,
- 112 Cartridgss of powder, maid for Swivels,
- 12 Barrals of powder,
- 46 Hand Granades,
- 29 Rounds of Cus Shot.

ADAM HENRY.

## CONRAD WEISER TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Reading, January the 18, 1759.

Sir :

The bearer of this is John Heberling, a neighbour of John Folmer, sent on purpose by Jacob, to settle with the Land office for Folmers lands. Hans George Meyerly, the man to whom Folmer, he sold a part of his land, and says that he got a patent for the whole, behaves very insolent towards Folmer. I would recomend poor Folmers caus again to your Care, he send his Son along with John Heberling to show his sincere request. It is thought the old man will not overcome his present illness.

Reading (I understand) must receive 3 Companies of High land Soldiers; the Tavern Keepers are under the Greatest Consternation, having recieived nothing as yet for last years quartering of Soldiers, some take down their Signes, having received great abuses last year. I, for my part, do not know how to Billet them, as the late Act of Assembly is Expired, whother the Act of Parliament is sufficient. The Tavern Keepers would rather victual them and find all what is wanted, if they could be sure of their pay, according to what is alowed by the Act of Parliment. A word of advice from yourself, or Mr. Peters, would be extreamly agreeable to me at this time.

I am, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

I am in hurry. I have sent young Folmer home again to his father; thing Heberling sufficient.

Mr. Richard Peters.

## JOSHUA AND OTHER INDIANS TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Mr. Peters,

You may remember, that last Summer, at the Treaty in Philadelphia, we were with you, together with Christ. Fried, Post, and spoke about our Horses stole from us, and sold by the Soldiers at Fort Allen.

Mr. Peters promised us to lay the Matter before the Gouv<sup>r</sup>.

We have heard further, that Mr. Peters has said or wrote, that we must have a little Patience. We have waited till now. We have thought, by this Opportunity, to put Mr. Peters in mind, be-

cause the summer is now coming on, when we shall stand in great need of the Horses, there were six Horses.

his  
JOSUA ✕  
mark.

his  
JOHANNES ✕  
mark.

his  
DANIEL ✕  
mark.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania.

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THOMAS AND RICHARD PENN TO THE DELAWARE INDIANS,  
1759.

To our Friends and Brethren the Indians of the Delaware Nations.

A Copy of the Treaty between our Lieutenant Governor and your new Chief Teedyuscung at Easton, in the Month of November, 1756, having been sent over to us, we were filled with surprize and concern, on reading it, to find he had accused us of forging a deed, in order to take from your Nation more Land than was sold to our Father, and as we knew the charge was unjust, we applied immediately to the Council here, that our great King has appointed to take care of his Provinces in America, and desired they would recommend it to Sir William Johnson, his Majesty's Agent for Indian Affairs, as the most disinterested Person, both with regard to the Indians and us, to enquire into this Complaint, and see that Justice should be done to us, by convincing the Indians of the injustice of so heinous a charge, and desiring to be informed what wicked People had insinuated such notions into them.

The next year we find Teedyuscung refused to have this charge heard before Sir William Johnson (for which refusal we cannot see any good reason assigned) and desired that Copys of Deeds might be delivered to Isaac Norris, that he and the Assembly might lay them before the King. Copys of several Deeds were then delivered to Teedyuscung's Clerk, this was done the 4th Day of August, 1757, and we have, ever since that account has been received, impatiently expected the Agents of the Assembly here would lay the Case and these Deeds before the King's Ministers, but after frequent enquirys finding no such Complaint had been presented, we did in the Month

of July last year direct our Agent to write to the Agent of the Assembly here, and also to a Gentleman who corresponds with the Association of Quakers and others, that have held Treatys with your Nation, to know whether any such Papers were come, and to declare our desire that the Matter may be speedily inquired into, and our Characters cleared from so gross a charge; we had from them no satisfactory Answers; but that you may yourselves know what passed between us, we send Copys of these Letters to be interpreted to you; after this they suffered your Complaint to lye without presenting it, 'til the 5th Day of this Month, when a Petition was at last presented to the King by an Agent from the Assembly, but no Copys of the Deeds.

This account we thought necessary to send you, more especially as our Governor told you in the last Treaty at Easton, that his Majesty is engaged in a war with the French, which takes up a great deal of his time and attention, as if his attention to other Affairs had obliged him to put off the consideration of yours, when it really was either neglect in the Assembly, or their Agent, or a design to make you believe that we desired to put off the hearing, and the settlement of all differences between us.

We assure you, since you have chose to lay this Matter before the King, we will answer it as speedily as possible, and do every thing to show you, and all the world, our desire to act a fair, honest, and kind part by you, and do expect when you shall be satisfied that we have not been guilty of so base an Act, as to forge, or alter a Deed, that you will openly and plainly declare such your belief, and if any of our own People have given you such information, that you will discover who they are, that they may be known, as disturbers of the Peace established between you and the English Nation.

As your Chief, Teedyuscung, had not been at any Treatys 'til within a very few years past, he could not be so well acquainted with what was transacted at them, but we must recommend it to you in general, and to him in particular, to examine at leisure into all these Affairs, of such Indians as were present at the several former Treatys, and to be thoroughly inclined to act as one Brother should towards another, which we shall be always careful to do on our parts, and as you are now restored, by the consent of the Six Nations, to the power of holding Treatys, we shall always confer with you with great pleasure, and do not want the persuasions of any of the Inhabitants of Pennsylvania, to incline us to support, with the closest attention, that friendship between us, which was entered into by our Fathers, and which has been re-established by you with our Governors and Council, at the several Treatys that have been lately held.

We pray God that this friendship may subsist as long as the Sun shall shine upon the Earth, and are,

Your Friends and Brethren,

THOS. PENN,  
RICH. PENN.

Given under our Hands and Seals at London, this 28th Day of February, 1759.

PETITION OF SETTLERS ON THE "DRY LANDS" NEAR  
EASTON, TO R. PETERS, AND HIS ANSWER, 1759.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, March 1st, 1759.

Sir,

We are poor people who have been obliged by the Indians to desert our plantations near the Blue Mountains, and are now settled on the dry Lands about six Miles from Easton, one of us hath bought an improvement for the sum of Thirty pounds.

We pray that you will be pleased to permit us to live on the Lands we now possess, we are desirous and willing to pay any price for the Land you shall think reasonable, and if the Lands are not to be sold we are willing to pay rent for them. And if they are not to be disposed pray let us remain in possession until the proprietaries pleasure shall be known concerning the premises.

We are Sir,

Your humble servants,

his  
WALTER ✕ MILLER.  
mark.

his  
JOHN ✕ CLASE.  
mark.

I absolutely forbid all persons to purchase Improvements on the dry Lands, or any person to settle on said Lands in the Forks of Delaware.

RICHARD PETERS.

1st March, 1759.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Secretary, &c<sup>a</sup>.

GOVERNOR'S VIEWS OF THE CHARACTER AND SERVICES OF  
FREDERICK POST AND A PASSPORT FOR HIM, 1759.

To Mr. Frederick Post, Minister of the Gospel in the Church of the  
Unitas Fratrum :

That about sixteen years ago he came into this Country, with no other Views than to preach the Gospel of Jesus Christ among the Heathens, which has ever since been his great Task. That he is a

Member of the Unitas Fratrum, which Church has not only two several settled Congregations of Indian Christians among them, but also by their indefatigable Labours and Travels in the Indian Countries, have acquainted a considerable number of Indians remaining there with the first Notions of Christianity, & has set examples of Christian Life among these Heathens, in which Endeavours of the United Brethren he has borne his Share.

That during the late bloody Indian War, all Commerce between the White People and the Indians being suspended, he was intrusted first by this Government and afterwards by the late Brigadier General Forbes,\* with the Negotiations to secure Indian Nations, and altho' the acceptance of such Commissions might seem to be out of the way of a Minister of the Gospel, yet he yielded thereto on its being argued that the bringing about a Peace with the Indians would open the Way for the Servants of God to look for a future harvest.

That he has already had the Satisfaction of being invited as well by Teedyuscung, at Wyoming, as by the Allegheny Indians, who were formerly acquainted w<sup>th</sup> him as a Minister of the Gospel, to come and live among them in that Character.

And for as much as it hath pleased the Legislature of this Province, in the late Act of Assembly for settling the Indian Trade, to take some notice of Teachers and Preachers among the Indians, he conceived it a proper time to request in behalf of himself† and those of his Brethren who wou'd venture their lives and go with him in the Service of the Gospel among the Indians, to grant them my Letters of Passport for that purpose.

Now Know ye, that reposing special Trust and Confidence \* \* \* \*

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RETURN OF THE PROVISIONS IN STORE AT PITTEBUGH, APRIL 4, 1759.

Pounds of Flour,	33,499
“ Indian Meal;	6,200
“ Beef,	—
“ Pork,	1,388
Baggs of Salt,	6
Gallons of Rum & Whiskey,	112

\* General Forbes died on Sunday, 11th of March, 1759; and was buried with military honors in Christ Church, Philadelphia, on the 14th. For a full account of the procession, &c., see Pennsylvania Gazette, March 15, 1759.

† See Colon. Rec., March 26, 1759, Vol. VII., p. 301, and F. Post's letter to R. Peters, on pages 581-2 of this Vol.

A MONTHLY RETURN OF THE GARRISON AT PITTSBURGH, APRIL THE 4<sup>th</sup> 1759.

DETACHMENTS.	OFFICERS PRESENT.						Effective Rank and File.				Since Last Return.					
	Commissioned.			Non Commissioned.			Pls For Duty.	Sick.	On Command.	Total.	Recruited.	Dead.	Discharged.	Taken Captive.	Deserted.	
	Colonels.	Captains.	Lieutenants.	Ensigns.	Sergeants.	Drummers.										
Royal Artillery, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	7	1	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Royal Americans, -	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	1	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Highlanders, -	.....	1	1	2	3	2	70	10	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Virginians -	.....	1	1	1	4	1	80	17	1	98	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....
1 <sup>st</sup> Battalion Penna. Rt.,	1	.....	2	3	4	.....	100	27	8	131	.....	5	.....	.....	.....	.....
2 <sup>d</sup> Battalion Penna. Rt.,	0	1	2	3	6	.....	50	22	.....	72	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
	1	3	5	9	19	3	326	78	4	409	.....	9	.....	.....	1	.....

NB. Captain Ward of the Penn<sup>a</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>, on Comm<sup>d</sup>. in Penn<sup>a</sup>.Lieut. Geat of the Virg<sup>a</sup>. Reg<sup>t</sup>. Absent with leave & detained in Virg<sup>a</sup>.

Captain Wetherholt, Absent with leave for Recovering his Health,

Lieut. Humphries, Absent with leave.

HUGH MEROER,  
Cell P. B.

## A RETURN OF ARTILLERY AT PITTSBURGH, APRIL THE 4th, 1758.

2 Royal Hoitsers, 6 Cohorns, & a Proportion of Shott & grape  
Shott & Shells, &c.

HUGH MERCER,

Col. of ye P<sup>a</sup> R<sup>a</sup>.

## FREDERICK POST TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Sir,

I thank you for the Information you have given me of his Honor's resolution relating to my Petition,\* for leave to go to preach the Gospel to the Indians; in one Part I am sorry to hear his Honor is falsely informed, and I now let his Honor honestly know, that I never received or delivered a Belt or String from the Friends to the Indians. In my first Journey, Willemigighen & Pesquitom had, without my knowledge, received a String & letter from Isaac Zanes, which I was obliged to read to them in Council, when it was laid, by them, before me, the purport of which was, to put them in mind of the antient Friendship that subsisted between Will<sup>m</sup> Penn & our Forefathers.

In my Second Message I had but one Belt, which I gave to the General to form a Speech from, & Pesquitom had all the rest; when on our Journey, he looking over the Belts, found one white Belt among them and no Writing, which was sent by the Commissioners for Indian Affairs.

After I had delivered to the Council at Sawkunc the Messages from the General and the Governor, Tho<sup>s</sup> King made a Speech on that white Belt, declaring that Belt was produced by Friends & Gentle People as a Confirmation & a Witness to the Truth of what I had delivered to them. As to the Pipes & Tobacco sent by Pesquitom from Friends, Isaac Still delivered them in Council, in the Name of Friends, and recommended it as choice Tobacco, and it was not I that handed the Pipes & Tobacco to them; neither did I ever receive any Belt or String from the Indians to the Friends. Sir, I am concerned to hear that his Honor has any suspicion of me, and that That Trust and Confidence you had in me on my first setting out is now turned against me in Jealousy, as if I had acted falsely against him and the Country. I can say with a good, clear and free Conscience, That I have acted uprightly before God & Man in the best Manner for my King & Country, according to orders received from his Honor, and as his Honor is not pleased to grant me Liberty,

\* See page 579. R. P.'s letter, to which this refers, does not appear.

I humbly beseech his Honor to return my Petition, and as the Lord has appointed & chosen me for his Service, so I shall obey his Commands which he gave to his Disciples, and I assure every one I shall go no further than where the Lord leads me; he has the Keys of David, and if it pleases the Lord to have his Gospel preached to the Heathens, he will open the Way for me, and for all his Servants to preach to them. That I have requested this of the Majestates is from a sincere Love and regard I have for them, my Command from the Lord is universal Love to all Mankind.

Sir, I remain with Regard,

Your most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

✓ FREDERICK POST.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, ye 7th April, 1759.

*Directed,*

For Mr. Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

These.

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LEVI TRUMP TO GOV, DENNY, 1759.

Fort Augusta, April 8th, 1759:

May it please your Honour,

Job Chillaway, a Delaware Indian, arrived here the 5th Instant, and brought with him a message from a grand Council of the Six Nations, held near Onondaga, to King Teedyuscung, informing him that deputies from s<sup>d</sup> Council would soon be at Wyoming, on what errand they did not say, but Job says he thinks it his duty to inform his Brothers what he knows of the affair; that he was present at the opening of this Council, which was by four Chiefs of Different Nations, singing the war song, and handing round an uncommonly large War Belt; that one of them after some time said, what shall we do? here is a hatchet from our Fathers to strike our Brothers, and here is another from our Brothers to strike our Fathers; I believe 'twill be best for us to do as we have done heretofore, that is, cast them both away. He says that during their debates, a messenger arriv'd from a Tribe of the Shawanees, who in Council delivered himself thus, you know we have declar'd never to be at peace with the English, and all we desire to know is, whether you look upon them as Friends and Brothers; this put them to a great stand, nor would the messenger stay, tho' at their request, to receive their answer, saying he had no such orders, and if they had any answer to make they might send a messenger; that the result of this Council is a secret to all but the Chiefs of each Nation, and that

he-believes it to be in favour of the French, as the Mingoes has permitted them to pass through three of their principal Towns, and build a Fort on or near the head of this River, from whence to this, he says, 'tis navigable for Battoes. That Near one Thousand Warri-ers were Assembled to be ready when they gave the War stroke, and that he understands the Deputies sent to Teedyscung, are to demand his and his young Men's Presence when they strike; that there was none of the Allegheny Indians at this Council, and but one of the Delaware Chiefs, Allowpawpeten.

When I hear more particularly of this affair, shall Instantly advise your Honor thereof. Job declares this to be the whole that he knows.

I am with most profound respect,  
your Honour's most obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>,  
LEVI TRUMP.

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NATH'L HOLLAND TO COMMISSIONERS ON INDIAN AFFAIRS,  
1759.

Shamokin, April 13th, 1759.

Extract of a Letter from Nath'l Holland, to the Commiss<sup>r</sup> for Indian Affairs.

This day Job Chillway arrived here from up the river, & informs that he had been at Maccawson about 8 Weeks ago, where a great Council was held by several of the Mingo Nation, that Allowpawpeten & Paxinoso, Delaware Chiefs, were present, when the said Council was opened by singing the Warr Song & handing about a very large War Belt, & that one of them after some exprest himself thus—What shall we do? here is a hatchet from our fathers, the French, to strike our Brothers the English, and here is another from our Brothers, the English, to strike our Fathers the French. I believe it will be our best way to do as we have done heretofore, cast it both ways.

He says that during the said Council, a Messengear arrived from the Tiocka Shawane, & long haired Indians, who, in the said Council, deliver'd a Belt & said, you know we have declar'd never to be at peace with the English, & all we desire to know is whether you look on them as friends & Brothers; this put them to a great stand, neither would the Messenger stay, tho' requested for an answer, saying he had no orders, & if they had any answer they might send a Messenger. Job says they were to settle where to strike at the great Council at Onondago, & that he believes it will be in favour of the French, as the Mingoes have permitted them to pass three of their Towns & Build a Fort near this river, where it is navigable by Battoes, & that as he was coming down the river TilleNemat deliver'd him a String of Wampum, with a Message to Teedeuscung, informing that deputies from the said Council would soon be at Wyoming.

and Job says, 'tis to demand Teedeuscungs presence where they strike, that there was about 700 young men waiting at the Council to give the War Stroke. The Indians here say Job did not mention to them the French Building a Fort up the river, but said that they had concluded as the English was going to take the French Fort, & least they should take it and keep possession of it, they intended to take it themselves, & some Mingo come down since mention nothing of the above, but say there has been some French Prisoners lately carried to Coll<sup>o</sup> Johnsons, by the Mingoes.

A True Copy.

T. T. DAVENPORT,

Clk to the Commiss<sup>o</sup> for Indian Affairs.

COL. HUGH MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburg, 14<sup>th</sup> April, 1759.

Sir,

Since I had the pleasure of writing your Honour, the 4<sup>th</sup> Inst<sup>s</sup>, nothing worthy of notice has been communicated to me, till yesterday, that my Spy returned from the Enemies Posts towards Lake Erie, with the inclos'd intelligence.

All we have to do at present, considering the supplies throwp in to those Posts, the low stock of our provisions, and sickly state of the Garrison, is to guard against the Enemies succeeding in such an attempt on us, as we fail'd in against them.

Delaware George, & several of his People, together with some Shawnese, have lately come here; they appear very friendly, and bring accounts of the good disposition of their allies on the Lake & down the Ohio.

Their Speeches are inclosed.

As Mr. Pembertons agent begins to deal with the Indians, and there is a necessity of suffering other private Traders, part of whose goods they fancy, & will have, to traffick likewise; 'tis pity that no account of the Prices, fixed by the Commissioners for Indian Trade in Philad<sup>a</sup>, have ever been sent me; for want of this, I am acting in the dark, and no doubt committ mistakes, which however, I hope are not inexcusable. As I was satisfied that the Intention of the Government was to put the Trade upon the most equitable footing, my endeavours have been to convince the Indians of this by every method, and rather inclined to such low prices on the Goods as might induce the far Tribes to visit us with all expedition. This, I am inclined to think, may have full as speedy an effect as making them profuse Presents, which even Savages believe, are not often given without some sinister view.

I am Sir,

Your Honour's most obedient  
& most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

HUGH MERCER.

GOV. SHARPE TO GOV. DENNY, 1759,

Annapolis, the 18<sup>th</sup> of April, 1759.

Sir,

Some Days after my Return from Philadelphia, I received from one of our Provincial Justices several Depositions that had been made before himself & some of the Justices of the Peace for Somerset & Worcester Counties, in this Province, relative to the death of William Outten, lately a Deputy Sheriff in the County of Worcester. The Gentlemen of the Council being Sitting here at the time the Depositions came to my Hands, I immediately laid 'em before them, together with the Copies of Depositions concerning the same affair, that Mr. Peters put into my hands by your Order, when I was at Philad<sup>a</sup>, & I desired the Gentlemen, after they had read & considered the Depositions, to give me their opinion & advice thereupon, which they have accordingly done, as you will see by a Copy of their Report which I now send you, together with Copies of the above-mentioned Depositions, not doubting but you will be thereby satisfied of the Propriety of this application, & be induced to comply with the following Requests which, on this occasion, I think it my Duty to make to you.

That you will be pleased to give the necessary Orders to the several Magistrates & Officers within your Government, that Willy & Sharpe, mentioned in the said Depositions, may be apprehended, & delivered at such time as you shall think fit to appoint, to one of the Sheriffs of this Province, who will be instructed to attend at such time on the Borders of Maryland to receive them, in order that they may be brought to a legal Trial.

That you will be also pleased to give Orders for the Discharge of Col<sup>l</sup>. John Dennis, Gerard Hichins, John Collins, Son of Andrew, Moses Timmonds, John Kelly, William Wenright, Peter Dolby, W<sup>m</sup>. Coneway, Levin Disharone, John Wooten & Elija Long, & such other Persons, Residents of this Province, who were attending Outten, the late Deputy Sheriff, at his Request, in the Execution of his Duty, & who have already been taken, or may hereafter be taken by Virtue of any Warrant or Process of the Magistrates or Court of Sussex County, on account of any Tumult, Riot or Conspiracy, relating to William Outten.

That you will be likewise pleased to Order, that all such Persons now in Sussex County, as were present at & active in the Disturbance at Willy's House, in opposition to the Deputy Sheriff Outten, or that came thither with an Intent to oppose him in the Discharge of his Duty may be apprehended, & delivered over to the Sheriff of Worcester County, (who shall be ordered to attend on the Borders to receive them, at any time that you may appoint) for their Trial in this Province.

And lastly, that you will be pleased to order & direct the Magis-

trates, Officers, & other great Men of Sussex County so to demean themselves for the future, that not only no like Disturbances may hereafter arise among the Borderers, but the inhuman Spirit which at present too much prevails amongst them may be discouraged & suppressed.

I am, Sir, with the greatest Regard,

Your most humble & most

obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

HORO. SHARPE.\*

Governor Denny.

#### MINUTES OF A COUNCIL IN MARYLAND, 1759.

Province of Maryland:

At a Council held in the Council Chamber, on Tuesday the 17th day of April, Anno Domini, 1759.

Present:

The Hon <sup>le</sup> Benjamin Tasker, Esq.,	Benedict Calvert, Esq.
Col. Charles Hammond,	Col. Wm. Goldsborough,
Col. Benjamin Tasker,	Daniel Dulany, Esq.,
Richard Lee, Esq.,	Stephen Bordley, Esq.

By virtue of an order of Reference from your Excellency to us, of the several papers hereunto annexed for our Consideration, and to report our opinion and advice thereon, we beg leave to inform your Excellency, that we have duly considered the several matters therein contained, and do, pursuant to the said order, presume to offer a state of the several material facts, arising from a view of the said papers, in the following manner:

That Indictments are found by the Grand Jury for Worcester County, at a County Court held for that County, on the first Tuesday being the seventh day of November, 1758, against John Willey, Ezekiel Jones, Walter Kenney, Edmond West, Daniel Hopkins, Elijah Collins, John Lane, Thomas Passwaters, Barnitt Kirk, William Lofley, James Ingram, John Sharpe, Evan Morgan, Richard Cubberdall, Richard Cubberdell, Jun., John Cubberdell, Jun., Thomas Daughters, William Daughters, and William Mullinux, for not delivering lists of their several Taxables to the Constables, agreeable to the Directions of an Act of Assembly of this Province.

\* The following are the papers alluded to in the foregoing.

That upon these several Indictments, the usual process were by order of the same Court, issued against the before named several Persons, returnable to March Court now last past, at which time they were all severally returned Non Est Inventus, by Benjamin Handy, Esq., High Sheriff of the said County, except the one against William Mullinux, which is returned by the said Sheriff in the following words:

"I hereby Certify to the Justices in the within writ, mentioned that I executed the same on the Body of the within named William Mullinux, and that he immediately by force, rescued himself out of my Custody."

It appears to us from the papers Annexed, that the subject matter of the present Inquiry, has taken its rise from the Deputy Sheriff of Worcester County, his attempting to serve the before mentioned process on some of the persons against whom indictments had been found as aforesaid, of which we begg leave to state the following material particulars.

Benjamin Handy, who had then been but lately qualified as High Sheriff of Worcester County, on or about the 25 December last, appointed William Outten as one of his Sub-sheriffs, to act in the upper part of that County, and then delivered him several precepts to be served on as many persons in that District, and amongst the rest, one against the aforesaid John Willey.

That the aforesaid William Outten, as Deputy Sheriff, and several other persons as assistants at his request, went with him to the house of the aforesaid John Willey, in order to serve the process upon him, and finding him at home, William Outten, the Deputy Sheriff, attempted to serve the process accordingly, but Willey, by getting into his Loft, and there defending himself against the Deputy Sheriff, who several times made the attempt, prevented his serving the process upon him, by striking at Outten with a Large Club which Willey then had with him; but it being at last proposed by one present that all endeavours to take Willey should be stopped, and the matter referred to the Magistrates of Worcester and Sussex Counties, to be by them amicably settled, it was readily agreed to by the said Outten and Willey, upon which the said Willey requested Outten and all those with him to set down, which Outten and the greatest part of them did, and in a short time afterwards, when Outten and his Company were about to return home, one John Sharpe, (against whom likewise Outten had process with him,) and Pennington Welch came to the door, Sharpe with a Stick in his hand, and Welch with an Iron rod, and Sharpe calling out, where is the damn'd Sheriff, I will splitt him to the earth, or to that effect; Outten went out of the house, and some blows past between them and Welch, and after some little time, both Sharpe and Welch left Outten, and this matter being thus ended, William Outten and the Company with him went to their horses, in order to return home, but sundry persons came some with Guns and others with Clubs, a little girl, who

Willey's Daughter,) ran to and told Willey that two or three Guns more were come, upon which he said he would go, and accordingly did go out of the house, and called out, "give me a Gun, and I will shoot the Son of a Bitch;" upon which, Sharpe, who had now got a gun, and cocked and presented it at Outten, instead of firing, delivered it to Willey, with these expressions, "Shoot the damn'd Son of a Bitch;" and Willey accordingly presenting it at Outten, somebody told Outten they were going to shoot him, and he turning about, Willey instantly fired, and shot him in the lower part of the Belly, of which in five or six minutes time he died.

Several of those of Willey's party, expressed great satisfaction in, and much applauded this Action, and one in particular, walking up to the Corps lying on the ground, said, "it was a well done Action in Willey shooting the said Outten, and that he had saved him the trouble of doing it himself;" and Willey himself going up to the Corps, said, that Outten had got his deserts, and that he told him before he undertook the Office of under Sheriff, he would be shott, and that if he had not undertaken the office, no other person would.

Immediately upon perpetrating this action, Willey and Sharpe fled into Sussex County, for the protection of that Court, then sitting, (upon which it seems they have not a little relied,) and having surrendered themselves there, the Magistrates of that Court, seem so far from taking any steps to secure the said Willey and Sharpe, for their regular Tryal for the death of Outten, that they have actually examined both as witnesses, and upon their Testimony, Presentments are found by the Grand Jury of Sussex, against several persons residents in this Province, viz<sup>t</sup>., John Collins, Son of Andrew Gerrard Heekens, Moses Timmonds, John Kelly, William Wainwright, Peter Dolby, Col. John Dennis, William Conaway, Levin Desharoone, John Wooten, and Elijah Long, some of whom are taken and bound over to appear at next Sussex Court, for that Riot wherein Outten was killed, with design we presume, to justify or excuse the procedure of Willey and Sharpe in the murder of Outten; and we think ourselves warranted in this presumption, from the extraordinary behaviour of some of the Magistrates of Sussex County, who tho' Sharpe upon his Examination before them, confessed that himself, Willey, and several other persons, had before the death of Outten, agreed together to withstand and murder the said Outten, if he should attempt to execute any process upon them, and who repeatedly Cautioning the said Sharpe to take care of what he said, that he was certainly mistaken, and that they could never combine to do such an act, and tho' he as often in relating the Transaction, repeated the agreement to withstand and murder Outten, and at last declared it, signified nothing denying it, they did agree as aforesaid, and altho' Sharpe upon his examination afo<sup>r</sup>ed, also declared that he and the several other persons against whom process had issued out of Worcester County Court. would have submitted to such process, but that the great men of Sussex County would not permit



them, would not suffer either of these declarations to be inserted in his examination. And we have too much reason from what appears upon the view of these papers, to conclude that the Majistrates and great men of Sussex County, have not a little contributed to raise in the Borderers that malevolent spirit which has so manifestly discovered itself in the death of the Deputy Sheriff of Worcester County.

It appears from the Depositions of several Antient witnesses, that the place where this fact was committed, to wit., John Willey's Dwelling Plantation, is considerably within the Antient Reputed Bounds and Limitts of Maryland, and that several inhabitants to the Eastward of this place, have for many years past (till very lately) owned themselves to be inhabitants of Maryland, & have paid their Taxes and other dues to this Government.

We observe that the Majestrates or great Men of Sussex County, have transmitted to his Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the three Lower Counties, some papers relative to this affair, and amongst the rest, is a Copy of a warrant granted by the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, to one Ephraim Polk, dated the 5th February, 1747, and by him on the 5th November, 1755, assigned to one John Willey, Jun., who, we presume, is the same person that killed Outten, and this warrant and assignment are, we likewise presume, adduced to shew that the Land Willey then Lived on, and where this fact was committed, is the Land surveyed by virtue of this warrant, whence it is to be inferred that the fact being done on land surveyed under a Pennsylvania warrant, was done in Sussex County, and consequently within the jurisdiction of that Government; but as we think it undoubtedly appears from the Depositions, that John Willey, at whose house this fact was perpetrated, lived at that time a considerable distance within the Antient Reputed Bounds and Limitts of Maryland; and as there is yet no other Criterion established whereby to ascertain the Bounds of the two Provinces upon that quarter, (the same being still in Litigation and waiting His Majesty's final order,) than Antient reputation, we must be of opinion that such survey must be so far from giving to that Province a jurisdiction of this matter, that we cannot but consider the survey of that Land, so far within the Antient Reputed Bounds and Limits of Maryland, by virtue of a warrant under the Pennsylvania Government, as not only an injury and wrong to the Right Honourable the Lord Baltimore and this Governmt, but likewise as a contempt of and insult upon his Majesty's authority, before whom the matter relating to the Bounds of the two Provinces, then was and still is in Litigation and suspense, and directly repugnant to his Majesty's order of the 25th of May, 1738.

Having thus, may it please your Excellency, stated the several material Facts resulting from the papers you were pleased to lay before us, and interspersed a few cursory remarks.

We begg leave to communicate our opinion and advice thereon.

And first, we are of opinion that the fact perpetrated by John

Willey on the Body of William Outten, is (and we will presume to call it so,) Murther.

Secondly, that John Sharpe is likewise guilty as a principal.

We begg to be understood as only delivering our present opinion, supposing the several facts above stated are true, as they now stand proved.

And thirdly, we are of opinion that the place where the fact was committed, is within the Antient reputed Bounds and Limits of Maryland, and that consequently the Tryal of this fact is not within the jurisdiction of Pennsylvania or the three Lower Counties, but belongs solely and properly to this Province.

And we do further presume to recommend to your Excellency, an application to his Honour the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the three Lower Counties, that he will be pleased to give orders to the several Magistrates and Officers within his Governments, that the said Willey and Sharpe may be apprehended, and kept in safe custody until notice thereof may be given to your Excellency, and such Sheriff of this Province as you shall be pleased to direct for that purpose, may attend on the Borders on some day to be appointed, to receive them for their Tryal in this Province. That he will be pleased to give orders for the discharge of such persons, Residents of this Province, who were attending the said Outten at his request, in the execution of his duty, and who have already been taken or may hereafter be taken by virtue of any warrant or process of the Majistrates or Court of Sussex County, on account of any Tumult, Riot or Conspiracy, relating to William Outten.

That he will be likewise pleased to order, that all such persons now in Sussex County as were present at, and active in the Disturbance at Willey's House, in opposition to the Deputy Sheriff, or that came thither with an intent to oppose him in the discharge of his Duty, may be apprehended and delivered over to the Sheriff of Worcester County, who may be appointed to attend on the Borders on any day to be appointed to receive them, for their Tryals in this Province.

And Lastly, that he will be pleased to order and direct the Majistrates, Officers and other great men of Sussex County, so to demean themselves for the future, that not only no like disturbance may hereafter arise amongst the Borderers, but that the inhuman spirit which at present too much prevails amongst them, may be discouraged and suppressed.

Signed per Order

J. ROSS,

C<sup>t</sup>k Cou<sup>t</sup>il.

*Indorsed.*

Report of the Council of Maryland on the Depositions concerning the murder of Outten, inclosed in Governor Sharp's Letter of the 18th April, 1759.

## DEPOSITION OF JOHN SHORT, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County:

To wit: John Short, of Worcester County, Planter, aged fifty-four years, or thereabouts, being sworn on the holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows:

That this Deponent has for about thirty or thirty-five years last past lived at or near a place called & known by the name of Deep Creek, towards the Head of the now County of Worcester, & then being in Company with sundry Persons, one Henry Toadwinn & John Caldwell, commonly then distinguished by the name of Tusaky John Caldwell, who this Deponent was Informed were Horse Rangers for the then Somerset County, the said Henry came with a mare they had caught in Ranging, & having been asked by one of the Company where they had caught the mare, the said Henry answered that they had caught her on this side the Drains of Delaware, in the said County of Somerset, at a place then & still called & known by the name of Horse Savannah, which this Deponent was then unacquainted with, but since hath been well known to him, and this Deponent further says that he has been near but not at the place, where he is Informed one John Willey lived at the time it is said that he killed William Outten, & where that fact is sayed to be committed, & this Deponent Verily believes that where the said fact so as afs<sup>d</sup> is said to have been done, is one mile & the half of one mile within the bounds of the Province of Maryland, as they have been always deemed for thirty or thirty-five years last past, & this Deponent further says, that the place where one John Sharpe lived at the time the said Outten was killed is within the Reputed Bounds of Maryland at the least three quarters of a mile, and this Deponent also says that about fifteen years ago he was by one Abraham Ingram, who lived to the Eastward of the said Sharpe, & near the bounds of the Sussex, Told that he was allowed for the heads of the Wolves he killed by the then County of Somerset, in Maryland, and this Deponent also says that about a fortnight before Outten was killed he saw the above named John Willey & one Coverdale, as he was informed at Lanta Slaven's house, five or six miles within the Bounds of Maryland, with Clubs, & Willey at his first coming inquired for Outten, sayed he would not be taken by the Maryland Officers, & that he would Die before he would, & if he could not help himself & his backer failed him, he must suffer, & further this Deponent sayeth not.

his  
JOHN ✕ SHORT.  
mark.

Taken & Sworn the 7th day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS HENRY.

Copy, J. Ross, Cl. Com<sup>r</sup>.

## DEPOSITION OF JOHN LAWS, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit :

John Laws, of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, Gentleman, aged forty-four years, or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Before me, Robert Jenkins Henry, one of the Right Honourable, the Lord Proprietary, his Justices, of the Provincial Court of Maryland, Deposeth as follows :

That about fifteen years past this Deponent settled towards the Head of Worcester County, under a Grant from the Lord Baltimore and having occasion to make Enquiry into the then deemed Boundaries Between the said County in the Province of Maryland and the County of Sussex under the Pennsylvania Government, from Sundry Persons who were older settlers in that part of the Country than him, was told by them that a Branch Issuing out of Nanticoke River, called Tuseky Branch, was the Divisional bounds in that part Between the said Countys, and that there have been some Surveys made under the Lord Baltimore to the North Eastward of the said Tuseky Branch, and within nine years last past some Surveys have also been made to the Southwestward by the Surveyor of Sussex County, and this Deponent further says, as to the place where John Willie lived, at the time William Outten is said to be killed by him, and the place where he has Heared that Fact was Committed, he cannot tell whether the same is within the Bounds of Worcester County or Sussex, because this Deponent is unacquainted how the said Branch runs, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

JOHN LAWS.

Taken and Sworn the 7th day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENKINS HENRY.

Copy, J. Ross, Cl. Comr.

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DEPOSITION OF BENJ. HANDY, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit :

Benjamin Handy, Gent., High Sheriff of Worcester County, aged thirty-four years, or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows :

That this Deponent, after his Qualification as high Sheriff of the County afs<sup>d</sup>, to wit, about the twenty fifth of December last, did appoint William Outten, said to be murdered by John Willey, as one of his Sub-Sheriffs to act in the upper part of Worcester County, and sent him to Mr. William Allegood, one of the Magistrates of the said

County, in order to be qualified as Sub-Sheriff, and that on the same day he, this Deponent, did deliver unto the said William Outten sundry precepts to be by him Executed, amongst which was one against the said John Willey, and that the aforesaid William Outten from the afs<sup>d</sup> Twenty fifth day of December untill the time of his being murdered continued to act as Sub-Sheriff to this Deponent, and further this Deponent saith not.

BENJ. HANDY.

Taken & sworn the 8th day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENKINS HENRY.

Copy. J. Ross, Ck. Coun<sup>t</sup>.

DEPOSITION OF WM. ELLEGOOD, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit :

William Allegood, of Worcester County, Gen<sup>t</sup>., Aged Fifty four years, or thereabouts, being Sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows :

That this Deponent being one of the Magistrates of the County afs<sup>d</sup>, was on or about the twenty fifth day of December last applyed to by William Outten (said to be murdered by one John Willey) to Qualify him as a Sub-Sheriff to Benj<sup>a</sup> Hardy, Gen<sup>t</sup>., High Sheriff of the County afs<sup>d</sup>, that he, this Deponent, accordingly did administer unto the said William Outten the oath of his office, and would have then caused him to have taken the several Oaths to the Government and subscribed the Test in his presence, had he, this Deponent, been possessed of them, but not having them by him was prevented to Qualifie the said Outten any further than what is before mentioned, and this Deponent further saith not.

WM. ELLEGOOD.

Taken and sworn the 8th day of March, 1759, before me.

ROBT. JENKINS HENRY.

Copy. J. Ross, Cl. Coun<sup>t</sup>.

## DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM CONAWAY, 1759.

Maryland.  
Worcester County. } to wit :

William Connaway, of Worcester County, aged twenty eight years or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows That he, this Deponent, with sundry others, on the sixth day of February last, at the request of William Outten, sub-Sheriff to Benjamin Handy, Gent., High Sheriff of the County a<sup>c</sup>, went with the said William Outten to assist him in the Execution of sundry precepts, one of which was against one John Willey; that on their way to the House of some of the persons for whom the said Outten had precepts, it was agreed that the Company should Divide, and one part proceed to the house of one Mullineux & the other part to the house of the said John Willey, which was accordingly done. That the said William Outten, with one part of the Company, went to the house of the said John Willey, and the other part (one of which this Deponent was,) went to the house of said Mullineux; that after some time this Deponent, with those that were with him, left the House of the said Mullineux and went to the house of the said John Willey, where they found the said William Outten with the others, his Company, the said John Willey then being up the Loft of his house, and the said Outten endeavouring to take him by making an attempt to get up through a vacancy of two or three planks, (the Loft not being covered by that many) but without Effect, as the said Willey struck at him with a large Stick, when Collonel John Dennis, who was then present, proposed to the said William Outten and the said John Willey, that all endeavours to take the said John Willey should be stop'd, and the matter referr'd to the Magistrates of Worcester and Sussex Counties, to be by them Amicably settled, which was readily agreed to by the said William Outten and the said John Willey, upon which the said John Willey requested the said Outten and all those with him to set down, which they or the greatest part of them did; that in a very short time afterwards, when the said William Outten, with all those who were in Company with him, were about to return home without any further to do in the matter, a certain John Sharp and Penington Welch came up, Sharp with a Stick in his hand and Welch with an Iron Rod, Sharpe calling out where is the Damn'd Sheriff, I will split him to the Earth, or Words to that Effect, upon which Outten went out of the house (he not having gone out until then) with a Cutlash, (which had been that day taken from the a<sup>c</sup> Mullineux) in his hand, that then the said William Outten and the said John Sharpe engaged, and after several strokes had passed between them, the said Welch made a stroke at the said William Outten, which fell on his shoulder with such Violence that



the Rod did bend and fly out of the hand of the said Welch, when both Welch and Sharpe ran off, but as Sharpe turned to run Outten made a stroke at him, which wounded him on the left shoulder, upon which the engagement ended, and the said William Outten, with those that were in Company with him went to their Horses, in order to return home, but that sundry persons immediately came up, some with Guns and some with Clubs, upon which a little Girl (which this Deponent took to be a Daughter to the said John Willie) run to and told the said John Willie that two or three more Guns were come, upon which the said Willie said he would and did go out of his house, and called out give me a Gun and I will shoot the Son of a Bitch, upon which the said John Sharpe gave a Gun to the said John Willie and bid him shoot, upon which some of the Company, who had come (as this Deponent supposeth) to oppose the Sheriff, called out, If you shoot, shoot him in the legs, but Sharpe called out, Damn him, shoot him in the Body; that the said John Willie went around the house with the Gun in his hand, in a very short time after which this Deponent heard the Report of the Gun, when he went around the house, and there saw the said Outten lying on the Earth, having received a wound in the lower part of his Belly, and in about five or six minutes expired; that then several persons of Willies party walked up to the Corps as it lay on the Earth, and rejoiced much at the action, one of whom whose name this Deponent does not know, said that it was a well done action of Willie in shooting the said Outten, and that he had saved him the Trouble of doing it himself, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

WILLIAM CONAWAY.

Taken and sworn the 8th day of March, 1759,  
before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS HENRY.

J. Ross, Cl. Com.

(Copy.)

DEPOSITION OF LANTA STEVINS, 1759.

Maryland. }  
Worcester County. } to wit :

Lanta Stevins, of Worcester County, aged sixty years or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Depoeth and Sayeth,

That the place where he, this Deponent now lives was as he has been told, Surveyed by the Sussex Surveyor about six years ago, for one William Lafand, who put him, this Deponent, in Possession

thereof. That to the Best of his remembrance, some time in January last, William Outten, Subsherriff of Worcester County a<sup>c</sup>, came to his House and there Arrested one William Mullineux, upon a Process from Worcester County Court, as this Deponent was informed, for not giving himself in a Taxable of that County, and Mullineux made his Escape; and the same Night on that Day, on which the said Mullineux was so as a<sup>c</sup> Arrested, there came to this Deponents House the said William Mullineux, Israel Coverdale, Richard Coverdale, Mathew Coverdale, John Coverdale, son of Samuel, John Lane, Pennington Welch, John Sharpe, Elijah Collings, John Willie, (who hath since, it is said, Killed the said Outten,) and Solomon Willey, who say'd they were come by Order of Nehemiah Draper, a Magistrate of Sussex County, but not any Warrant in writing to seize the said Outten, and were much enraged against him; and the said John Sharpe, Pennington Welch, and James Ingram, say'd they would Kill the said Outten if he should come to take them, others said they would carry him to Lewis Town, and some said they would stamp him. That on Sunday, the Fourth day of February last past, the said Outten came to this Deponents house, where was then John Collings, Elijah Collings, Job Smith, John Smith, Adam Short, and John Willey, abovementioned, said to have since Killed Outten, and one Richard Coverdale, who said he had a Warrant from Isaac Watsenand, Nehemiah Draper, Justices of Sussex County, to take said Outten, or any other Maryland officer who should come to take any of the Bordering men, the said Outten demanded a sight of that Warrant, but the said Richard Coverdale Refused to produce it. That said Coverdale proceeded to Arrest the said Outten, which he did in his Lordships Name, but afterwards Recalled and made the Arrest in his Majesty's Name and Demanded Assistance, but all them present Refused Except the said John Willey, that there was some scuffling between Coverdale and Outten, who Refused to submit to their Authority, unless they Compelled him, and afterwards they went away and left Outten, and further this Deponeth sayeth not.

LANTA STEVINS.

Taken & Sworn the 8th day of March, 1759,  
before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS HENRY.

J. Ross, Cl. Com.  
(Copy.)

## DEPOSITION OF ABRAHAM INGRAM, 1759.

Maryland. }  
 Worcester County. } to wit

Abraham Ingraham, of Worcester County, aged thirty eight years or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows.

That this Deponent has all his life time lived in the Province of Maryland, near the Borders of Sussex County, called one of three Lower Countys upon Delaware, and that a Branch called Lockleys Drain, has always, during the time of his knowledge, been Deemed the Boundary between the said Province of Maryland and the said County of Sussex; and this Deponent further says, that he well knows the place where one John Willey lived at the time, it is said he killed one William Outten, and where the said Fact was Committed, and that the same is at least one mile and a half within the bounds of Maryland, and that John Sharpe and Pennington Welch live upon the West side of Gravelly Branch, which issues out of Nanticoke River, and that the Habitations of the said Sharpe and Welch, at the time of the Killing, were also within the Antient reputed limitts of the said Province of Maryland, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

his  
 ABRAHAM X INGRAM.  
 mark

Taken & Sworn the 8<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1759,  
 before me,

ROBT. JENKINS HENRY.

J. Ross, Cl. Com.

(Copy.)

## DEPOSITION OF ANDREW COLLINGS, 1759.

Maryland. }  
 Worcester County. } to wit :

Andrew Collings, of Worcester County, aged forty seven years or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows.

That this Deponent resides about two miles to the South Westward of the Drains of Nanticoke River, which this Deponent hath been Informed, was the Division between the Two Governments of Maryland and Pennsylvania, and hath understood the same ever since this Deponent resided there, which hath been about Twenty six years past; and further saith, that a certain John Willey (who,

as it is reported, shot one William Outten, one of the Subsheriffs of Worcester County,) lives about two miles to the northwest ward of this Deponent, and also to the westward of the Drains aforesaid, and hath always understood the said Willey lived within the reputed ancient lines of Maryland; and this Deponent further saith, that to the best of his remembrance, about Twenty years agoe, there was one John Willey, Uncle to the above named John, who wanted to take up a piece of Land under the Lord Baltimore, near to which the last mentioned John Willey liv'd at the time the said Outten was killed, and being threatened that the Surveyor of Sussex County was Coming then to survey the same land for another person, one Thomas Gilleys, then a Magistrate for the then County of Somerset, hearing thereof, issued his Warrant directed to this Deponent, to take and arrest the Surveyor of Sussex, or any other person that should come to make the said Survey, (or any other in that part) in pursuance to any authority from Pennsylvania, and him to bring before the Justices of the County Court of Somerset, in the Province of Maryland, but to this Deponents knowledge no such Surveyor Ever came, and and further this Deponent saith not.

ANDREW COLLINGS.

Taken & Sworn the 8<sup>th</sup> day of March, 1759,  
before me,

ROBT. JENKINS HENRY.

J. Ross, Cl. Com.

(Copy.)

#### DEPOSITION OF MOSES TIMMONS, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit:

Moses Timmons, of Worcester County, Aged Thirty Years and upwards, being Sworn on the holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as Follows:

That on the Sixth day of February last pass't, this Deponent was Summoned by William Outten, Sub-Sheriff to Benjamin Handy, Esq<sup>r</sup>., High Sheriff of the County aforesaid, to Assist the said Outten in the Execution of a Precept Directed for the Execution of the said Sheriff against a Certain John Weillely; That this Deponent after his being Summoned as aforesaid, was Directed by the said Outten to go with a Certain Gerrard Hitchins to the House of the said Willey, and for him the said Hitchins to take with him a Writ, (which this Deponent from the Conversation that passed understood to be a Writ, directing the Sheriff of the said County to take the Body of the said Willey,) and Directed the said Hitchins and this Deponent that in Case they found Willey at Home, that one of

them should come out of the House of Willey, and out of the sight of the Family of the said Willey and wave his Hat, which should be a sign of the said Willey's being at Home to the said Outten, who was to wait in sight of the House; And this Deponent further sayeth, that he and the said Hitchins agreeable to the directions aforesaid, went to the said Willey's House, where they found him at Home, and who upon their Entering in the House, asked them to sit down; that this Deponent after being a small time in the House, went out to give the Sign aforesaid, and saw the said Outten riding up with Several others to the House, and immediately heard Willey who was at that time in the House, say their's the Sheriff come this Morning, if I had a Gun I would Shoot him off his Horse, and the said Willey shut his Door, upon which Outten turned about with those that were with him and Rode away from the Plantation of the said Willey, after which the said Willey opened his Door and asked this Deponent and the said Hitchins (who also was at that time without doors) again in his House, and the said Willey immediately desired two Young Women that were at his House to take two Horses that were near the House and Ride to the Neighbours and inform them that the Sheriff was come up, and that he would take him the said Outten Dead or alive that Day and Carry him to Lewis Town, and Ordered two small Children to go and inform others in the Neighbourhood, and ordered his Wife to go to Israel Coverdale's and give word to John Sharpe for to come to his House in order to take Outten that Day; that the said Willey afterwards, when his Wife was about to go as before Ordered, took his saddle and said he would go himself for he would make most hast, and as the said Willey was going off the said Gerrard Hitchins served the Writt aforesaid on him, in pursuance of the Directions which this Deponent heard the said Outten give the said Hitchins for that purpose; And this Deponent further sayeth, that as soon as the said Hitchins had arrested the said Willey, the said Willey attempted with great force to escape from him, & struck Hitchins several strokes, and after a struggle of some time escaped from Hitchins and got in his House and Shut the Door, upon which this Deponent and the said Hitchins left the House of the said Willey and returned to Outten and the others who were with him, who were then at a small Distance from the Plantation of the said Willey, and acquainted said Outten of the Service of the Writt aforesaid, and the Escape aforesaid as aforesaid; And this Deponent further sayeth, that the said Outten this Deponent, and all those that were with him, went to the House of the said Willey, which being Shut up, the said Outten asked of him to open the Door, and upon his refusing it the Door was broke open, but by whom this Deponent does not know; that when the said Outten with his Party went into the House, Willey was up the Loft, and stood over a vacancy that was in the Planks that made the Floor of the Loft, and with a large Stick about the length of Six feet, kept off the said Outten who was attempting to take him,

that as Outten attempted to get up the said vacancy the said Willey Struck at him with the Stick aforesaid, when Colonel Dennis, who was then Present, proposed to the said William Outten and the said John Willey, that all Endeavours to take the said Willey should be Stopped, and the Matter referred to the Magistrates of Worcester & Sussex Counties to be by them amicably Settled, which was readily agreed to by both the said William Outten and the said John Willey, upon which the said John Willey Requested the said Outten with all who were in Company with him to sit down, which they or the greatest part of them did; that in a very short time afterwards when the said Outten and those who were with him were about to return Home without any further to do in the matter, a Certain John Sharpe and Penington Welch came up, Sharpe with a Stick in his Hand, and Welch with an Iron Rod, Sharpe calling out where is the Damned Sheriff, I will Split him to the Earth, or words to that Effect, upon which Outten went out of the House (he not having gone out till then) with a Cutlash (which had been that Day taken from a Certain William Mulleneux) in his Hand, that then the said Outten and Sharpe Engaged, and after several Strokes had passed between them, the said Welch made a Stroke at the said William Outten, which fell on his Shoulders with such Violence that the Rod did bend and fly out of the Hand of the said Welch, when both Welch & Sharpe run off, but as Sharpe turned to run Outten made a Stroke at him which wounded him on the Left Shoulder, upon which the engagement ended; and the said William Outten, with those who were in Company with him, went to get their Horses in order to return Home, but that Sundry Persons immediately Came up, some with Guns, & some with Clubs, upon which the said John Willey came out of his House & called out give me a Gun & I will Shoot the Son of a Bitch, upon which the s<sup>d</sup> John Willey took a Gun & some one bid him Shoot, upon which some of the Company who had come (as this Deponent Supposes) to oppose the Sheriff called out, If you Shoot, Shoot him in the Legs, but Sharpe Called out, Damn him, Shoot him in the Body; that the said John Willey then went round the House with the Gun in his hand, & upon Outten's hearing some one call out he is going to Shoot you he turned about, and the said Willey Came within about Ten Yards of Outten, Presented the Gun and Shot him, after which this Deponent & all the Company went up to Outten, who in about Six minutes after his being Shot Expired; that the Several Persons of Willey's party walked up to the Corps after it lay on the Earth, & rejoiced at the Action, & further this Deponent Sayeth not.

his  
MOSES  $\bowtie$  TIMMONS.

mark.

Taken and Sworn, the 9th Day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS CLERK.

(Copy,) J. Ross, Cl<sup>k</sup> Court.

## DEPOSITION OF THOMAS HINDES, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit:

Thomas Hindes of Sussex County, upon Delaware, aged thirty-five years or thereabouts, being Sworn on the Holy Evangelist of Almighty God, deposeth as follows:

That this Deponent was born in the head of Dorchester County, in the Province of Maryland, and there resided till about five years last past, when he removed to a place Called Slaughter Neck, in the County of Sussex; that as he has been travelling at times near the borders of Sussex County, he was informed by Sundrie persons there in inhabiting, that the Branch issuing out of Nanticoke River by the widow Ingram's, and the Drains near the widow Hammond's, was the Divisional boundaries between Maryland and Pensilvania; and this Deponent further says, that on the fifth day of February last, being a Monday, this Deponent was at the House of Mr. Nehemiah Draper, one of the Magistrates of Sussex County, when and where there Came one Richard Coverdale, William Mullineux, and three More; and the Said Richard Coverdale told the Said Draper that he had on the Sabbath, the Day preceeding, served his warrant on William Outten, an under Sheriff of Worcester County in Maryland, at the House of one Lanta Stevins, who had got away from them, that he understood by the said Draper that himself and one Wattson had granted the Warrant; This Deponent said he thought the Constable was to blame in serving the Warrant upon the Sabbath Day, and also in serving it where they did at Lanta Stevins, which was within the undoubted deemed Limitts of Maryland, upon which the said Draper made Answer that he thought they had gone a little too far; and this Deponent further says, that the People above Mentioned, or Some of them, told Mr. Draper that they would take the Said Outten; and further, this Deponent says that he has been informed that the said Outten was in a Day or two next after Shot by one John Willey, at the House of the said Willey, and further this Deponent Sayeth Not.

THOMAS HINDES.

Taken and Sworn, the 9th Day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS HENRY.

Copy, J. Ross, Cl'k Court.

## DEPOSITION OF JOSEPH COLLINGS, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit :

Joseph Collings, of Worcester County, Gent., aged about thirty-four years, being Sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth as follows :

That a few years after Erecting the County of Worcester, this Deponent was Riding from Gravelly Branch in Worcester County, to Cedar Creek in Sussex County, did not see any Houses as he past through the Fort until he past over a Bridge called Lockley's Bridge, to the plantation of one Cornelius Lockley, near unto in the County last mentioned, where he call'd, and amongst other Discourse this Deponent then being with the said Cornelius, this Deponent asked him whether he lived in Worcester County or in Sussex, he made no Answer, that this House was the first House along that Road in Sussex County, & told this Deponent that as soon as he came over the Bridge above mentioned he entered into Sussex County, & that the Westernmost side thereof was Worcester County, & further says this Deponent, that the Branch over the said Bridge Issued out of Nanticoak River, came up by Abraham Ingram's, & that was the then Deemed Boundary and that part between the said Countys; and this Deponent further says, that he has been since Informed by other Persons that the said Branch runs up to the place called Maple Marsh, & that he this Deponent a few years past was a Special Bailiff of Ephraim Waggaman, then Sheriff of Worcester county, to some Precepts upon Persons Residing & Inhabiting the upper Borders of the said County, & had Occation to enquire of Sundry Persons in that Neighbourhood in regard to the Deemed Boundary Line of the Afs<sup>t</sup> Counties, that he might Act safely in the Serving the precepts as Afs<sup>t</sup>, & this Deponent was told by them that he might Safely Act to the Westward of any of the Dreans of Nanticoke, & some of the said precepts he served, Particularly one precept on one David Ingram, & before Serving it he asked said Ingram whether he lived in Maryland, who said that he did, & tho' there was a Small Dreaan of Nanticoke to the Westward of his Plantation, yet the Main Dreaan was to the Eastward thereof, and further this Deponent saith not.

JOS. COLLINGS.

Taken & Sworn, the 9th Day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS HENRY.

Copy, J. Ross, Cl<sup>k</sup> Court.

## DEPOSITION OF JOHN POLLOCK, 1759.

Maryland, Worcester County, to wit :

John Pollock, of Worcester County, Gentleman, aged fifty years or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God deposeth as follows. That he this Deponent Lived at the Plantation he now lives at, upwards of thirty years, and held his Rights under the Lord Baltimore, and paid his Dues always in the Province of Maryland, and that he this Deponent for thirty years last past and upwards, always understood as well from the Inhabitants of Sussex County as from the Inhabitants of Maryland, that the reputed Line or Division between the Province of Maryland and Sussex County, Run from the Plantation of Abraham Ingram situate on a Beaver Dam, are the same Plantation, as he this Deponent has always understood from the Bordering People, that the dispute arose on between Mr. Muir and Bethel Watson, about the Seniority of their Grants and tracts, the reputed bounds of Pensilvania and Maryland run from the same Plantation, about three miles west to the Plantation of George Bishops, who held himself in Maryland, and from thence north to Edward Carys about one mile distance, who held himself in Pensilvania, and from thence northerly to the Plantation where Margaret Cronin now lives on, and that the Plantation where John Willy lives on, (whom this Deponent heard shott the Under-Sheriffe William Outten,) lies about one mile to the southward of the said George Bishops' Plantation, which said Willey's Plantation was about five years last past surveyed by William Shanklin, Surveyor of Sussex County for Epharim Pollock, in the Presence of this Deponent, who was by and present at the making of the said survey, and that to the southward of the said Bishop's Plantation to his Knowledge for thirty years last past was never claimed as any Part of Pensilvania till since the running of the west line from Fenwicks Island, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

JOHN POLLOCK.

Taken and sworn the 9th day of March, 1759, before me,

ROBT. JENCKINS HENRY.

Copy, J. ROSS, Cl. Com<sup>r</sup>.

## DEPOSITION OF JOHN SPICER, 1759.

Somerset, ss<sup>t</sup>.

John Spicer, of Worcester County, Planter, aged twenty-nine years and upwards, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God deposeth and saith,

That this Deponent hath resided in Worcester County near the

Borders between Worcester County in Maryland and Sussex County in Pennsylvania for seventeen years last past, and this Deponent further saith that during all the time aforesaid he hath understood that the Dreans of Gravelly Branch to be the Division between Maryland and Pensilvania, the Land on the East side of the said Dreans to be in Pensilvania, and the Lands on the west side of the said Dreans to be in Maryland, that this Deponent in the year of our Lord seventeen hundred and forty-nine, was appointed by Worcester County Court Constable of the Upper Hundred of the said County, which adjoins to the said Borders, and this Deponent further saith, that while he continued to be Constable as aforesaid, all persons on the west side of the said Drea gave themselves in as Taxables in Maryland, and were reputed Inhabitants of Maryland, and in every thing submitted to the Government of Maryland, and this Deponent further saith, that he knows the place where William Outten was killed by John Willie, (as reputed,) and says that the same place is near two miles to the westward of the said Dreans, and this Deponent further saith, that during the time he was Constable as aforesaid, there was delivered to him a warrant to take a certain Richard Coverdale, Jun<sup>r</sup>, (which Coverdale as this Deponent has heard was one of Willie's party at the time Outten was killed,) that the said Coverdale's Plantation at that time lay adjoining to the said Drea on the west side thereof, and that the House of the said Coverdale was about two Hundred yards from the said Drea, and that this Deponent was going to the House of the said Coverdale to serve the said warrant, and that the said Coverdale seeing this Deponent run from his House through his Plantation and crossed the said Drea, and as soon as he had crossed the Drain and got to the Eastermost side thereof he stopped, and said now you cannot take me for I am in Pensilvania.

JOHN SPICER.

Somerset County, to wit:

Be it remembered that at a Court of his Lordship the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> Frederick, Absolute Lord and Proprietor of the Provinces of Maryland, and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, &c<sup>o</sup>., held at Princees Ann Town the third Tuesday of March being the Twentiyeth day of the same month, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, before Isaac Handy, Esq<sup>r</sup>. and his associates Justices of the same Court Judicially sitting came the above John Spicer, and made oath on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God that what is contained in the above and within Instrument of Writing, is just and true to the best of his knowledge.

Order, .

THOMAS HAYWARD, Jun<sup>r</sup>.,

Cl. Ct. Som<sup>t</sup>.

Copy, J. Ross, Cl. Com<sup>r</sup>.

## DEPOSITION OF WILLIAM GRAY, 1759.

Somerset, ss.

The Deposition of William Gray of Worcester, Planter, aged fifty five years or thereabouts, being sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God Deposeth and sayeth,

That this Deponent upwards of thirty years past acted as a Sub-sheriffe in Somerset County under Mr. Francis Allen, and the District appointed for this Deponent was in the upper end of the County which is now Worcester County, and he was then directed by the Justices of Somerset County how far he should act in his Office, and not intrude on the Lines of Pensilvania, and that he was directed to act as far as not to Include the Persons following, to wit, John D\*\*\*\*, Jacob Stockley, Eleanor Dobson, John Lofly, who were all supposed to live on the Borders of Sussex, and on the Easternmost side of the Drains of Nanticoke, and from thence to the Maple Marsh, and from to Include the Owens's who was supposed to live within Maryland, and that he accordingly acted agreeable to the aforesaid Directions and that the Sundry Persons to the South-westward of the Limits aforesaid acknowledged themselves in Somerset County, and were subject to the Laws of Maryland during the time he acted as Sheriffe aforesaid, which was some years, and he further saith, that about twenty eight years since this Deponent was appointed by Somerset County Court as Surveyor of the Highway and that the Precincts which he was directed to Clear was from Broad Creek to Gravelly Branch, and from thence to Clear Bridle Roads where needfull as far as the Limits of Maryland, and that Alexander Draper who lived in Sussex County, but had Taxables who lived at a Mill Built on the line of Deep Creek, and that the said Draper agreed that if this Deponent would not call his Hounds as low as Broad Creek, that he the said Draper would clear from the Mill aforesaid as far as Maryland Extended, which was as far as Lofly's Drain or Bridge, which he accordingly did, and saith that the said Bridge is over one of the Drains of Gravelly Branch, and that the said Draper Informed him that the said Bridge was the Division of Maryland and Pensilvania, and further saith that he this Deponent has since Otten was killed been at the Place where the said murder was done, and that the said Place is two miles to the westward of the said Drains, and within the reputed Lines of Maryland, and he further saith that about the Time of the Division of Somerset County a certain James Martin who was one of the Representatives of Somerset County, in order to know the Extention of Maryland applied to this Deponent for that Purpose, saying that it would be necessary as a Guide in the Division of the County, on which this Deponent Informed him agreeable to the above recited Boundaries, and further saith, that he also acted as Sub-sheriffe

(after his acting for Mr. Allen,) under Mr. John Pamel some time, and that he also acted as far as the limits aforesaid. And the Inhabitants to the Bounds aforesaid Continued subject to the Laws of Maryland as before, and further this Deponent sayeth not.

WM. GRAY.

The above Deposition was sworn to before me one of his Lords & Justices for Somerset County, the 21st Day of March, Anno Dom., 1759.

TH. JONES.

Copy, J. Ross, Cl. Court.

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DEPOSITION OF WM. HAYWARD, 1759.

Maryland, ss.

The Deposition of William Hayward, Somerset County, in the Province of Maryland, aged Twenty-Eight years and upwards, being Sworn on the Holy Evangel's of Almighty God, Deposeth and Saith, that he this Deponent, was present at the Examination of one John Sharp, Taken at Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, on Delaware, before Rives Holt, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and that the said John Sharp then and there upon and at the Time of his Examination, and the Taking of his Deposition did declare, that Precedent to the murder of one William Outten, one of the Subsherifs of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, Committed by one John Willey; that he, the said John Sharp and the said John Willey, with sundry other persons whose names this Deponent at Present cannot Remember, had agreed together to stand by one another, and thereby to Resist the said William Outten; that no process Issuing out of the County Court of Worcester should be executed on any of them; that one Clows, one of the magistrates of the County of Sussex, Who was also present, told the said Sharp that such words were Dangerous, that they amounted to a Combination, and that Surely no Combination was Entered into, and that he the said Sharp must Certainly be mistaken; upon which the said Sharp seemed to be affrighted, and seemed much Inclined to Take back what he had said, but upon being directed Sundry Times to Repeat what he had to say, as often would Confess that such an agreement had been Entered into, and made use of these Expressions, that it did not signifie, for that such an agreement as aforesaid had been Entered into. Yet from the Interposition of the said Clows, Jacob Collech, and one Hall, magistrates of the said County of Sussex aforesaid, to the best of this Deponent's memory, the words aforesaid of the said Sharp were Intirely unnoticed in and left out of the Deposition of the said Sharp; and this Deponent further saith, that the said Sharp, at the time of his

Examination af<sup>e</sup>, did declare, that himself and the sever<sup>l</sup> persons aforesaid Who had Entored into the agreement aforesaid, would have submitted to such process as is before mentioned, but that the Great men of the County of Sussex af<sup>e</sup> would not permit them, which to the Best of this Deponent's memory was also unnoticed in the Deposition of the said Sharp, and further this Deponent saith not.

WM. HAYWARD.

Taken and Sworn to this 16th day of April, Anno Dom., 1759,  
before

WM. GOLDSBROUGH.

Copy. J. Ross, Ck. Coun<sup>l</sup>.

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DEPOSITION OF PARKER SELBY, 1759.

Maryland, ss.

The Deposition of Parker Selby, of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, Gentleman, aged Thirty-one years or thereabouts, being Sworn on the Holy Evangels of Almighty God, Deposeth and saith, that he, this Deponent, was present at the Examination of John Sharp, taken at Lewis Town, in the County of Sussex, on Delaware, before Rives Holt, Esq<sup>r</sup>, and that the said John Sharp, then & there upon and the Time of his Examination and the taking of his Deposition, did declare, that preecedent to the murder of William Outten, one of the Subsheriffs or Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, Committed by one John Willey, that he, the said John Sharp & and the said John Willey, with Sundry other Persons, had agreed together to withstand and murder the said William Outen if he should attempt to Execute any Process on them Issued out of the County Court of Worcester, upon which one Clows, one of the magistrates of the County of Sussex aforesaid, Immediately told the said Sharp that such words were Dangerous, that they amounted to a Combination, and that Surely no Combination was made, and that the said Sharp must be mistaken, which Seemed to affright Sharp, and put him upon Taking back what he had declared, but upon being directed Several times to Rehearse what he had to Say, he as often declared the agreement aforesaid, yet from the Interposition of the said Clows, Jacob Collech, and one Hall, magestrates of the County of Sussex aforesaid, the Whole of What Sharp mentioned about the agreement af<sup>e</sup> was left out and not Inserted in the Deposition of the said Sharp, to the best of this Deponent's memory; and this Deponent further saith, that he, the said Sharp, at the time of his Examination and the Taking of his Deposition aforesaid, also Declared, that himself and the Several other persons against whom process had Issued out of the County Court of Worcester aforesaid, would have Submitted to such process,

but that the Great men of Sussex County aforesaid would not permit them, which Expressions of the said Sharp were also to the best of this Deponent's memory, left out and not Inserted in the said Sharp's Deposition, and further this Deponent saith not.

PARKER SELBY.

Taken and Sworn to, this 16th day of April, Anno Domini, 1759,  
before me,

WM. GOLDSBROUGH.

Copy. J. Ross, Ck. Coun<sup>l</sup>.

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IN THE PROCEEDINGS OF WORCESTER COUNTY COURT, 1759.

Among other things it is Contained as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup>:

Worcester, to wit,

At a Court of his Lordship the right Honourable Frederick, absolute Lord and prop<sup>r</sup> of the provinces of Maryland and Avalon, Lord Baron of Baltimore, & so forth, Held at Snow Hill Town, in and for the County aforesaid, the first Tuesday of November, to wit., the seventh Day of the same month in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty and Eight, Before John Henry, Esquire, and his associates, then our Justices of the County aforesaid, The grand Inquest for the Body of the County being Legally Impannelled and Qualified, present to the Court the following Indictments by them found against the Several Persons hereafter named, the Tenor of which Indictments are as followeth, viz<sup>t</sup>:

The Jurors for his Lordship the Right Honble the Lord Prop<sup>r</sup>, that now is for the Body of Worcester County, upon their Oaths present that John Willey, late of Stepney parish, in the County afo<sup>r</sup>, planter, on the XIX day of June, Anno Domini MDCCLVIII, being then and there, and in the Hundred of Nanticoke a Resident taxable Person, and the Master of a Family, by John Houston, Jun<sup>r</sup>, one of the Constables of the County and Hundred aforesaid, duly Quallified & Sworn then and there was Required to Deliver unto him the said John Houston, according to the Act of Assembly in such Cases made and provided, a Just List of his Taxables, which the said John Willey to do altogether Refused, and then and there did Secrete, Conceal and Refuse to give in unto the said John Houston himself as a Taxable Person, to the Evil example of all others in such Cases offending, and against the peace of the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord Prop<sup>r</sup> that now is, his good Rule and Government, and against the form of the Act of Assembly in such Cases made and provided, & so forth.

WM. HAYWARD, for Prop<sup>r</sup>.

Witnesses are

JOHN HOUSTON, Jun<sup>r</sup>. &  
WM. ALLAGOOD.

Indictments also verbatim with the above found Severally against Ezekiel Joynes, Walter Kimmey, Edmond West, Daniel Hopkins, Elijah Collins, John Lane, Thomas Passwaters, Barnitt Kirk, William Lofley, James Ingram, John Sharpe, Evan Morgan, Richard Cubberdel, Richard Cubberdel, Jr, John Cubberdel, John Cubberdel, Jr, Thomas Daughters, William Daughters and William Mullinux. Upon which Several Indictments, by the Court's Order, were Issued the usual process against the several Delinquents, returnable to March Court, Anno Domini, one thousand Seven hundred fifty and nine, which process by the present Sheriff, to wit., Benjamin Handy, Gent<sup>r</sup>, are all Returned Non<sup>e</sup>est Inventus, except the Precept on the Indictment against William Mullinux afs<sup>d</sup>, which is by the Sheriff afs<sup>d</sup> returned in these Words following, to wit.: I hereby Certifie to the Justices in the within Writ mentioned, that I executed the same on the body of the within named William Mullinux, and that he immediately by force Rescued himself out of my Custody.

I hereby Certifie that these are all the Proceedings by the County Court of Worcester relative to the before-mentioned Persons that appears on Record.

[L. s.] In Testimony whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of the County of Worcester this 12th day of March, Anno Dom<sup>o</sup>, 1759.

HY. JOHNSON,  
Clk. Worcester County Court.

Copy. J. Ross, Ck. Coun<sup>l</sup>.

[The following are the Depositions on the part of Pennsylvania.]

#### DEPOSITION OF JOHN WILLY, 1759.

Sussex on Delaware.

The Examination of John Willy, of the county ass<sup>t</sup>., Planter, Taken Before me, Ryves Holt, Esquire, Chief Justice of His Majesty's Supreme Courts for The Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex on Delaware, & Chief Justice of His Majesty's Courts of Oyer & Terminer, & General Goal Delivery for the said Counties.

This Examinant saith, That Yesterday Morning, to wit, the sixth day of February Instant, William Outten, Undersheriff Of The County of Worcester in the Province of Maryland, With Sundry Armed Persons Came to the House of the Examinant at about Eight o Clock of the said Day, & as He, the Examinant, Did Suspect, it was to Take Him & Carry into Maryland, & To Enforce him To attorn as a Tennant & Taxable To the Government of The Province of Maryland afs<sup>d</sup>. But a Little Before that Hour, He saith, That Two Men (to witt) Garret Hitchings & Moses Timmonds, Came &

Enquired, of Him, The way To William Laws's Plantation, Whereupon The Examinant asked Them, To set down and Warm Themselves By his Fireside, & they did so for about a Quarter of an hour. In the Mean Time, He, The Examinant, Went into His Yard, Where He see the afs<sup>d</sup>. William Outten & His Poese of Armed Men, Makeing up Towards the Yard & House of the Examinant, Whereupon he Retired into his said House, & Bolted & Barred The door, upon which The said William Outten & His Company Retreated & Dispersed Themselves in the woods. For some Time Whereupon He asked The aforementioned Garret Hitchings & Moses Timmonds Whether They were Concerned, in any Design, To Take him, as Assistants To the said William Outten, To which They answered, No. But The Examinant Was Soon After Made sensible That they Were Concerned in the said Design, For they Layed Hold of Him in order To deliver Him up to the said William Outten & His Company, But he Rescued Himself out of Their Hands. In a Little Time afterwards, The said William Outten & His Company Returned again To the door of the Examinant's house, And while They were Breaking open the said Door, He Called to Them & Forbid Them, & Retired into His Loft. But The said Outten Haveing Then Entered the House, swore, He would Have the Examinant dead or alive, & in order To Take Him, Attempted To Do it By Removing Some Loose Plank of the Loft Floor, and Threatning that He would Kill Him With a Grubbing Hoe, With Which (Before) He had Broken open The Door, Whereupon The Examinant Desired the said Outten & His Company To Peaceably Retire, Telling Them that if they Had any Lawfull Complaint Against Him, He would Goe with Them To Sussex Court, Which Was Now Setting & answer it There. But He, the said Outten, Refused Doing so, Repeating again, That He would Have the Examinant Dead or alive, Whereupon a Certain John Sharp and one Pennington Welsh Came to the Examinant's House & desired the said Outten & his Company To Desist From Such Violent Actions, Whereupon He with a Hanger or Cutlash, That He Held in his Hand drawn, Gave the afs<sup>d</sup>. John Sharp A Wound on his Left Shoulder, upon Which Pennington Welch Came to the said Sharp's Assistance, Whereupon the said Outten Made an attempt To Run The said Weapon Through the said Welch's Body. But The Examinant's Wife Laid Hold of the said Outten's Right Arm, By Which He was Prevented From Wounding of The said Welch, Upon which The Examinant's Wife Called out To Him & desired Him To Come down From the Loft, For there was Murder Committing in the Yard, Saying That She was afraid, that John Sharp Was Killed, Whereupon he did Come down, & a Certain Mathew Coverdale (Who had Then a Gun in his hand) Let The Examinant Have The same, But in What Manner She was Loaded He could not Tell, & when He was So Possessed of the said Gun, He saith, He Heard Some Voices (But Whose He Knoweth Not) Saying, That if he (The afs<sup>d</sup>. William Outten Meaning, as this Exa-

minant Verily Believes) Will not stand of, Shoot him, upon Which the said Outten Went Round a Small House, of the Examinant's Adjoining to his Yard, in order To Take the said Examinant, & Had in his hand the afs<sup>d</sup>. Hanger or Cutlash Drawn. But The Examinant's wife had hold of the said Outten, Begging Him To Desist, But He would not, Whereupon, as the said Outten was Approaching Towards the Examinant, in the afs<sup>d</sup>. Armed Manner, He Bid Him to Stand of at His Peril, Otherwise He would Shoot him. But The said Outten, Still advancing Towards the Examinant, He Cocked & Presented at him the afs<sup>d</sup>. Gun, Wherewith He shot the afs<sup>d</sup>. William Outten in or Near the Groin, After which Accident the Persons That Accompanied the said Outten, Not Offering to Lay hold of the Examinant, He came away from his afs<sup>d</sup>. Dwelling, & Hath on the day of the date hereof, Viz. The Seventh day of February, in the xxxii<sup>d</sup> year of His Majesty's Reign, Anno Dom. 1759, Surrendered himself up, in order to Be Tryed For the afs<sup>d</sup>. Offence, in a due Course of Law & Justice.

*Signed Thus,*

his  
JOHN WILLY.  
Mark.

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DEPOSITION OF PETER DOLBY, 1759.

Sussex, on Delaware :

The Deposition of Peter Dolby, Taken Before me, the Subscriber, This Eighth day of February, in the XXXII<sup>d</sup> year of his Majesty's Reign, & in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred & Fifty Nine, This Deponent Being Solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists did Depose & say, That on Tuesday, the Sixth Instant, at about Ten a Clock in the morning, He was with William Outten, Deputy Sheriff of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, at The House of a certain John Willey (By him claimed To Be within the County of Sussex) accompanied with sundry others, and that the said William Outten told Him That he had a precept from the Court of Worcester afs<sup>d</sup>, To apprehend & Take the said John Willey, & That when the said Deputy Sheriff, & himself with others, came to the said John Willey's House, He was at that Time up in his Loft, & the door of the House afs<sup>d</sup> was Then open, But he heard the Wife of the said John Willey say that it had Been Broke Open, But This deponent Knoweth not any thing of it's Having been so Broke open, & the said William Outten Finding That he could not come at the said John Willey to Take him, Retired (with the People accompanying) To some distance from the said house, at which Time Colonel John Dennis, one of the persons who accompanied the said William Outten, advised him to desist therefrom at

the present, upon Which the said William Outten went to his house, & as this Deponent thought, with a design to Go away, after which he saith that he saw John Willey afs<sup>d</sup> with a Gun in his hand, a Little of the said house, & That He heard some persons (whose Names are to him unknown) call out to the said John Willey, saying, Shoot him, (The said William Outten meaning, as this deponent verily believes,) in the Leggs, and that others, to him also unknown, call out, saying, Shoot him in the Body. He farther saith, That the said William Outten, at that Time, had Gone a Little way from his horse, & was Back of an Out-house of the said John Willey's, soon after which He see the said John Willey shoot the said William Outten with the Gun afs<sup>d</sup>, & he further saith, That the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten Had at that time a drawn Hanger or a Outlash in his Left hand ; He also saith that Before the said John Willey shot the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten, He had followed him about thirty yards from the said Willey's dwelling house, & Further this Deponent sayeth not.

Signed Thus,

PETER DOLBY.

Thus Subscribed,

JURAT CORAM, ME.

R. HOLT, Capital Jus<sup>t</sup>. et Jus. Pacis, &c.

#### DEPOSITION OF JOHN SHARP, 1759.

Sussex, on Delaware :

The Deposition of John Sharp, of Cedar Creek Hundred, in the County afs<sup>d</sup>, Planter, Taken before me, the Subscriber, at my House in Lewes, in the said County, on the Twelfth day of February, in the XXXII<sup>d</sup> year of His Majesty's Reign, & in the year of our Lord one Thousand Seven Hundred & Fifty nine. This Deponent being Solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists did Depose & say, That on Tuesday morning, the Sixth of this Instant, He was Informed that the under-Sheriff of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, was come with a Company of Men to the Plantation of a Certain John Willy, in order to secure a precept on him, issuing from the Court of Worcester County afs<sup>d</sup>, & that he was also told that there were precepts of the Like Kind to take William Mullineux, & some other Borderers Living within a mile or Two of the said Willy's Plantation, which Plantation, he saith, he understood had Been Taken up by a warrant of Survey in Sussex County afs<sup>d</sup>, Some Time past, But at what Time is to him, the deponent, unknown, Upon which he went immediately From his own dwelling To the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy's Plantation, & being There, viz<sup>t</sup> : in the said Willy's

Yard, William Outten, then under-Sheriff of the County of Worcester afs<sup>d</sup>, came out of the said Willy's House with a Cutlash in his hand, whereupon as he, the Deponent, Having heard that the said William Outten had precepts from the Court of Worcester afs<sup>d</sup>. For Twenty three Persons, including the two before mentioned Persons Living on the Borders of the said Counties of Sussex & Worcester, & Hearing that he himself was one of the said persons, he bid the said William Outten stand off, For that he would not be Taken By him, whereupon he struck the deponent with the Cutlash afs<sup>d</sup> Several Strokes, & by one of them Gave him a wound Upon the Left Shoulder, upon which he, this deponent, Fled & went out of the said Willy's Yard in order to go to his own home & have his wound speedily drest, at which Time of his Retiring the said William Outten followed him Round about the yard afs<sup>d</sup>, & being at about Forty or Fifty yards from the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy's house, several Persons Came Round about him, some of whom called out, saying, he, the said William Outten is coming against you, Upon which one of the said Company, whose name he knoweth not, put a Gun in his hand, But He, the deponent, Neither did or attempt to make any Use of it, after which the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy came up to the Deponent, But whether he Got the Gun From him, he being in a fright, he Knoweth Not, Nor who the person was that got the said Gun from him, after which he see the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten making up towards the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy, with his Cutlash drawn in his hand, at which time he also see the said Willy armed with a Gun; He also saith, That he heard the voices of some persons calling out Shoot him, but who the persons so calling out are to him, the Deponent, unknown; He also saith, That he see the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy fire of the said Gun, but at that time a house being between him, the deponent, & the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten, he did not see him fall by means of the said firing, but he went up to the Body of the said William Outten, which then Lay on the Ground Expiring, & in about a Quarter of an hour did Expire; He farther saith, That at the said time he heard some of the people there standing say it was No more than What he might Expect or Deserve, but he doth not remember which of the said Expressions it was, & further this Deponent saith Not.

Signed Thus,

JOHN SHARP.

On the day & year first within mentioned, thus Subscribed,

JURAT CORAM, ME.

Rs. HOLT, Capital Just. et Just. Pacis, &c.

## DEPOSITION OF PATIENCE WADELOE HEMMONS, 1769.

Sussex on Delaware :

The Deposition of Patience Wadeloe Hemmons, Widow of Cedar Creek Hundred, in the County afs<sup>d</sup>, taken before me, the Subscriber, at my House, in Lewes, in the said County, on the twelfth day of February, in the XXXII<sup>d</sup> year of His Majesty's Reig<sup>n</sup>, and in the year of our Lord MCCLIX.

This Deponent being Solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists did Depose & say, That on Tuesday, the Sixth day of this Instant, she was at the house & plantation of a Certain John Willy, Situate to the Best of her Belief & Knowledge, in Cedar Creek Hundred afs<sup>d</sup>, in the County of Sussex afs<sup>d</sup>, & then & there being, she see a certain William Outten, at that time under-Sheriff of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, & sundry persons with him, all of whom were to this deponent unknown, & that the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten seemed at that time to be angry, Saying that He had Been Ill used the Sunday before, But He did not hear him say by whom, but He shewed her a Scratch on one of his hands, soon after Which She Saw him & another person with him in the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy's House, He, the said Willy, being then up in the Loft of the said House ; She Further, saith, she heard the said Outten Call out to the said Willy, Saying he might as well come down, For that he would have Him, Dead or alive presently, after which she heard a voice In Willy's yard, which she took to be the voice of a Certain John Sharp, whereupon the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten, went out of the said House, & that he had a drawn Cutlash in his hand ; She farther saith, That she see the said Outten & the said Sharp Fighting Together, Sharp at that time Having a walking stick in his hand, & that blows past between them, But She Knoweth not which of them Gave the first stroke. A Little while after this The deponent saith, that the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy came down from his afs<sup>d</sup> Loft & went out of his Back door, & soon afterwards she heard the Report of a Gun, & some Voices crying out, Lord have mercy upon us, the man is Killed, & soon afterwards she see the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten's Corpse Laying dead upon the Ground, Near a Little house of the said Willy's, called the weaving house, & that in about Two or three hours afterwards she see the body of the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten carried away in a Cart by Colonel John Dennis & some others, and Further this deponent saith not.

On the day & in the year above mentioned, Thus Su<sup>t</sup>scribed,

Signed Thus,

her  
PATIENCE WADELOE  $\bowtie$  HEMMONS.  
mark.

JURAT CORAM, ME.

Rs. HOLT, Capital Jus<sup>t</sup>. et. Jus<sup>t</sup>. Pacis, &c.

## THE DEPOSITION OF COL. JOHN DENNIS, JUN., 1759.

Of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, Gent; Taken before me, the subscriber, at my house, in Lewes, in the County of Sussex afd, on the thirteenth day of February, in the 32d year of his Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven hundred and Fifty-nine.

Sussex on Delaware,

This Deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did Depose and say: That on Monday being the fifth of this instant, he was up at or near the head of the County of Worcester afd, where he met with William Outten, Sub-sheriff to Benjamin Handy, High Sheriff of the said County; the said Outten appearing to be indisposed, was asked by this Deponent what was the cause of his indisposition, who told this Deponent that he had been very ill treated on the preceding night, by one Couberdel, for whom the said Outten had process, in consequence of a presentment against him for Concealing a Taxable; which said Couberdel, the said Outten informed him this Deponent, with sundry other persons who were also presented for concealing their Taxables, attempted to take the said Outten by force, or would take any other Sheriff or Officer who should attempt to execute any process, on any of the persons who were presented as afs<sup>d</sup>, and carry him or them up to Sussex County, in pursuance of a warrant granted, and to the said Couberdel directed, by one Draper and one other Magistrate for the County of Sussex afs<sup>d</sup>; which warrant the said Outten informed this Deponent he saw, and that the afs<sup>d</sup> Couberdel and several other persons informed the afs<sup>d</sup> Outten, as the afs<sup>d</sup> Outten informed this Deponent, that they had directions from the Magistrates afs<sup>d</sup>, to take the said Outten, (if not to be got elsewhere,) at Lanty Slavins, being about seven miles within Worcester County; which said warrant was granted in the manner afs<sup>d</sup>, upon his the said Outten's having served process upon one Mullenux, who was also presented by Worcester County Grand Jury, for concealing a Taxable, who resided, as the Deponent was informed, within the reputed lines of Worcester; Upon which the said Outten asked this Deponent what he had best do in the matter, when this Deponent advised that a warrant should be got to take the several persons afs<sup>d</sup>, and have them brought to justice, which might easily be done after the issuing the warrant, as the Sheriff and Constable might take such a number of men, as would be able to withstand their insults and take them. That a warrant was obtained, and the said Deponent, with sundry other persons, at the request of the said Outten, went with him to take the said Mullinex, (who had made his escape from the said Outten,) and sundry other persons for whom the said William Outten had process, and refused to be taken; that after some time, and before they met with any of

the persons that they were in pursuit of, they divided into two Companies, and this Deponent, with one of the Company's went to go to the house of the afs<sup>d</sup> Mullenex, and the afs<sup>d</sup> Outten, with the other Company, went to the house of one John Willy, a person for whom the said Outten had process, and the Constable a warrant; that after some time, this Deponent left the house to which he went, and went to the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy's, where he found the said Outten, who told this Deponent that Willy was taken, but that he had got up into the Loft of his house, and would not surrender himself; this Deponent went into the House, saw the said Willy in the Loft, having in his hands a large pole or Club, to defend and prevent himself from being taken away; that after several fruitless attempts by the said Outten, to get into the Loft, where the s<sup>d</sup> Willy was, the s<sup>d</sup> Outten having a Slipe of Plank in his hand, Willy struck at him with his Pole, & beat the plank out of the s<sup>d</sup> Outten's hand, which fell on the said Willy's wife's head, and cut it so, that it coloured her Cap about the bigness of a dollar; this Dep<sup>t</sup> went to the woman and examined the wound, & found the cut about one inch long, but little deeper than the skin; the said Outten signified to this Dep<sup>t</sup> to walk out with him, which he did, when the said Outten requested this Deponent to advise him what would be most prudent and advisable to be done; upon which this Dep<sup>t</sup> thinking it dangerous to persist, and being apprehensive that murder would insue from a continuance of their endeavours to take Willy, advised it to be most prudent to desist, and make offers to have the matters settled by the Justices of Sussex and Worcester Counties, which the said Outten agreed to; and upon its being mentioned, the said Willy also agreed; upon which this Dep<sup>t</sup> bid them farewell; Outten and the rest were going off without any further to do, but as they came out of the door of the house, one John Sharp, and one Pennington Welch, who had just come up, Sharp with a Hickory Stick, and Welch with an Iron Rod or Spear in their hands, met them, when Sharp called out what the Devil is here to pay, upon which this Dep<sup>t</sup> desired him to be peaceable, as all matters were settled; but Sharp still making a great to do, said, where is the Damn'd Eternal Sheriff, I'll Cleave him to the Earth, or words to that effect; Outten then just stepping out of the door, who having a Cutlash in his hand, (being one that had been taken from the afs<sup>d</sup> Mullenex,) they met, and after some strokes had past, the said Outten cut the said Sharp's stick in two, and also gave him a wound on the right Shoulder & left Shoulder blade, that during the time of Outten and Sharp's engagement, the afs<sup>d</sup> Welch made a blow at the said Outten, which fell on his left Shoulder with such force, that the Rod bent and fell out of Welch's hand, when he and Sharp made off; and one William Connoway, then present, took up the Rod, and ran after Welch, and as this Dep<sup>t</sup> thought, would beat him to the Earth, had he not called out to him not to strike,\*

\* That this deponent being at his horse, the said Outten and sundry others of his company, went round a small house to their horses, in order to ride away.

when two men rode up with guns, and some others with clubs, to whom Sharp spake, and bid them see how Outten had cut him; one of them answered and said, take my gun and shoot him; that Sharp immediately took the gun, cocked her and presented her towards the place where said Outten must pass, and swore he would shoot him as he passed by, sundry of the people prompting him thereto by telling him to shoot; upon which this Dep't rode up to Sharp, and desired him not to shoot, and requested the other persons to speak to him and prevent his shooting, but none of them would say anything except shoot the damn'd Son of a Bitch. That the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy came down out of the Loft; and sundry other persons coming up, some riding and some running, some with guns and some with clubs; when Willey called out give me a gun, and Sharp left his post and delivered the Gun to Willy, and said, Shoot the damn'd Son of a Bitch; when Willy running past this Dep't with the gun, he spoke to him to desist, and put by the gun, by telling him that he thought matters were agreed between him and Outten, and that Outten was gone to get his horse, in order to go away, and doubtless he would not shoot the man in cold blood; upon which, he being something past the Dep't, he turned about, and looked him full in the Face for some time, when by his stand he at first expected he would not shoot, but before he turned from him, by his countenance this Dep't thought himself in danger; but at length this Deponent heard several voices behind him, saying Shoot him, some saying, if you shoot him, shoot him in the legs; others said, Damn him, Shoot him in the Body; then Willy ran to the corner of a House, Cocked, Levelled, and fired the gun, and then turned round and walked to his Company; upon which this Dep't rode round the corner of the s<sup>d</sup> house, to the place where Willy fired the gun, when this Dep't saw the afs<sup>d</sup> Outten lying on his back on the Earth, at about twelve yards distance from the place where Willy shot, that this Dep't immediately alighted off his horse, and went to Outten, and found him wounded with several shot in the lower part of his belly, and about five minutes after which he expired; when the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy, Sharp & Welch, with sundry of their Company, went up to the Corps, and expressed great joy; the Company then, with this Dep't, (being about half the number of the other Company,) were without arms, the others armed with Guns and Clubs, which obliged this Dep't and the Company with him, to be as calm as possible; the afs<sup>d</sup> Welch damning himself if Willy would ever be hurt for what he had done, and advised him to go and deliver himself up to the Court, which was then sitting at Lewes Town, in Sussex County, which this Dep't after a little reflection, did also advise the said Willy to; knowing that he, with what persons were with him, durst not attempt to lay hold on him; upon which the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy and the active persons in his Company went away, and some of them said the Corps must remain where it then was, and a Sussex Coroner be sent for, which this Deponent not thinking well of, he with his Company did bare the Corps of the said Outten away. And this Deponent further saith, that the

afs<sup>d</sup> Willy, after Outten lay deceased on the ground, went up to the Corps and said, that he, (Outten,) had got his deserts; and that he told him before he undertook the Office of Under Sheriff, that he would be shot or killed, (but which he doth not remember,) if he did; and that if he had not undertook the office, no other one would. And further this Deponent saith not.

Signed thus,

J. DENNIS, Jun.

Thus subscribed :

On the afs<sup>d</sup> Thirteenth day of February, Jurat Coram Me R<sup>e</sup>. HOLZ Capital Zust., et Zust; Paris, etc.

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#### THE DEPOSITION OF PENNINGTON WELSH, 1759.

Of the County afs<sup>d</sup>. Yeoman, of Cedar Creek Hundred. Taken before me, the Subscriber, at my house in Lewes, on the Thirteenth day of February, in the 32d year of His Majesty's Reign, and in the year of our Lord, MDCCLIX.

Sussex on Delaware.

This Deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelist, did Depose and say, That on the sixth day of this instant, February, in the morning, he was at the House of a certain John Sharp, situate in the Hundred afs<sup>d</sup>, in the County afs<sup>d</sup>, as this Deponent hath generally heard reported, and that as he was going from the said house towards his own home, he met with a certain Mary Ratcliff, who told the Deponent that she wished that he would ride back again to Sharp's, for that the Under Sheriff of Worcester County, and some people with him, were come to John Willy's Plantation, to take, tye, and carry him away, as also a certain William Mullenex; and the Deponent farther saith, That the Plantation of the said John Willy, is commonly looked upon and deemed to be, (by the Inhabitants of Cedar Creek Hundred afs<sup>d</sup>,) within the County of Sussex afs<sup>d</sup>, in which Hundred the Deponent hath lived from his infancy, he being now about the age of twenty-eight years; whereupon, he, the deponent, rode back to Sharp's house, and acquainted him thereof, from whence they both immediately went, the Deponent on horseback, & the afs<sup>d</sup> John Sharp on foot, unto the Plantation of the s<sup>d</sup> John Willy, and being come there, the Deponent entered into the said Willy's house, where he see a certain William Outten, (then an under Sheriff of Worcester County afs<sup>d</sup>,) setting down at the Fireside, and the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy standing up in the Loft of his said house, with a

round stick in his hand, but of what size he doth not remember, and that his mouth was Bloody and looked bruised, but how occasioned the Deponent knoweth not; upon which the Deponent went out of the said house into the yard thereto belonging, where he see the afs<sup>d</sup> John Sharp with a common walking stick in his hand, and heard him say, where is the Sheriff that is come to take these people away? and that the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten came out of the afs<sup>d</sup> house, with a drawn Cutlash in his hand, with which he see him strike the afs<sup>d</sup> Sharp, some strokes, one of which cut the said Sharp's coat, upon the right Shoulder, others of them cut the said Sharp's stick, (wherewith he was defending himself) asunder, & another of the said strokes wounded the said Sharp on his Left Shoulder, to a considerable depth. The Deponent further saith, That at that time he had a small Iron Rod in his hand, and seeing the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten making an offer to strike the said Sharp again with the said Cutlash, he went up and gave the said Outten a blow between the two shoulders with the said Rod, upon which the said Sharp went away, and then the Deponent sayth, that the afs<sup>d</sup> Outten made some passes at him with the said Cutlash, and also attempted to strike him therewith, upon which the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy's wife, then in the said yard, laid hold of the said Outten's arm, in which he held the Cutlash afs<sup>d</sup>; whereupon the afs<sup>d</sup> Outten left the Deponent, and followed after the afs<sup>d</sup> John Sharp, but did not overtake him, the afs<sup>d</sup> Sharp being at that time about fifty yards from the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy's house. Soon after which, the deponent saith that some people called out to the said Sharp to stop, that they might see his wound and dress it, whereupon he stood still, till they came up with him, and then he heard some of the said people say to the said Sharp, the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten is coming after you again; and he further saith, That some person (to this Deponent unknown,) put a gun into the said Sharp's hands, wherewith to defend himself, but that he did not see the said Sharp either cock the said gun or make any use of it, and there being at that time a great outcry among the people then present. He see the afs<sup>d</sup> John Willy come out of the back door of his house, & come up to the place where the said Sharp and several others were standing, and when he the said Willy was there, he heard him say to the said Sharp, Give me the gun and I will shoot him, (the said William Outten meaning, as this Deponent believes,) for he has broke open my house, and used me and my wife very ill. But how he got the gun from Sharp afs<sup>d</sup>, the Deponent knoweth not. But when the afs<sup>d</sup> Willy had gotten the said Gun, he went towards a small House of his own, called the weaving House, and when near it, he see him walk along one side of the said House, while the afs<sup>d</sup> William Outten was walking along the other side, until they came to be face & face to each other, and were about ten yards asunder; The said Outten at that time holding the afs<sup>d</sup> Cutlash drawn, in one of his hands; whereupon, he see the said Willy cock, present and fire of the said gun; but being a little distance behind him, the smoke

thereof prevented his seeing the said Outten when he fell, but a little while afterwards, he went to the place where the body of the said William Outten lye, and see that he was then dead. He farther saith, that the said Willy seemed very much affrighted, and heard him say, I did not think to have killed the man, and farther this Deponent saith not.

Signed Thus,

His  
PENNINGTON & WELSH.  
mark.

On the day and in the year before mentioned.

Thus subscribed,

Jurat Coram, me

R's. HOLT Capital Just. et Just. Pacis, &c.

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INSTRUCTIONS TO FREDERICK POST, 1759.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1759.

Sir :

You will herewith rec<sup>ve</sup> some Messages from the Governor to Teedyuscung, and the Indians at Wyomink, w<sup>ch</sup> he has a great desire shou<sup>d</sup> be deliver<sup>d</sup> faithfully and expeditiously. They are under his Hand and the Lesser Seal, and you will take with you Isaac Stille to assist you. The Governor refers the Indians to a Relation to be made by you and Isaac Stille, of all that passed between you and the Indians on the Delivery, and in consequence of the Messages sent from Easton. You are to conceal nothing that is material for them to know.

You will be extremely carefull to inform y<sup>r</sup> self of every thing that has been done, is now doing, or intended to be done by the several Tribes of Indians on the River Sasquahannah, and every where else. Be sure to learn what Messages have been sent, and by what Indians and to what Indians, and their several answers, that their real Designs and Dispositions may be known with certainty; particularly endeavour to learn what there is in Job Chillaways Information.

The Senecas are most in the French interest, and from their situation can do the most mischief; learn all you can of what they have been doing, and saying to the other Indians.

It will naturally occur to you, to ask in a very particular manner, what number of French there are on the Ohio, and what Indians

will Joyn them, and if you find their Force great, and their designs shall be to act offensively, then dispatch a Messenger instantly to the Governor with the advice, and all your intelligence.

I write this by order of the Governor,

And am, Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

To Mr. Fred. Post, B. P.

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LETTER TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT AUGUSTA,  
1759.

Philadelphia, 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1759.

Sir :

I have the Governor's Commands to acquaint you, that it is agreed by his Honour and the Commissioners, if Teedynacung should at any Time be in want of Flour for the support of himself and the Indians at Wyomink, and shall apply to you for a supply, you do readily furnish him with a sufficiency of Flour, and that He, and all the Indians who shall have occasion to come to the Fort, either to trade or request Provisions, be kindly received and well used.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant.

*Directed,*

To Lieuten<sup>t</sup> Colon<sup>l</sup> Worke, or the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta.

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Carlisle, 24<sup>th</sup> April, 1759.

Dear Sir :

Mr. Mather, the Attorney, is desirous of making a Campaign in our Service, provided he is favour'd with a Capt<sup>t</sup> Commission in the new Levies. I ask'd him how he stood with you, he said that some youthful indiscretions might have thrown him under some degree of your displeasure, but said he was now sensible of those kind of mistakes & wou'd take the liberty of writing you. He is recommended to the Governor & General Stanwix. I wish you cou'd get over those past foibles, as he is a young man capable of Sundry pieces of Service to his Country.

This last Court, Mr. Geo. Ross, at the instance of Mr. West, has prefer'd three Bills of Indictments against me & the Soldiers for a Riot, two of which were found. Supposing Characters to be equal,

this Conduct seems extraordinary, but much more so in favour of such dissolute persons, especially as it was done on Exparte Evidence, without any examination or recognisance of the defendants, and in their absence, it's said from the number of persons indicted, that even in case of an acquittal the expence will be very great. When I can have an opportunity of examining the witnesses for the defendants, I shall write Mr. Chew more fully.

I am, Sir,

Your most ob<sup>t</sup>

Humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

Mr. Peters.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Secretary of the Province.

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Gov. DENNY TO TEEDYUSCUNG, 1759.

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To Teedyuscung, the Delaware Chief, and to all the Indians at Wyomink.

Brethren :

Mr. Frederick Post and Mr. Isaac Stille, wait on you to inform you of what has passed at Allegheny, in Consequence of the Messages sent to Easton. Their Proceedings have given us great satisfaction, and I hope they will be as agreeable to you. I have order'd them to Hide nothing from you, being desirous you should, both on this and every other occasion, be made acquainted with all the particulars that are worthy your Notice. By this String I recommend them to you, and desire you will give them a kind Reception, and hearken to what they say.

A String.

Brothers :

Isaac Stille chose to stay all Winter among the Indians, that he might spread far and wide the good Tydeings of the Peace establish'd at Easton between Us, and he has been very serviceable in doing this good office. He is but lately returned.

It has been our great misfortune to lose the late General, who commanded the King's Forces in these Provinces. He was sick whilst on the Campaign, and when he came here he linger'd a long Time incapable of doing Business, so that every thing was at a stand

till the new Appointment of a General, and this has been but lately made. I mention Isaac Stilles late Return, and the General's Indisposition, that you may be satisfied it was not owing to any want of Respect for you, but to unavoidable Accidents, that you have not heard from us sooner.

A String.

Brethren :

The Indians living at the Heads of the Ohio, at Canawago and Boccooons, hearing of the Reduction of Fort Duquesne, and of the Arrival of the Messengers from Easton, in the Indian Towns on Beaver Creek, sent some of their Chiefs to see the English General and those Messengers, in order to be informed what the Messages were, and how they were received, and likewise what the English intended to do further at the opening of this year. These, tho' they came above two months ago, did not receive their Answer sooner than last Week, owing to what has been before mentioned.

The King's General in Chief, as well as the General who commanded under him in these Parts, together with myself, and the Governor of N. York and New Jersey, took those Deputies kindly by the Hand and gave them the strongest Assurances of our Good will and Friendship for them, and all the other Indians, and likewise of the good Reception that all wou'd meet with, who wou'd return to their antient Friendship and Alliance with us. We further acquainted them, that the English intended this Campaign to oblige the French to abandon all the Country on the Ohio, without any design of settling those lands themselves; They only propose to establish a trade with the Western Indians on a fair and good Footing, and, as a protection for their Traders, and such Indians as incline to Trade with us, to build one or more Magazines for Indian Goods, fortifying the same in such a manner as to prevent any bad designs of the French.

Brother Teedyuscung :

I request you wou'd be so good as to let all the Indians round you know that we have a most hearty Love and Regard for them, and that we have sent to the Indians at Ohio, to collect all their People and Friends, and come and meet us at a great Council, to be held for the final Accommodation of all our Differences and the Conclusion of a firm Peace. I rely much on the Continuance of your zeal and Service. You know, you are the Councillor and Agent of this Government, and I choose you shou'd say, for it, on this and all occasions, what you judge proper and necessary to engage your, and the other Tribes of Indians, in the interest of the English.

Brethren :

I now acquaint you, that the King intends to continue his Forces on the Western Frontier, until the French shall have abandoned all their Forts there; if they refuse to go away voluntarily, they must be compelled by force to do it, so that the operations of the next Cam-

paign will depend on the Measures which the French shall think proper to take. In the meantime, it is His Majesties Orders that a Place of Strength be built on or near the Ruins of the late French Fort, in order to protect the Indians, and place our good Brethren, the Indians, as well as ourselves, in a safe and respectable condition.

Brethren :

I have waited with Impatience for the Answer of the Ohio Indians to our Messages, and not being yet come, I have sent off a Message to them to desire they would fix the time of a general Meeting, in this City, for the final Establishment of a Peace. I wou'd have done it, but when I considered any Time I cou'd fix, might not suit with the various Tribes of Indians who were expected to join in this good Work, I thought it best to leave it to them, and to desire they would settle it among themselves, and the sooner the Meeting was appointed the more agreeable it would be to us, who were heartily disposed for a firm Peace.

I expect to hear every day from Ohio, as soon as I receive any thing from thence, or any other Place that concerns you, I will communicate it to you with all Dispatch.

Brethren :

I have open'd my mind to you ; I have told you all our future designs. The General joins with me in this Message, and I give you this Belt to assure you of the Truth thereof.

A Belt.

Brethren :

You are to hear and see for us, I therefore desire to be informed of what has happen'd among the Indians, in any Place where you, or your Young Men have been or heard from. This String is to clear your Throat, that you may speak fully and clearly to me.

A String.

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COL. MERCER TO ———, 1759.

Pittsburgh, April 25th, 1759.

The Indian spy sett off to go to Venango returned, but did not go quite so far ; having met some Indians just come from thence, in whose accounts he could confide, about 150 men are at Venango ; twenty five went for Le Busse some days ago to bring Provisions ; no late reinforcement is come over the Lakes, but the French talk of some they expect soon to arrive from Niagara, with Indians.

The Delawares who lately struck the English live upon the Susquehannah ; Delaware Geo. has sent a Belt to Castologo's Town, and the other Indians at Venango to draw them off from the French.

27. I sent off Killbuck with a String of 1000 Wampum to the Delawares at Kuskuskas and at Custalogo's Town, viz., Brothers, you and I have lived this Winter as friends; I thought your hearts were good, and have told all my People, that they may confide in the friendship of the Delawares; you have seen that I am your Friend; what do you mean by striking me now? why do you not deliver back the Peace Belts of the English, and tell me, that you will rather be cutt off with the French, than live and be happy with the English. Broy\*, I send to put you in mind of your Promises, when Peace was offered by your brothers the English you seem'd glad of it; and I know that the greater part of your nation are still my friends; for the sake of these, I shall forgive what has happened lately. Broy\* call off your foolish young men from the French, do not let them hear their words, the French will lead them to destruction. I should be sorry to hurt your People, but if they will fight against me they must die. The French have but a few weeks now, to remain in this Country, and whoever assists them shall share their Fate.

Thursday, 10th May.

Killbuck returned, and says he was two days at Venango, Castalogo and a number of other Delaware and Mingo Indians were there. The Delawares on that Quarter were pleased with the Wampum and Speech I sent by him, and Custalogo, their chief man was resolved to suffer none of his people to fight against us any more. He desires to know, when we proceed against the French, and says he will do then whatever we desire of him. He keeps two belts always ready to send me, as soon as he sees a force of the French, that may be formidable to us. Cutfingered Peter is gone to Shamokin, two Scalping Parties were sett from Venango, to infest the communication, and another consisting of 20 over Lakes, Indians were to go off about that time. That a Scalp was brought to Venango, and a Prisoner, a German of Mayanslo, taken in or near the Garden at Legonier about six or seven days ago. There are about 100 Soldiers at Venango, and several officers, besides what are gone upon Party with Indians; They are fitting up Platforms and lining their stockade; have but a small quantity of flour, and give out that they are 400 strong on this side the Lake. That 200 Battoes are on their way, with 500 Soldiers besides Indians to reinforce them. They expect we will proceed up the River and Le Narie is determined, as he says, fight us in the woods. They have 11 Battoes at Venango, and one great Gun of the size of a Quart Pot which they fire off by a train of Powder, when Indians go to the fort they fear Killbuck.

Saturday, 12th.

Delaware George and a number of his People, likewise the  
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Mingoes from the head of the Ohio. came here. George, in Presence of all the Indians and Officers, &c., spoke as follows,

Brother,

Be attentive, I spoke to you a few days ago, when I brought here one of your People.

Brother,

I am very sorry that should have told you lies when I first spoke to you ; I looked in my heart and found it clear and good, and I did not think that I should ever tell you lies. What made me tell lies, is a Man, standing here called my Father, who without my knowledge, takes some of my young men out of my Bosom, holds them against you, till they strike you, and then lets them go again.

Brother,

The same words I spoke to you, I spoke to all my own People, and sent the same by two Belts to my Uncles the Six Nations, and I went myself up this River to talk to my People, and see whether it was this man that made them do so.

Gave the Wampum.

The Bearer sent for me to come to him, where he planted corn, but I told him no, I must first go and see my Brothers, and so sett off to come here.

George afterwards in private told us that his Intention was to take what pains he could to bring over all the Delawares to the B. Interest ; but could say how far his endeavours might be successful, that he had told them up the River, he would leave them, and talk no more to English, in their favor but take care of himself, and go live upon the Suskehannah. This he is resolved to do, if he finds any further difficulty in keeping them from the French. He says this River will not be navigable for Battoes a month hence.

The Mingoes likewise delivered a speech, with wampum ; signifying their steady adhearance to the Peace, and disclaiming all intention of infringing any part of it. They are anxious about their Messengers expected from Phylad<sup>a</sup>, were well satisfied with the Conference held at Phylad<sup>a</sup>, and a considerable number had sett off to come here, but calling at Venango were terrified by the French from coming here ; only two or three who had been with us last winter proceeded, but could not prevail on the Rest, who immediately returned to their Town. One of them tells me, he has been lately at Niagara. That near a thousand men are there ; The fort is a square w<sup>t</sup> four Bastions, built of stone, a Ditch and Glacis, Balleadoed in ; Sluices to let the River into the Ditch at Pleasure ; The Ground clear and level for a considerable distance, rough and hard ; about sixty pieces of Cannon, most of them mounted ; the largest towards the Lake ; at the Portago near the falls is a small stockaded fort, with 80 men in it.

HUGH MERCER.

MEMORANDUM RESPECTING THE MARYLAND COUNCIL REPORT  
1759.

Memorandums taken 3d May, 1759, on reading the Report of the Maryland Council & Depositions in the presence of Mr. Kollock, Mr. Clowes, Mr. Hall, Mr. Burton, Mr. Kollock, Junior, and Mr. Martin.

It is said that Wm. Wainwright who was present during the whole transaction would have deposed, but the manner of his telling his story not pleasing it was omitted.

Jerrard Hitching who is now in Custody says that when Willey was got out of the Loft & ran to ye Sussex men and had a Gun in his hand, somebody told Outten of it, and he said now then is the time or never, I will have him dead or alive.\*

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COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Carlisle, 4th May, 1759.

Sir,

In the midst of sundry pieces of hurry and confusion arising from my long absence from this place, you cannot conceive what trouble I have had thro' want of the Plan of this Town. I beg that it may be sent me without loss of time. The bearer Mr. McCallister says he can raise a Company, he wast last year a Lieut. I think he will be very late in raising a Company, and told him I was persuaded you had already forty applications for Captains Commissions, he said he did not matter the ride having some other business downward, and desir'd I wou'd let you know his design, you'l please to do just what you think best for the service. McGrew and Sharp, shou'd have had orders sent them. I will soon want more recruiting money which shou'd be sent by Mr. Dehaas.

I am sir, in much haste,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JNO. ARMSTRONG.

I am about selling that tract of Land, formerly Harknesses, to James McCallister or Wm. Carrathers, I know not yet which, and think of selling it upon the War and Survey, without any Patent to be made by you. I suppose I shall be obliged to go to Philadelphia in order to have the malicious and unfair Prosecution of Mr.

\* See page 586.

West and Geo. Ross fully open'd to the Governor and the Attorney General, and wait for some depositions of persons now absent, and for the Return of some of the Lawyers who were here last Court from their present Circuit, in order to have the matter put upon a plain footing.

J. A.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Secretary of the Province, Philadelphia.

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ADVERTISEMENT OF BRIG. GEN. STANWIX FOR WAGONS,  
1759.

By Brigadier General Stanwix, Commanding His Majesty's Forces in the Southern Provinces of North America, Notice is hereby Given,

That a Number of Waggon's will be wanted for His Majesty's Service, and, in order to avoid Impressing, and all other severe Methods, I have thought proper to make the following very advantageous Proposals. The Number of Waggon's now demanded from each County, is as follows, viz.: From Philadelphia County Eighty; Chester, Sixty-six; Bucks, Sixty-four; Berks, Sixty; Northampton, Thirty; Lancaster, Two Hundred; York, Fifty; Cumberland, Thirty. Each Waggon to load at the Grand Magazine at Carlisle; and for every Gross Hundred Weight, carried from thence to Pittsburg (formerly Fort Duquesne) to receive forty-two shillings and Sixpence.

And for each Hundred Gross Weight, carried from Carlisle to Fort Ligonier (formerly Loyal Hannon) to receive Thirty Shillings.

And for each Hundred Gross Weight, carried from Carlisle to Fort Bedford (formerly Rays-Town) for the Supply of the Garrison there, Seventeen Shillings and Sixpence.

Provender for the Horses to be provided by the Owners. The Drivers to be furnished with Provisions as the King's Troops.

The Waggon's entering into the Service to be appraised and paid for, if taken or destroyed by the Enemy; and to have Fifteen Shillings for every Twenty Miles from the Place of their Abode to Carlisle; and Fifteen Shilling a Day, unto the Day they set off from thence; and the same for every Twenty Miles on returning home.

Proper and sufficient Escorts will be ordered with every Brigade of Waggon's that goes from Fort Bedford.

After the Waggon's have made one Trip, they are to be discharged, if the Owners require it, and are to be immediately paid for their Loading, according to their Certificates of Delivery.

The Counties of York, Lancaster, Cumberland and Berks, to be paid at Lancaster. And the Counties of Philadelphia, Chester, Bucks and Northampton, to be paid at Philadelphia.

The Waggons of Cumberland County to be at Carlisle the Fourth of June; those of York County the Sixth; those of Lancaster the Eighth, Ninth, Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth of June; those of Berks the Eighteenth, Nineteenth and Twentieth of June; those of Chester, the Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth of June; those of Philadelphia County the Twenty-seventh of June; and those of Bucks and Northampton, to be also at Carlisle on the Second of July.

And for the Convenience of the Townships, proper Persons, living in each County, will be appointed to contract with the Owners of the Waggons, and have them appraised.

Each Waggon is to be provided with Forage sufficient to maintain the Horses to Pittsburg and back; and such as are ordered to unload at any of the other Posts, their Surplus of Forage will be purchased for the King's Use.

Each Waggon to be fitted in the following manner, viz., With four good strong Horses, properly harnessed; the Waggon to be complete in every Thing, large and strong, having a Drag Chain, eleven Feet in Length, with a Hook at each End, a Knife for cutting Grass, Falling Axe and Shovel, two setts of Clouts, and five Setts of Nails, an Iron Hoop to the End of every Axletree, a Linen Mangoe, a two Gallon Keg of Tar and Oil mixed together, a Slip Bell, Hopples, two Setts of Shoes, and four Setts of Shoe Nails for each Horse, eight Setts of Spare Hames, and five Setts of Hame-strings, a Bag to receive their Provisions, a spare Sett of Linch Pins, and a Handscrew for every three Waggons. The Drivers to be able bodied Men, capable of loading and unloading, and of assisting each other, in case of Accidents.

The same Price by the Hundred will be paid to those who carry Provisions or Stores on Pack Horses to any of the Posts between Carlisle and Pittsburgh, and they shall also receive Eighteen Pence per Horse for every Twenty Miles from the Places of their Abode to Carlisle.

Given at Philadelphia, this Fourth Day of May, 1759.

JOHN STANWIX.

## MINUTES OF COUNCIL AT NEWCASTLE, 1759.

At a council held at Newcastle on Saturday, the 5th of May, 1759,

*Present:*

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lieutenant Governor.

William Till, } Esquires.  
Richard Peters, }

The Governor acquainted the members of Council that he had received from the Assembly a Bill, entitled "An Act for Reprinting, "Exchanging, and Remitting Twenty thousand pounds of the Bills "of Credit of this Government, to be let out on Loan, and for "striking the further sum of Seven thousand pounds in such Bills, "and giving the same to his Majesty's use and for providing a Fund "for sinking the same," and desired it might be well considered. On reading it and comparing it with former re-emitting Acts, the following objections were made by the Council:

1st. That two matters no way connected together were put into the Bill, viz<sup>t</sup>, The Supplies for the Current year, and the Re-emission of the Bills of Credit. As to this last, it had been moved several times in their former Sessions, and refused on the part of the Governor, because contrary to the proprietary Instructions, and that an Address had been made by the Assembly thereupon to the Proprietary, whose Answer was returned to the House, and therefore it was expected that nothing of this sort wou'd have been offered at this time, much less that it wou'd have been Tacked to the Supplies, a matter intirely distinct from the Re-emission, and as such a Tack was, as far as the Members cou'd recollect without precedent, and might well be presumed to be done with a design to put a disagreeable force upon the Governor, it was the more exceptionable.

2d. That to strike Money for the Term of sixteen Years, was contrary to the Sense of the two Houses of Parliament, and to a Royal Instruction given to the Governors in Consequence of their Address.

3dly. That the Re-emission is to continue sixteen Years, which is four Years longer than the Term in the last Re-emitting Act of this Government.

4thly. That this Bill gives the Assembly the sole disposal of Sixteen Thousand pounds, which is inconsistent with the rights and freedom of Government, and contrary to the proprietary Instructions.

5thly. That instead of three hundred men, the number of Troops raised last year by this Government, they only propose to support three Companies of Sixty, tho' at their very last Sessions they assured the Governor they wou'd chearfully support the three hundred as in he last year, if they cou'd be allowed a Re-Emitting Act. They

indeed alleged that the People were poor, and unable to bear the load of Taxes, but as this appeared to be a meer pretence, for were the Taxes equally laid on the rich as well as the poor, there cou'd not be the least hardship or cause of Complaint, the Freeholders being well able from the high price of their produce, to continue to pay the present Tax, and a greater if necessary.

The Governor was therefore advised not to Assent to the Bill, and to give the above reasons for his dissent, in a Message to the House, but his Honour being of Opinion that this wou'd be better done in a Conference with the Speaker, the substance of these several Objections was wrote down, and the Governor conferred with the Speaker thereupon, after which he returned to the House, and they sent his Honour a Message, that not being able to come to any determination on what passed between the Governor and their Speaker in the Conference, they wou'd adjourn to Monday.

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MINUTES OF COUNCIL AT NEW CASTLE, 1759.

At a Council held at Newcastle, on Monday, the 7th May, 1759.

*Present:*

The Honourable WILLIAM DENNY, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor.

WILLIAM TILL,	} Esquires.
RICHARD PETERS,	

The Governor informed the Members of Council that he had Conferred with the Speaker, and desired him to mention to the House the Objections against the Bill, and that tho' this was done, yet the House remained obstinately bent upon the Bill, and were determined to raise no Men this Year, unless it shou'd pass without any alteration. The Governor having a Letter on the Subject from Brigadier General Stanwix, the same was read in these words:

Philadelphia, 29th April, 1759.

Sir,

I am well informed you will meet with difficulties in passing the Supply Bill of the Lower Counties; if it should prove so, and you find yourself embarrassed by the Proprietary Instructions, be pleased to wave them in this most Critical Juncture, in case such a measure is necessary for his Majesty's Service. I shall take the first opportunity of laying your Conduct before the Commander in Chief, who will justify it to the King's Ministers.

I am with great Truth and esteem, Sir,

Your most obedient & most humble Servant,

JOHN STANWIX.

*Directed.*—Governor Denny.

It was observed by the Council that this Letter being wrote at Philadelphia before the Commencement of the Sessions it cou'd only relate to the Supplies, and therefore if the part of the Bill relating to these was seperated, the Governor wou'd have no difficulty at passing such a Bill; but as the Grant of the Supplies was Tacked shamefully to the Re-Emission, this was what Brigadier General Stanwix cou'd not foresee, nor is it to be presumed that if he knew it, he wou'd in so unprecedented, unfair and unjust a Case, advise the Governor to pass the Bill, especially as the Assembly neglected the Requisition made of them by General Amhurst to continue their former number of Troops. His Honour was pleased to say it was in vain to contend any longer; and therefore he returned the Bill with his Assent and enacted it into a Law, and the Great Seal was put to it and four other Laws, & ye Acts lodged in ye Office of Mr. McWilliams, ye Keeper of ye Rolls; And the Governor received an Order on the Trustees of the Loan Office for Five hundred and fifty pounds.

I have read & examined the foregoing Minutes of Council on the Re-Emitting Act for the Striking Twenty thousand pounds, w<sup>ch</sup> are right & strictly true in every part thereof.

WM. TILL,

So says RICHARD PETERS.\*

#### EXAMINATION OF MOSES MOORE AND ISHAM BERNAT, 1759.

Moses Moore was hunting Beaver in Augusta County, Virginia, in the Month of April, 1758, & was taken prisoner by a Party of Nine Owendats, who had two Prisoners w<sup>th</sup> them, two Brothers, Jno. & Wm. McCreary.

Next day after they were taken they marched to Little Kan-haway, then cross'd the Ohio a day & halfe to a little Delaware Town down ye Ohio, thence march'd 3 days & an halfe to ye Lower Shawonese Town, where he was confined three days, thence he was marched to Lake Erie Six days to the first Owendat Town; next day went to another Town on the Lake Side, staid 3 days, cross'd a small part of ye Lake where they carried their Canoes, then to ye Owendat Town on ye other side of the Lake, staid there till 26th 8ber, then came on this side below ye Lake & ye head of Siota Creek, staid till the 14th March, & yn made their Escape to Pittsburg, 23 days on their March.

Isham Bernat was living at his Plantation on the Irwin River in Virginia, & was gone to his Neighbour on ye 31st March, 1758,

\* These do not appear to be entered upon the "Provincial Records" at Philadelphia.

& was taken by a Party of mix'd Indians, Shawonese, Delawares Owendots & Mingoes, abt 25 in number; That at the same time 26 were taken Prisoners, there & thereabouts, & 2 killed, they were carried to an Indian Camp, thence to the waters of the New River in three days to ye main body at the New River, there they killed an old man called John Severn, because he was old & unable to keep ye way; then they killed one of his Brother's Children because he was cross & troublesome; a little further another Child was killed by Accident, tyed & got under ye horses belly, & was beat to pieces; met 2 parties of Indians yt belong'd to ye same Company, they made about 50.

They had separated into 3 Companies, one went to the head of Roanoke, the other to ye head of ye Town, the other to ye South part of Mayo, they both killed & took Prisoners, but how many can't tell.

In 4 or 5 days they came to ye New River again; w<sup>h</sup> they came to ye Ohio they kill'd one of his Children & an old Woman.

In 3 days they came to the Lower Shawonese town, thence to Owendat Town in 3 days on this side ye Lake, after 15 days was taken to the Owendat Town on the other side Lake, where was about 100 men able to bear Arms, there he saw & was with Moses Moore.

Were at Fort Detroit, an old Rotten Stockaded fort of no Strength, was informed that they had 3 or 4 Small Pieces. There are 400 or 500 men able to bear Arms in ye Fort & Settlem<sup>t</sup>.

They settled no where but on the Lake Side & small Creeks.

Wheat, Peas, Oats, Indian Corn, few Hogs, Black Cattle, no Sheep, no Goats, Indian Goods scarce. Two Priests at ye Indian Town where these Prisoners were; 2 Priests in ye Fort.

#### EXAMINATION OF BARBARA LININGAREE & MARY ROY, 1759.

They say that they were both Inhabitants of this Province, and lived on John Penn's Creek, near George Gabriels. That on the 16th October, 1755, a Party of fourteen Indians fell upon the Inhabitants at that Creek by Surprise and killed fifteen, and took & carried off Prisoners Examinants, and Eight more, viz.: Jacob Roy, Brother of Mary Roy, Rachel Liningaree, Sister of Barbara, Marian Wheeler, Hannah, Wife of Jacob Breylinger, & two of her Children, (one of which dyed at Kittannin of hunger,) Peter Lick & two of his Sons, named John & William.

The names of the Indians were Kechkinnyperlin, Joseph Compass, & young James Compass; young Thos. Hickman, One Kalasquay, Souchy, Machynego, Katoochquay.

These Examinants were carried to the Indian Town Kittanning

On the 10th March made ti  
the 31st.

That Six Indians, Hurons, fr  
& said to the Delawares if the  
English they wou'd make pea  
wou'd join them in going to W

That the Indians in convers  
at Pittsburg, & wou'd be fat by

That Pisqueloman does not  
English, but to be false hearted.

GEN. AMHERST TO

Sir,

I am this moment favoured wit  
sorry to find the Assembly of ti  
the same number of Men for th  
they did for the last, & that you  
Grant Seven Thousand Pound fo  
which will raise & Pay no more  
120 less than they voted last, &  
lutely refuse to grant this supply,  
and Pound of Paper Currancy  
which, £1200 a year, supports  
which you was obliged to Comp  
structions. in consequence of

Counties, as with regard to the Province of Pensilvania, & I shall accordingly inform the Kings Ministers, with the absolute necessity you were under for the Good of the Service, to comply with Briga<sup>d</sup> General Stanwix Letter. As I have already acquainted them with what, at my request, you had done in regard to Pensilvan<sup>a</sup>, & I doubt not but your conduct will be approved off.

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CERTIFICATE OF JOHN SPENCER RESPECTING JOHN WILLEY'S  
LAND, 1759.

I, the Subscriber, Do Certify, that I was originally concerned with Ephraim Polke, in taking up the Tract of Land at the upper end of the Great Neck in Cedar Creek Hundred, which he, the said Ephraim, afterwards sold to a certain John Willey, and for the Warrant of which I paid about Eleven or Twelve years ago. I also Certify, that I see the said Land Surveyed, at which Survey Mr. John Polke (otherwise called John Pollock) of Worcester County, in Maryland, Gentleman, was present, nor did I ever hear him, at that time or before it, nor any other person say it belonged to Maryland; on the other hand I ever, from my Birth, have heard it reputed to be in Cedar Creek Hundred.

Signed, May 22<sup>d</sup>, 1759.

JOHN SPENCER, Justice.\*

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T. VINING TO SAMUEL MORRIS, 1759.

Sir,

I have, in consequence of Governour Denny's Commands, sent by the Bearer hereof, James Blundon, of Kent County, Shaleyman, a certain John Octon, a person convicted at a Court of Oyer & Term<sup>t</sup> & Goal Delivery, held at Dover, Kent County, on Delaware, in April last, of a Capital Felony, but now stands Reprieved upon certain conditions. Upon your acquainting the Governour of the receipt of him, he will have him disposed of as he thinks most proper, either in the Army or elsewhere.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient  
Humble Servant,

T. VINING.

May 24, 1759.

*Directed,*

To Samuel Morris, Esquire, High Sheriff of Philadelphia.

\* See the depositions foregoing, p. 603.

R. HOLT TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Dear Sir,

Colonel Kollock will deliver you 18 Copys of Depositions, as also 8 Transcripts of Surveys, that have been taken from the Books of the late Mr. Robert Shankland; all which, you will be pleased, (as Mr. Secretary) to lay before His Honour the Governor. The said Testimony, in my opinion, is much stronger for Locateing the scituation of Willeys Plantation to be in Sussex, than that which hath been taken on the part of Maryland Government, in order to locate it within the jurisdiction of the County of Worcester. Please to observe, Sir, that Mr. Charles Polke (who is a reputable inhabitant of Worcester,) told me, Mr. Kollock, and some others of the Magistrates of Sussex, that he had made a Deposition in Maryland, of like tenor with that now sent up; Therefore, Query, what was the Reason, a Copy of it was not transmitted to our Governor with the others. Sir, I am well satisfied, from what Testimony I have hitherto seen or heard of, that neither Governor Sharpe or his Council, (at the time of their Report) had had such a State of the Case laid before them, as the strict rules of Candour, Justice, and Impartial Equity require.

Mr. Shankland, our Deputy Surveyor, hath mentioned to me the names of some other Deponants that he hath lately heard of, and if I do not meet the People in Power, on Tuesday next, being the day of our Adjourned May Court, I purpose to ride out to them, after which I shall write to you more fully, as also a Letter to His Honour, in order to lay before him, as clear and distinct a Narrative of the late unhappy Transaction as shall be in my Power. Sir, I shall trouble you no farther at Present than while I tell you, that the enclosed Certificate (notwithstanding Mr. John Pollocks Deposition) plainly Indicates, that he could have no certain knowledge as to the Locus in quo, At that instant of Time, when Ep<sup>m</sup> Polkes Survey was made, for if he had, I will presume to say, that he neither acted like a good Tennant to Lord Baltimore, or with Candour and good neighbourhood towards the Surveying Officer, or to the Grantee, under our Honourable Proprietaries.

I am, Dear Sir,

Y<sup>r</sup> Affectionate,Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

RS. HOLT.

Lewes, May the 26th, 1759.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, at Philadelphia.

## DEPOSITION OF THOMAS HIMMONS, 1759,

Sussex County on Delaware,

Of Dorchester County in the Province of Maryland, yea<sup>s</sup>, Taken at Lewes in the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, This seventeenth day of May, In the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine; He this deponent, Being aged sixty-five years or thereabouts, and being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say, That he was born in the said County of Sussex, and hath always lived in the Hundred of Cedar Creek in the said County (until two or three years last past,) and that he is well acquainted with the forrest part of the hundred afores<sup>d</sup>, commonly called the Great Neck, and that from the time of his being able to take any notice of things; He hath ever heard that the upper part of the said neck was deemed to be within the limits and bounds of the said hundred; Nor doth he know, Or ever hath heard, That the Inhabitants of Maryland Government, ever laid claim to the said upper part of the said neck, In the which Part, a certain Ephraim Polke had a survey made for him, by virtue of a warrant from the Honourable Proprietaries land office of the Province of Pennsylvania and Countys on Delaware; and that the land laid out for the said Ephraim by virtue of the said survey is the land whereon a certain John Willey (now a prisoner at Lewes,) lately dwelt: Which said Land is situate on that part of the said Great Neck, and that, from the time of this deponants remembrance it was always allowed and reputed to be a part of Cedar Creek Hundred afores<sup>d</sup>, and further this deponent saith not.

THOMAS HIMMONS.

Jurat Coram Nobis,

R<sup>o</sup>. HOLT,  
JACOB KOLLOCK,  
JACOB PHILLIPS.

## AFFIRMATION OF SOLOMON FRUIT, SENIOR, 1759,

Sussex on Delaware,

Of the County afores<sup>d</sup>, yea<sup>s</sup>, aged sixty five years or thereabouts; Taken at Lewes in the said County, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred fifty and nine, This affirmant did solemnly and sincerely declare and affirm, In the presence of Almighty God.

That he was born in the county of Somerset in the Province of Maryland (as it was heretofore called but now known, By the name of Worcester County.) He further saith, that he hath lived in

Cedar Creek Hundred, in the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, for about thirty eight years last past, He likewise affirmeth, That soon after his coming to be an inhabitant within the Hundred afores<sup>d</sup>, He became acquainted with a certain William Townsend, who was then also an inhabitant of the said Hundred, and upon some conversation with the said William, He told the affirmant That he had taken up a piece or parcel of Land, at a place called Beaver Dam Branch, By virtue of a Warrant from the Honourable the Proprietaries land office for the Province of Pennsylvania and Countys on Delaware; The which said land was surveyed for the s<sup>d</sup> William, by Mr. Robert Shankland, dec<sup>d</sup>, Formerly deputy surveyor of the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, and the affirmant further saith, That he knoweth that the afores<sup>d</sup> William Townsend sold his right in the land afores<sup>d</sup> to a certain Elizabeth Watson of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, widdow; For that he the affirmant filled up a Bond for the conveying and making over the s<sup>d</sup> land, according to the laws and usages of the Government of the Countys on Delaware. He likewise saith, that he heard, that a certain Abraham Ingram, who held land under a Maryland survey, near unto the land so as afores<sup>d</sup> taken up by the afores<sup>d</sup> William, Pretended to claim a right in the s<sup>d</sup> Williams land, or some Part thereof, But he the affirmant knoweth not, That the said Abraham ever brought any suit for the establishing of his said claim; But he the affirmant doth further declare; That he knoweth that a certain Bethuel Watson (son to the afores<sup>d</sup> Elizabeth Watson) Brought his Action of Ejectment for the recovery of the land afores<sup>d</sup>, From a certain David Smith, who had got into possession thereof, and the s<sup>d</sup> Bethuel obtained a judgment on his said suit, in his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, and was put into quiet and peaceable possession of the said land, by virtue of his Majesty's writ of Habere facias Possessionem, issuing out of the s<sup>d</sup> Court, for that purpose. The affirmant further saith, that he hath been told, that the afores<sup>d</sup> Abraham Ingram, having an intention to get a Maryland warrant of survey for some part of the land, so as aforesaid surveyed, by Mr. Robert Shankland aforementioned; He the affirmant heard, severall antient inhabitants of Sussex aforesaid, highly blame the said Abraham, For that the whole of the said land did indisputably lay within the reputed bounds of the said County of Sussex; The affirmant further saith, that he hath no perticular knowledge of the plantation whereon John Willey, (now a prisoner at Lewes) lately dwelt, But that he hath heard it reported by the inhabitants of Cedar Creek Hundred afores<sup>d</sup>, That it is situate within the limits and reputed bounds of the said Hundred, and further this affirmant saith not.

SOLOMON FRUIT.

Jurat Coram Nobis.

R<sup>o</sup>. HOLT,  
JACOB KOLLOCK,  
JACOB PHILLIPS.

## DEPOSITION OF RICHARD COVERDELL, 1759.

Sussex County on Delaware,

The Deposition of Richard Coverdell, of the County aforesd, yeom<sup>n</sup>, aged seventy five years or thereabouts, Taken at Lewes in the said County, this seventeenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred fifty and nine; This deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists did depose and say, That he was born in Bucks County, in Pennsylvania, and that he was brought by his parents into the County of Sussex aforesd, when he was a sucking child, in the which County he hath lived the greatest part of his life time, and for about sixty years thereof, in Cedar Creek Hundred, in the County aforesd, and that the plantation that he is now settled upon, he doth hold under the rights granted to him from the Land office of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania and Countys on Delaware; He further saith, that his son John Coverdell, about eighteen years agoe had some intentions of taking up a piece of land towards the upper end of a neck in Cedar Creek forrest, commonly called and known by the name of the Great Neck, but since that time, the place his said son had pitched upon to take up, hath been surveyed by Mr. Wm. Shankland, now deputy surveyor of Sussex County aforesd, for a certain Ephraim Polke, who afterwards (as this Deponant is informed) sold all his right and title in the said land to one John Willey (now a prisoner at Lewes in the County aforesd,) and the deponent further saith, That the plantation of him the said John Willey, is situate to the best of his belief and knowledge, within the Hundred aforesaid, it laying South Easterly from the place of the Deponants present dwelling near upon a mile, and upon which place, he the deponant hath quietly and unmolested lived for many years last past; The which places the deponant saith, constantly hath been reputed, to be within the bounds and limits of the hundred aforesd, nor doth he the deponant know, of any riots or disturbances made on or near the present place of his present settlement, or the rights thereof, or any of the neighbouring places unto it contested, until what hath lately hapned at the plantation of the aforesd John Willey, and he the deponant further saith, that he hath known the aforesd John Willey ever since he came to settle upon the plantation aforesd, and that he hath behaved himself in a quiet peaceable and neighbourly like manner, and as an industrious young man ought to do: And further this deponant saith not.

his  
RICH. R C COVERDELL.  
mark.

Jurat Coram Nobis.

R<sup>o</sup>. HOLT,  
JACOB KOLLOCK,  
JACOB PHILLIPS.

## DEPOSITION OF WARREN BURROUGHS, 1759.

Sussex County on Delaware,

The deposition of Warren Burroughs of the County aforesd, yeoman, aged thirty six years or thereabouts, taken at Lewes in the said County this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty nine; This deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say, That he was born in Cedar Creek Hundred and County aforesd, and that he has lived the greatest part of his life time in the County aforesd, to witt, all but about three or four years thereof, he further saith, that he is well acquainted with Gravelly Branch, where formerly was a wadeing place for travellers to pass and repass, But that now there is a bridge built over the said place of passing and repassing, and that he hath heard from sundry persons living near the said Branch, That whoever of the inhabitants of the Province of Maryland passed over the wadeing place aforesd, or the present bridge aforesd, accounted and esteemed themselves to be then within the limits of Sussex County aforesd, (or as it is generally termed by the inhabitants of Maryland Government,) In Pennsylvania or the Whorshill Government: The deponant further saith, that he is acquainted with John Willey (now a prisoner at Lewes in Sussex County aforesd,) and that he knoweth the plantation whereon the said John Willey lately dwelt, He also knoweth that a certain John Coverdell, a liver in the said County of Sussex, had made a small improvement or settlement on the same place about eighteen years last past, He also saith, that he knoweth that the said plantation hath been surveyed by virtue of a warrant from the land office of the Honourable the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania and Countys on Delaware for a certain Ephraim Polke, who sold it to the aforesd John Willey, and that he has often seen him (as being a near neighbour to him,) in the quiet and peaceable possession of the said plantation, He likewise saith, that he knoweth not, nor hath he ever heard of any survey being made on the aforesd plantation, or any right or claim thereto, set up under the Government of the Province of Maryland aforesaid, untill since the late disturbance, which hapned on some part of the said Willeys plantation, and being interrogated whether he knew any thing relating to a riot lately (as it is said) committed there, or to any accident ensuing thereon, He the deponant saith, He was not present on the day wherein it hapned, nor can he say any thing thereof, But from common fame and report, He therefore concludes his Testimony and further saith not.

WARREN BURROUGHS.

Jurat Coram Nobis.

R<sup>r</sup>. HOLT,  
JACOB KOLLOCK,  
JACOB PHILLIPS.

## THE DEPOSITION OF JAMES INGRAM, 1759.

Sussex on Delaware.

Of the County aforesaid, Yeoman, aged thirty-seven years, or thereabout, taken at Lewes, in the said County, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine; this Deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say,

That he hath lived in this County of Sussex, near upon sixteen years. And he further saith, That he was born at a place near the bordering Division between the said County of Sussex and Somerset County in Maryland, as it was then called, but now known by the name of Worcester County; and this deponent saith, that when he was grown up to years of discretion, he frequently heard his mother say, that the inhabitants of Maryland who hapned to be traveling from Somerset County afores<sup>d</sup>, after they had passed over a wading place of a Branch commonly called Gravelly Branch, that they accounted themselves to be in the Forrest of Sussex County afores<sup>d</sup>, commonly called by the inhabitants of Maryland, Pennsylvania Forrest, which branch was by them reputed the boundary between Sussex County afores<sup>d</sup>, and that part of Maryland then called Somerset County, but now known by the name of Worcester County, as aforesaid. The Deponent further saith, That he knows the Plantation whereon John Willey, (now a prisoner at Lewes afores<sup>d</sup>,) lately dwelt, and that the same was surveyed for a certain Ephraim Polke, some years past. The which Plantation, as this deponent doth verily believe, and as he hath commonly been told by the neighbourhood, is situate in the Hundred of Cedar Creek, within the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>. And he further saith, that the said Plantation lyeth North Eastward from the aforesaid Gravelly Branch, about five or six miles, and farther this deponent saith not.

His  
JAMES ✕ INGRAM.  
mark.

Jurat Coram Nobis.

R's. Holt,  
Jacob Kollock,  
Jacob P'hillips.

## THE DEPOSITION OF JOHN PETTJOHN, SENIOR, 1759.

Sussex County, on Delaware.

The Deposition of John Pettjohn, Senior, of the County afores<sup>d</sup>, yea'n, aged seventy years, or thereabouts, taken at Lewes, in the said County, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, this Deponent, being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say, That he was born in the Colony of Virginia, but brought into Sussex County by his parents, when about two years of age, and that he hath lived in the said County of Sussex ever since, To wit, at Broadkill Hundred in the said County for upwards of thirty years of the same time, and that he is well acquainted with what was the reputed or commonly esteemed division line or boundary between the said County of Sussex and that part of Maryland then called Somerset County, but now known by the name of Worcester County, for he further saith, that there is a pretty large Savannah on the borders of the afores<sup>d</sup> County, that was, and is still called by the name of the Whorehill Savannah, that he the deponent hath often been with others a ranging for young Horses, Colts or Mares, that were bred, or usually did frequent the said Savannah as their feeding place; That in the course of such ranging, he hath frequently met with several inhabitants of Maryland, who came to the said Savannah on the same ends and purposes, and that he always heard the said people of Maryland afores<sup>d</sup>, acknowledge that the said Savannah belonged to what was then called the Whorehill County, and he further saith, that the said Savannah to the best of his belief and knowledge, lyeth near South or rather South-Easterly from the wading place of a certain Branch, called and known by the name of Gravelly Branch, and further this Deponent saith not.

His  
JOHN ✕ PETTJOHN, SEN.  
mark.

Jurat Coram Nobis,  
R's Holt,  
Jacob Kollock,  
Jacob Phillips.

## THE DEPOSITION OF ALEXANDER WEST, 1759.

Sussex County, on Delaware:

The Deposition of Alexander West, of the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, yea'm'n, aged fifty-six years or thereabouts, taken at Lewes in the s<sup>d</sup> County, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, this Deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say, That he knoweth

a certain Savannah called Whorehill Savannah, which Savannah has for forty years last past, been called by the name of the Whorehill Savannah, and hath been and still is reputed and deemed to be within the County of Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, as well by the inhabitants of Maryland, as Sussex afores<sup>d</sup>, and that between thirty and forty years since, a certain Thomas Walker purchased a property in some Horses, which used to range in the said Savannah, from a certain Sarah Prettyman, a liver in Sussex; That the afores<sup>d</sup> Thomas Walker being at the House of one Jacob Ingram, with this Deponent, a certain John Caldwell, commonly called Turschey John Caldwell, and one Henry Foadvine, two of the rangers of Maryland, came there, and asked the said Walker's leave to take away a Dunn Stallion from the said Savannah, promising to take no more of the creatures then feeding there, but the said Stallion; He the Deponent then heard the afores<sup>d</sup> John Caldwell say, that he allowed, and that it was not-contested by him or any of the Marylanders at that time present, but that the said Savannah was in the Province of Pennsylvania, by which words the afores<sup>d</sup> deponent verily believes they meant the Countys on Delaware, particularly the County of Sussex, by them called Whorehill County, on Delaware afores<sup>d</sup>, wherein he the deponent then dwelt, and doth still dwell; and further this deponent saith not.

ALEXANDER WEST.

Jurat Coram Nobis,

R's. Holt,  
Jacob Kollock,  
Jacob Phillips.

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THE DEPOSITION OF CHARLES POLKE, 1759.

Sussex County, on Delaware :

The Deposition of Charles Polke, yeom'n, of Worcester County, in the Province of Maryland, aged fifty-five years or thereabouts, taken at Lewes, in the said County of Sussex, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine; This deponent being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say : That he hath lived thirty-two years upon the reputed borders between Sussex County afores<sup>d</sup>, and Somerset County in Maryland, as it was then called, but now known by the name of Worcester County, and at the time aforesaid, he knew a Plantation held by a certain George Bishop under a Maryland survey, which Plantation was situate on the north side of a branch, called by the name of Maple Marsh branch, about two miles north-eastward from the said Deponents House, and that he, this deponent, knew another plan-

tation at the same time held by one Edward Carey, about three miles to the North-eastward from this depo'ts house, and on the North side of the said Maple Marsh branch ; The which last mentioned Plantation was Held and possess by the said Edward during his lifetime, and is now held and possess by a certain Joseph Polke, under the Government of the Countys of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware, and was so held by the aforesaid Edward Carey, without any claim being thereto made by the Government of Maryland, to the best of this deponents knowledge and belief ; and this deponent further saith, That he knows the Plantation whereon John Willey (now a prisoner at Lewes afores'd) lately dwelt, the which Plantation is situate about two miles east from the plantation of the Deponent ; And this deponent further saith, that he never heard that the plantation whereon the said Willey lived, was ever surveyed or claimed under Maryland, or the rights of that Government ; and further this deponent saith not.

CHARLES POLKE.

Jurat Coram Nobis,  
R's. Holt.  
Jacob Kollock,  
Jacob Phillips.

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THE DEPOSITION OF MAGDALENE MANLOVE, 1759.

Sussex County, on Delaware :

The deposition of Magdalene Manlove, of the County afores'd, Spinster, aged fifty-seven years or thereabouts. The which said Magdalene, is sister to the within named Charles Polke, who being sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say, The same things (in substance) which the within mentioned deponent hath on his oath declared, save only as to the conclusive part relating to the Plantation whereon the within named John Willey lately dwelt ; of the situation of which Plantation, she is able to give no particular account from her own knowledge, but from the report of the neighbourhood, who look upon and esteem the same to be within the bounds of Cedar Creek Hundred, in the County aforesaid ; And further this deponent saith not.

MAGDALENE MANLOVE.

Jurat Coram Nobis,  
R's. Rolt.  
Jacob Kollock,  
Jacob Phillips.

## THE DEPOSITION OF JOSEPH MORGAN, 1759.

Sussex County, on Delaware:

The Deposition of Joseph Morgan, of the County afores'd, yeoman, aged fifty-eight years or thereabouts, taken at Lewes, in the said County, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine; this deponent being solemnly sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose and say: That about sixteen or seventeen years ago, he, this deponent, made application to William Owens, (then a Deputy Surveyor of Dorchester County, in Maryland,) to survey some land for this deponent, which land lay on the east side of a County Road, passing from Choptank Bridge to Snow Hill, and over a Branch called Gravelly Branch, but this deponent could not prevail on the said Wm. Owens to make the survey afores'd; And the reason the said William Owens gave this deponent for his refusal, was, that Colonell Gale, who was then Lord Baltimore's agent of his land office, (as this deponent hath been told,) was not willing to grant any warrants for lands to the Eastward of the said Road, (and the deponent also heard the same words from several other inhabitants of Dorchester County afores'd,) for that the lands afores'd, to the Eastward of the road afores'd, was reputed to be within the limits of Pennsylvania Government, (as it was then commonly called by the inhabitants of the Province of Maryland afores'd.) The deponent further saith, That the Plantation of John Willey, (now a prisoner at Lewes afores'd, formerly surveyed for a certain Ephraim Polk, under a warrant from the Honourable Proprietaries Land Office for the Province of Pennsylvania, and Countys on Delaware, is situate to the best of his belief and knowledge, within the aforesaid County of Sussex, for that it lays about three miles to the Eastward of the aforesaid Road, and further this deponent saith not.

His  
JOSEPH ✕ MORGAN.  
mark.

Jurat Coram Nobis,  
R's. Holt.  
Jacob Kollock,  
Jacob Phillips.

## DEPOSITION OF EPHRAIM POLKE, 1750.

Sussex County, on Delaware :

The Deposition of Ephraim Polke, of the County afs<sup>d</sup>, Yeoman, aged Forty one Years, or thereabouts, Taken at Lewes, in the said County, this nineteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven Hundred & fifty nine. This Deponent being Solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists did Depose & say, That he was born in the County of Somerset, in the Province of Maryland, at the Lower end thereof, but that when he was about Eight Years of Age his Brother, Charles Polke, (who had the care of him) became a Settler at the upper end of the said County of Somerset, now called Worcester County ; And the Deponent further saith, that the place his afs<sup>d</sup> Brother settled on, at his removal as afs<sup>d</sup> (being now about thirty two years past) was reputed to be on the borders between Somerset County, as it was then called, and the County of Sussex afs<sup>d</sup>, but then more generally called (by the people of the Province of Maryland) Whore Hill County ; The Deponent further saith, that he lived with his afs<sup>d</sup> Brother Charles at his settlement on the afs<sup>d</sup> reputed Borders untill he was upwards of Twenty years of age, he then Married and went to Settle upon an improvement made by a certain George Bishop, under a Warrant of Survey from the Land office of the Government of Maryland ; the certificate of which Warrant had some time before been assigned over to the Deponent by the said George Bishop, who had had (by virtue of the said Warrant) a Survey made for him the said George, the which Improvement is Situate on the North side of a Branch, Called by the Name of Maple Marsh Branch, and Layeth North-Eastward from the Plantation of his Brother Charles Polke about two miles. The Deponent further saith, that in about two or three years after that he had went to Live on the Improvement afs<sup>d</sup>, he sold his right therein to a certain Richard Coverdale, Jun<sup>r</sup>., and then came to settle in the Forrest part of Cedar Creek Hundred, in Sussex County afs<sup>d</sup>, and in the which Hundred he hath ever since dwelt.

The Deponent Likewise saith, that on the said Maple Marsh Branch, and on the same Northern or rather Northwestern part of it, a Certain Edward Carey, now dec'd, had made an Improvement under a Pennsylvania Right, (as it was then commonly called) which Lay within about a mile of the improvement so as afs<sup>d</sup>, Assigned Over to him, the Deponent, by George Bishop afs<sup>d</sup>, and near upon three Miles North Eastward of the Plantation and Settlement of his afs<sup>d</sup> Brother Charles Polke ; He farther saith, that the improvement of the afs<sup>d</sup> Edward Carey is now Quietly held and possessed by a certain Joseph Polke, Cousin to the Deponent, and under the Right of the Government of the Counties on Delaware, and was so held by the afs<sup>d</sup> Edward Carey, in his life Time, peaceably and without any

Maryland Claim being made thereto, to the best of the Deponant's belief and knowledge, he having never heard of any such Claim.

The Deponant farther saith, that the Plantation whereon John Willy (now a prisoner at Lewes) lately dwelt was formerly his Property, and that it is situated in a part of Cedar Creek Hundred, in Sussex afs<sup>d</sup>, Commonly Called the upper part of the great Neck, the which Property he held under a Warrant from the Land office of the Honourable, the Proprietaries of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties on Delaware no<sup>r</sup> doth he know, Nor did he ever hear, either before or at the time of the Survey made for him, of any Claim having been made to that part of the Great Neck afs<sup>d</sup> by the Government of Maryland, but that the same hath constantly been reputed and Esteemed to be within the Limits and Boundaries of Creek Hundred afs<sup>d</sup>, And further this Deponant saith not.

EPHRAIM POLKE.

JURAT CORAM, ME.

R's HOLT, Capital Jus<sup>t</sup>., &c.

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DEPOSITION OF WAITMAN WILLEY, 1759.

Sussex County, on Delaware :

The Deposition of Waitman Willey, of the County afs<sup>d</sup>, Yeoman, Aged Twenty-Seven years, or thereabouts, taken at Lewes, in the said County, this twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one Thousand seven hundred and fifty nine. This Deponent being Solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists, did depose & say, That he was born in Somerset County, in the Province of Maryland, very near the borders of the County of Sussex, on Delaware, (as it is now Called,) but then more generally known and called by the name of Whorehill County; The deponant farther saith, that when he was a Lad his Father (by Name John Willey) was Deputy Sheriff to a Certain Joseph McCloster, then high Sheriff of Somerset County afs<sup>d</sup>; And he, the deponant, farther saith, that on the Plantation whereon a certain Richard Coverdale, Sen<sup>r</sup>, now dwelleth, or upon some part of the Land of the said Plantation, a certain Nathaniel Dunahow had made an improvement and small Settlement, but under what Rights he, the Deponant knoweth not, the which Plantation is Situate on a Branch, called and known by the name of Maple Marsh Branch, and on the Northern side thereof; And he farther saith, that his afs<sup>d</sup> Farther, in his capacity of Deputy or under Sheriff as afs<sup>d</sup> had a precept delivered to him by the afs<sup>d</sup> Joseph McCloster, as he heard say, which precept issued out of the Court of Common Pleas for Somerset County afs<sup>d</sup>, as it was then called, by

virtue of which precept he was Commanded to take the Body of the said Nathaniel Dunahow, but that upon his Father's attempting to serve the said Precept the afs'd Nathaniel Dunahow said at the time that he would not be taken by him, for, saith he, the said Nathaniel Dunahow, I belong to and live within Pennsylvania Government, whereupon the Deponant's father afs'd desisted, and upon his acquainting the High Sheriff before mentioned with the said Nathaniel's answer and refusal to be taken by the said precept, He bid him to proceed no farther upon it. And the deponant farther saith, he very well remembers that the said Nathaniel Dunahow was never taken from the place of his afs'd Settlement by any other precept, to the best of his belief & knowledge, ever Issuing out of the Court of Common Pleas of Somerset County afs'd. The deponant farther saith, that from the time of his Birth, untill about four years last past, he had lived upon the reputed Borders between Somerset County afs'd, as it was then called, but now the upper part thereof is called & known by the Name of Worcester County; He, the Deponant farther saith, that after his Father's decease he hath constantly heard his Mother, who is now living, say that the place where the said Nathaniel Dunahow was settled on, as is before mentioned, was reputed to be within the County of Sussex afs'd, (as it is now called) but then generally called by the Inhabitants of the Province of Maryland asf'd, Where Hill County, or Pennsylvania Government; He, the deponant, farther says, that he well knoweth and long hath known, a certain Branch called by the name of Gravely Branch, over which branch was formerly a common Wading place, but now hath a bridge built over the said wading place, and the which branch (by common fame and report) was ever looked upon since the Deponents coming to years of discretion, to be a Divisionary Limit & Boundary between Maryland Government and Pennsylvania Government, (as it was formerly called,) by which words the Deponant understood it to be a reputed Boundary or limit between the Counties of Worcester afs'd & Sussex afs'd, (as they are now called) particularly that part of Sussex County afs'd, in which the Deponant now liveth, called & known by the name of Cedar Creek Hundred, in the said County of Sussex, And further this Deponant saith not.

WAITMAN WILLEY.

JURAT CORAM, ME.

R's HOLT, Capital Just., &c.

## DEPOSITION OF JARED HITCHINS, 1759.

Sussex County, ss.

Jared Hitchens, of Worcester County, in Maryland, aged thirty years or thereabouts, being solemnly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, Deposeth and Saith :

That on the fifth day of February last, he, this Deponent, being at the house of Moses Timmonds, a Messenger came to him to let him know Mr. William Outten, under Sheriff of Worcester, was at his house ; Upon which he, this Deponent, and said Timmonds, went to this Deponants house where Mr. Outten was, who immediately press'd this Deponent and said Timmonds, in his Lordships Name, to assist him in taking John Willey, Mullenex, Coverdale, & others, which he said he had precepts for, informing this Deponent that he had already press'd some Men, which he had left at Capt. Collings & Mr. Holstons ; That this Deponent, Timmonds, & Outten went to Mr. Holstons, which place they left about one hour in the night, and as they went to Mr. Outtens pressed John Kelly and William Winright ; that late in the Night they came to Outtens, that next next morning before sunrise, the whole Company, vizt., John Dennis, Coll<sup>d</sup> Moses Timmonds, John Kelly, Peter Dolby, Levin Disheroon, W<sup>m</sup>. Conoway, Elisha Lang, William Winright, Benjamin Wooden, and this Deponent, went with Mr. Outten to take the men ; when they came to the Road that went to Mullenex's, they made a stop to conclude what to do, and they agreed that Conoway & Dolby was to go to Mullenex's, and Conoway, who had a warrant from Captain Collings to take Mullenex, was to take him, and then Dolby was to give them notice, and they were all to Ride up ; That Conoway & Dolby rode off to Mullenex's, that after they were gone Outten said that their taking Mullenex might alarm the neighbourhood, and by that means Willey Escape, he therefore ordered Colonel Dennis to stay there and assist Conoway and Dolby, and he and the rest went to Willeys ; That they went on 'till they came to Willey's road, Outten (having before deputed this Deponent) then gave him the Writ, saying, if Willey disputes your authority show him this, often repeating he would have Willey and Coverdale, and be satisfied for the ill usage he before had from them ; That Timmonds and this Deponent went on, (being ordered) that if Willey was at home Timmonds was to go out to the well, pretending to drink, and take off his hat and put it on again, which was to be a sign to Outten and party, who was then to come up, and that when they came in sight this Deponent was to execute the precept ; that this Deponent and Timmonds rode up into the yard and enquired the way to W<sup>m</sup>. Laws's, Willey then asked them to Light and warm themselves, which they did, went into the House and sat down ; that they talked some time, during which this deponent being loth to serve the precept, protracted the time so long,

that Timmonds going out saw Outten and his party coming ; Willy likewise seeing them Coming, said, yonder comes the Sheriff of Worcester and a Company of Men, I guess what they are after, this Deponant then going to the door Willy shoved it to, and shut him out ; when Outten came up, he asked this deponant if he had taken Willey, he said he had not ; Outten then seemed very angry, and said he would not for Five Pounds that he had acted in that manner ; Outten then concluded to leave the House, and this deponant and Timmonds was to go in again, then Outten and party was to come up, and this deponant was to take Willey ; when Outten and party was gone, Willey opened the door and asked this deponant and Timmonds if they were of Outten's party, Timmonds said they were not, and they immediately went in, Timmonds then asked Willy if Outten had any thing against him, Willey answered he supposed he had, and several others ; this deponant and Willy sat down, Willey stayed in the House, and his wife brought up his Creature, Willey said he was sorry he could not stay and desired to be excused ; this deponant said we are going with you, Willey said I will show you the way to Laws's ; as they all went to the door, Timmonds took a Stick out of Willeys hand, pretending to look at it, but this deponant thinks to prevent Willey from striking with it ; as Willey went out this deponant arrested him, Willey said what do you mean, this deponant said I will show you, a scuffle ensued, Timmonds laid hold, but Willy by his wife's assistance got loose, and he and wife got into the house and shut the door, Outten then come up, and being informed how the Case was, run to the door with a Grubbing Hoe, and first wrenched the door with the Hoe, and then by striking two or three Blows with the Hoe burst the door open ; that Outten went in, followed by Wooden and Disheroon, and Willy then took to his loft ; Outten then desired Willy to come down, Willy said he would not ; he said he would have him, dead or alive ; Outten then threw up the Grubbing Hoe at Willy, and ordered his men to get sticks and back him, which they did ; as they came in with their sticks Dennis, Conoway, and Dolby came, that Conoway brought a sword, but where he got it this deponant knows not, but supposes at Mullenex's ; Dennis said, Willey come down ; Willy said he would not ; he said he had that would fetch him down, (though the deponant says he believed he had no pistols, for they called at Paris Chipman's to borrow Pistols, but could get none ;) they then shoved up the loose planks with their sticks, during which Willy's wife laying hold of Outten, begged he would not Kill her Husband, and others taking hold of her they all Tumbled out of doors ; That while they were shoving up the planks Willy stept at last on some fast ones, Outten then threw a Chair at Willy, seeming to be in a great rage, often swearing he would have him dead or alive ; Willy told him he could not serve two Masters, Dennis said if you serve us you have no need to serve them, which introduced a parley, Dennis then proposed that Outten, and the great

Men in Maryland concerned, should come to Sussex and leave it to the Magistrates there; Willy said if the Magistrates of Sussex gave him up he would submit, but Outten said he would not agree, that he was an Officer, and would go to the extent of his Office. About this time one John Sharpe came to the yard, saying, what are you all here after, where is the dam<sup>d</sup> Sheriff, Outten said here I am, and stept out of the door; that Outten and Sharpe met, that Outten struck at Sharp, who held up his stick to defend himself, that Outten soon cut Sharp's stick in two with the sword brought by Conoway, on which Sharp turn'd to run; that Outten struck him and cut him much in the Shoulder, Sharp said you have murdered me, Outten replied it is what you deserve; that this deponant dressed Sharps wounds and put some sugar in it, that Outten followed him afterwards, but Sharp avoided him; Willy still stayed in the Loft. Outten at last concluded to go home and gave this deponant the Scabbard, but kept the Sword, said I am warm and offering to pull off his coat; somebody said Willy is coming after you with his Gun, Outten said never in a better time, that he turned about with his Sword drawn in his hand, and went towards Willy in a menacing and angry manner; that this deponant, conscious of his deceitful usage to Willy at first, expected Willy would shoot at him, and drew his Mare between him and Willy to Cover his Body from the Shot, but when Willy and Outten advanced near each other Willy Shot, and Outten immediately fell; this deponant then mounted his Mare and fled. This deponant further saith, that Outten, in private conversation the night before, told this deponent that he was to have Twenty Shillings p<sup>r</sup> Man, that he took (viz<sup>t</sup>., Willy and others) over & above his Legal fees. This deponant further saith, that during the whole time there was a violent uproar & tumult, Outten swearing frequently he would have him dead or alive, and that Disheroon, Dolby, & Wooden, stripp'd and threatned to tear the House down.

JARED HITCHINS.

Sworn before me, the 30<sup>th</sup> day of February, 1759.

JACOB PHILLIPS.

The above deposition was taken on Monday, the 30<sup>th</sup> of April, the month above is wrong inserted by a misprision of the Clerk.

JACOB PHILLIPS.

Nanticoke, Beginning at a mark on the  
side of the s<sup>d</sup> Dams nigh the  
the s<sup>d</sup> Dams, Binding on the W.  
North 30 East 29 Perches, N  
East 21 Perches, North 62 E  
Perches, North 8 East 33½ P  
North 5 East 51 Perches, North  
58 Perches, North 5 West 17  
North 19 West 40 Perches to a  
West side of the Branch or He  
a Line of Marked Trees across  
little to one side 60 Perches, 1  
Perches, to a Hickory or Red O  
the first Bounded Red Oak, cont  
acres of Land, Being Surveyed  
By me,

The above s<sup>d</sup> Tract of 200 acres  
and Belongs to the 8th Line to 1

By Virtue of the Commission  
Surveyor General, bearing date s  
8th M<sup>o</sup>, 1715, Requiring me to  
Townsend, of the County of Sussex  
afores<sup>d</sup>. The s<sup>d</sup> Two hundred & 1  
s<sup>d</sup>, Lying on the Beaver Dams  
River, Beginning at a corner Red

Perches, South 40½ East 52 Perches, South 58½ East 38 Perches, North 53½ East 50 Perches, to a corner Hickory standing nigh the s<sup>d</sup> Branch, and thence North 1½ West 348 Perches, home to the first Bounder, containing and Laid out for Two hundred acres of Land called  
 A. D. 1716, By me,                      Surveyed the 19th day of April,

ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Whereas Edward Cary, In the County of Sussex, intending to make some Improvement on a certain parcel of Vacant Land, Situate in Forrests of s<sup>d</sup> County, Lying and being on the Head of the Drains that runeth into Nanticoke River, requested me to run the Lines of s<sup>d</sup> Land, in order for a further Confirmation from the Proprietary's Agents of the Land Office in Pennsylvania.

These are, therefore, to certifie that I have carefully run the Metes and Bounds of s<sup>d</sup> Land, as followeth, Beginning at a corner Maple, standing on the North side of Gum Branch, and thence down the s<sup>d</sup> Branch on the Several Water courses South 13 West 12 Perches, South 6 East 104 Perches, South 16 West 66 Perches, South 51 West 50 Perches, South 65 West 74 Perches, to a corner White Oak, and thence North 60 Degrees West 46 Perches, to a Red Oak standing on the South side of West Branch, and thence up the s<sup>d</sup> Branch, Binding on the Water courses North 6 East Fifty-six Perches, North 44 East 17 Perches, North 35 East 40 Perches, North 5 East 86 Perches, North 62 East Forty-eight Perches, to a corner Red Oak, standing on the Edge of the Branch, and thence North 85 degrees East 66 Perches, home to the first Bounder, containing and Laid out for One hundred and Sixty-two acres of Land, called  
 Dom<sup>i</sup>, 1725, By me,                      Surveyed this 20th day of January, Annoq.

ROBERT SHANKLAND, Depty Surv<sup>r</sup>.

By Virtue of the Commissioner's Warrant from Jacob Taylor, Surveyor General, bearing date 20th day of the 7th Month, Anno Domini, 1716, Requiring me to Survey and take up for Thomas Parker, of the County of Sussex, 200 acres of Land, the s<sup>d</sup> Land is Lying and being on the Head of Gravelly Branch, which proceeds out of Nanticoke River, Begining at a corner White Oak, standing on the South side of the s<sup>d</sup> Branch, and runing from thence down the s<sup>d</sup> Branch or Beaver Dam, binding on th water courses South 48½ West 20 Perches, North 61½ West 24½ Perches, North 86½ West 38 Perches, North 48 West 18 Perches, North 35 West 8 Perches to a corner Maple, standing on a Point of the s<sup>d</sup> Beaver Dam, and still down the s<sup>d</sup> Beaver Dam Branch on the water courses South 13 West a 127 Perches, South 46½ West 93 Perches, South 23½

West 42 Perches, South 63½ East 42 Perches, North 77½ East 54½ Perches, South 55 East 20 Perches, South 24 East 40 Perches, South 50 East 58 Perches up the other fork of the s<sup>d</sup> Branch to a Bounded White Oak standing on the s<sup>d</sup> Branch, and thence running North 7 Degrees East 316 Perches, by a Line of Marked Trees home to the first Bounder, containing and laid out for Two hundred acres of Land, now named and called Parker's Inheritance, Surveyed January the 25th day, Anno Domini, 1716, By me,

ROBERT SHANKLAND.

Whereas John May, Esq<sup>r</sup>, in the County of Sussex, having a mind to settle and improve a certain Parcel of Vacant Land to the quantity of one hundred acres, Situate in the County above s<sup>d</sup>, Lying and being on the head of the Drains that runeth into the Nanticoke River on the South side of Gum Branch, in order for a further Confirmation by Warrant and Patent from the Proprietaries' Agents in Pennsylvania, &c.

These are, therefore, to certify that at the request of the s<sup>d</sup> John May, Esq<sup>r</sup>, I have carefully run the Metes and Bounds of the s<sup>d</sup> Land following, beginning at a corner Maple standing in Low Grounds on the South side of the s<sup>d</sup> Gum Branch, and running thence down the s<sup>d</sup> Branch, Bounding on the several Water courses South 58 degrees West 24 Perches, North 45 West 20 Perches, South 68 West 24 Perches, South 87 West 46 Perches South 25 West 40 Perches, South 8½ West 24 Perches, South 89 East 14 Perches, South 62½ East 58 Perches, South 75 West 48 Perches to a corner Spanish Oak standing on the s<sup>d</sup> Branch, and thence by a Line of Trees South 60 degrees East 162 Perches, to a Black Oak, and thence by a Line of Trees North 10½ degrees West 192 Perches, Home to the first Bounder, containing and laid out for One hundred and five acres of Land, now named Oak Hall, Surveyed the 22d day of January, Annoq. Domini, 1725, By me,

ROBERT SHANKLAND, D. Survey<sup>r</sup>.

Whereas William Donally, in the County of Sussex, being seated on some Vacant Land in the Forrest of s<sup>d</sup> County, Lying and being on the Head of the Drains that runeth into the Chesapick Bay on the South side of Gum Branch, requested me to run the Lines to include 109 acres with his improvement, in order for a further Confirmation from the Proprietary Agents of the Land Office in the Province of Pennsylvania.

These are, therefore, to Certifie, that I have carefully run the Meetes and Bounds of the Land following, Beginning at a corner White Oak standing on the North side of one of the Forke of Gum Branch, and running thence down the s<sup>d</sup> Branch on the several Water

courses South 16 West 54 Perches, South 47 West 34 Perches, North 85 West 24 Perches, South 43 West 36 Perches, South 17 West 72 Perches, South 3 West 26 Perches, South 14 East 86 Perches, South 26 West 34 Perches, to a corner Maple standing in the Fork of the Branch, and thence up the other Branch on the several Water courses North 37 West 26 Perches, North 15 West 82 Perches, North 14 East 48 Perches, North 43 East 24 Perches, North 20 East 48 Perches, North 32½ West 58 Perches, North 42 East 42 Perches, to a corner White Oak Sapling by the Mouth of a Small Branch, and thence South 79½ East 116 Perches, Home to the first Bounder containing and laid out for One Hundred and nine acres of Land, called                      Surveyed the 22d day of January, Anno. Domini, 1725, by me,

ROBERT SHANKLAND, D. Surveyor.

Whereas, George Walton, in the County of Sussex, intending to make some improvement on some vacant Land situate in the Forrest of said County, lying and being on the head of the draines that runeth unto Chesopick Bay, requested me to run the Lines to take in the quantity of one hundred acres of Land, in order for a further Confirmation from the Proprietary Agents of the Land Office in Pennsylvania.

These are therefore to certify, that I have carefully run the following Metes and Bounds, begining at a corner White Oak standing on the West side of Gum Branch, and runing thence due West by a Line of Trees 82 Perches, to a corner Red Oak, standing on West Branch, thence up the said, runing partly there with due North 172 Perches, to a corner White Oak, and thence due West 24 Perches to an other White Oak in a Swamp, and thence due North 72 perches into a Swamp, and thence due East 106 Perches to a corner Spanish Oak on the East side of the Neck Path, and thence due South 182 Perches home to the first Bounder, containing and laid out for one Hundred Acres of Land, called Woolfe Den, Surveyed the 22 day of January, Annoque Domini, 1725, by me.

ROBERT SHANKLAND,

D. Surveyor.

By Virtue of the Commissioners warrant from Jacob Taylor, Surveyor General, bearing date at Philadelphia, the 4th day of the 8th Mo., Anno Domini, 1715.

Requiring me to Survey and lay out for Richard Daubson, Two Hundred acres in the Forrest of the County of Sussex, &c. The said Land lying and being on the head of the Beaver Dams of the

head of Gravelly Branch, which proceeds out of Nantiooke, beginning at a marked Beach Tree standing on the South side of the <sup>s</sup><sup>d</sup> Dam's, and running from thence across a Swamp, South 88, East 110 perches, by a line of marked trees to a marked White Oak standing in the Woods, and thence North 57, East a 154 Perches, by a line of marked Trees through a Swamp, to a Bounded White Oak standing by rising ground, and thence North 88, West 88 Perches across the said Beaver Dam, to a Red Oak standing on the North side of the said Dam, and thence North 85½, East 48 Perches, to a white Oak standing nigh the said Dam, and thence North sixty-nine west a 100 perches, to a marked Red Oak standing in a Swamp, and thence west a 115 Perches, to a bounded Hickory, or tree standing in the Line of Thomas Parker, and thence binding with the said Parker's Line, South 7, west 60 Perches, to a Bound white oak of the said Parker's, standing on the said Branch, and thence down the said Branch and across the same, home to the first Bonnder, containing and laid out for Two Hundred Seventeen Acres, called Daubson's Winter Quarters. Surveyed the 14th day of May, 1717, by me.

ROBERT SHANKLAND.

#### MEMORIAL OF SYNOD AGAINST PLAYS, 1759.

To the Hon'ble William Denny, Esq., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware.

The Humble Address of the Synod of New York and Philadelphia, now Sitting.

May it Please your Honour,

With the greatest Concern for the Interests of Virtue and Religion, we beg leave to inform your Honour, that we understand there is a Proposal of erecting a House within this City or Suburbs, peculiarly designed for Exhibiting Plays.

That we cannot but believe in the Common method they are conducted, they prove a most powerfull Engine of debauching the minds and corrupting the manners of youth, by encouraging Idleness, Extravagance and Immorality, which are of most fatal Consequence to the Publick weal.

That the present war with France, and the Critical Conjuncture of our Publick Affairs, render the Entertainments of the Stage peculiarly Improper at this Time.

Therefore, we, as the Ministers of Christ, and the friends of Mankind, Humbly Intreat your Honour to discountenance this pernicious design.

We Presume not by this Address to Dictate to your Honour, but only to discharge what we judge to be a duty incumbent on us in present Circumstances, and flatter ourselves we shall obtain your ready concurrence in an affair of so much importance, which we doubt not will be extremely agreeable to the good People of this City and Province, and particularly oblige

May it please your Honour,

Your Honour's most Obedient

Humble Servants.

Signed by order

RICHARD TREAT, Moderator.

Philadelphia, May ye 22d, 1759.\*

RECOMMENDATION OF COMMANDER FOR PENNA. FRIGATE,  
1759.

May it Please your Honour,

Yesterday Capt. Sibbald informed us, that he could not proceed as Commander of the Provincial Ship, and on the application of Mr. Thomas Robinson for the Command, we beg leave to mention him to your Honour, as a person suitable for the purpose.

We are

Your Honour's

most Obedient

Humble Servants,

THOS. YORKE,

DANL. RUNDLE,

ENOCH STORY,

PETER CHEVALIER, Jun.,

JAMES CHILD.

May 26th, 1759.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Governour of the Province of Pennsylvania.

\* See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 840, 553, and Archives Vol. III. p. 659.

the present Ship of war desi  
this Province.

Given under my Hand, tl

CLERK OF THE M

We, the Subscribers, hum  
Honour the Governour, as a  
the Town of Reading, if his  
one.

29 May, 1759.

COMMITMENT OF F

under my Hand and Seal at Arms, at Philadelphia, this 29<sup>th</sup> day of May, 1759.

WILLIAM DENNY.

- |  |   |
|--|---|
| 1. John Blondet, Master,                 | 8. John Joquet,   |
| 2. John Teto, 2 <sup>d</sup> Master,     | 9. John Vrillau,  |
| 3. Francis Moine, 3 <sup>d</sup> Master, | 10. Andrew Griffin,   |
| 4. John Dabou, Cooper,                   | 11. Vincent Bouon,  |
| 5. Peter Moulier,                        | 12. Peter Frustie,  |
| 6. John Boutard,                         | 13. John Berdinet,  |
| 7. Andrew Rousseau,                      | 14. Jn <sup>o</sup> Decamp, the Cap <sup>tn</sup> Serv <sup>t</sup> . |

#### PETITION RESPECTING THEATRE, 1759.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> WILLIAM DENNY, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Gov<sup>r</sup> of the Province of Pennsylvania, &c.

The Petition of Alexander Alexander, Smith, and W<sup>m</sup>. Williams, Painter,

Humbly Sheweth :

That Mr. Douglass having been favoured with your Honours "p'mission of the 5<sup>th</sup> of April last, to build a Theatre and Act without the bounds of this City," he apply'd to your Petitioner, Alexander, to erect a large building for the purpose afores<sup>d</sup>, and to your Pet<sup>r</sup> Williams to provide and paint a new set of Scenes for the said Theatre; at the same time, producing to your Petiti<sup>r</sup> your Honours p'mission of the purport aforesaid in your own Handwriting.

That your Petitioners relying on the said permission to be genuine, & not entertaining the least doubt that any thing cou'd intervene to prevent Mr. Douglass's design of acting, your Petiti<sup>r</sup>, Alexander, was prevailed on to build, at his own Charge, a large building for a Play House, for the use of Mr. Douglass and his Company, which, when finished, will cost your Petit<sup>r</sup> £300 & upwards, and your Petit<sup>r</sup>, Williams, to paint a new set of Scenes for the said House, which will come to £100 and upwards; but now your Petitioners are informed, that the House of Assembly have sent up to your Honour a Bill against any Play Houses being open'd or allowed in this Province.

Your Petiti<sup>r</sup>, therefore, being apprehensive that if the said Act pass without any exception in favour of Mr. Douglass, on y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>'s</sup> permission afores<sup>d</sup>, he will not be able to reimburse & indemnify your Petiti<sup>r</sup> for their very great expence of the said House & Scenes; And pray your Honour will be pleas'd to take their case into consi-

deration, and grant them such redress as to your Honour shall seem meet.

And your Petiti<sup>on</sup> will every pray, &c.

ALEX<sup>R</sup>. ALEXANDER,  
WILLIAM WILLIAMS.\*

Philad<sup>a</sup>, 2<sup>d</sup> June, 1759.

#### RECOMMENDATION OF NATHAN FOOT, 1759.

These are to Certify, that the Bearer, Nathan Foot, hath served in the late Province Ship, John Sibbald, Commander, two Cruisess, the first as Midshipman, the latter as Master's Mate, during which time the said Nathan Foot behaved himself in a manner suitable to the Stations he served in. Given under my hand, this 4<sup>th</sup> June, 1759.

JNO. SIBBALD.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

#### R. PETERS TO SECRETARY RIDOUT, 1759.

8 June, 1759.

Sir,

Hearing, by accident, that a Messenger was in town from Fredericksburg, I was in hopes to detain him long enough to wait on the Governor for his answer to Gov<sup>r</sup> Sharpes Letter of the 18<sup>th</sup> April, inclosing the Report of the Council, & sundry Depositions relating to the death of Mr. Outten, one of the Subsheriffs of Worcester County, but finding the Messenger cannot stay, I take the freedom to acquaint you that the Judges of the Supreme Court have appointed the 25<sup>th</sup>† instant for the trial of John Willey, at Lewes, in Sussex County, the person who shot Mr. Outten, in the Execution of a Precept that issued out of Worcester County ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> said Willey.

You will please to communicate this to his Excellency, your Governor, perhaps he may chuse that some of the Gentlemen of the Bar should be present at the Tryal, and as it may be a day or two before Governor Dennys Answer shall reach his hands, they will give him earliest information of the time and place of Tryal, that the Counsel may be prepared themselves, & likewise that Care be taken that all persons who were present at this unhappy affair, or

\* See Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 339-340, and this Vol. p. 656.

† See page 664.

know any thing of the situation of the place where the fact was committed may be present, likewise to give their Evidence.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.\*

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SIR JOHN ST. CLAIR TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Philadelphia, June 9<sup>th</sup>, 1759.

Sir :

I look upon it as incumbent upon me, to lay before you the State of Captain Neelsons Case, who is confined in Jail for a Debt contracted (as is said) for his Majestys Service.

In Sept<sup>r</sup> last I received an Order from the late Brigadier Forbes, to send a Detachment of the Pennsylvania Troops to empress Wagons in Chester & Buck's Countys, in consequence of this Order Capt<sup>a</sup> Nelson was sent on this Service, in which he brings in an account of £202 8 6, which is one Shilling and Six pence  $\frac{2}{3}$  day for each man.

When any of the Kings Troops are sent on Command, or recruiting in any part of America, they have four pence p<sup>r</sup> day for each man in lieu of Provisions, which, in England, was thought sufficient to support any man (his pay included) in America. When ever the Provincial Troops march by Order of the Kings Officers, they receive four pence p<sup>r</sup> day for their Provisions when they are at a distance from the Magazines.

The New England Governments, rather than lowering the rates of the Tavern keepers, make good the Expences incurrd by their Troops on their march, & they receive no more from the Crown than the 4 pence Sterling.

So that if this sum of Capt<sup>a</sup> Nelsons is good by the Crown, this will be erected into a precedent, and the whole Provincial Troops will claim the same, and give the Kings Troops reason to complain that they have not the same allowance as the Provincials. These, Sir, are the Reasons that puts it out of my power to recommend it to Gen<sup>l</sup> Stanwix to be paid by the Crown.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

JOHN ST. CLAIR.

Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

*Directed.*

To the Reverend Mr. Richard Peters, Philadelphia.

\* See various papers on this subject, on preceding pages. Also p. 662-663.

GOV. DENNY TO GOV. SHARPE, 1759.

Philadelphia, June 11<sup>th</sup>, 1759.

Sir :

I received yours of the 18<sup>th</sup> of April, in which was inclosed a Report of your Council and Copies of several Depositions, relative to the death of William Outten, lately a Deputy Sheriff in the County of Worcester, at the time the Assembly was sitting at Newcastle, which gave me an opportunity of communicating to such of y<sup>e</sup> Justices of Sussex as were members of the house, the several papers, and of enquiring more particularly into this unhappy affair. The Justices declared there was abundant proof, that the place where the Fact was committed is, and was ever reported to be within the County of Sussex, and that the Gentlemen of the Maryland Council had been misinformed as to their Behaviour, which has always been peaceable and quiet, and that they were greatly surprized & concerned to hear, that at a time when the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania had acquainted the House of Assembly, that a final agreement was likely to take place between the Lord Baltimore and them, for the settlement of all disputes relative to the Borders, there should be indictments against John Sharp, and many others, inhabitants of the County of Sussex, found by the Grand Jury for Worcester County, for not delivering Lists of their several Taxables to the Constables of that County, and that process shou'd so rashly issue out of that County Court for the apprehending them, when it was well known they were within the bounds of Sussex County, and had paid their Taxes interruptedly in that County, from the first settlement of their Lands. Those Gentlemen further inform me that Sundry Facts relating to themselves, as set forth in the Depositions, were absolutely untrue.

After giving them a strict charge so to demean themselves that no disturbances might arise amongst the Borders, I sent orders to have the most exact Enquiry made into the affair, and particularly to ascertain the situation of the place where Outten was unfortunately killed, and to return all to me on Oath.

By a Letter I have just received from the Chief Justice, I have reason to think my orders have been carefully obeyed, and I send you Copies of Sundry Affidavits, which evince that the place where &c., is in the County of Sussex.

I have now the Honour to acquaint you that, as I conceive it is not in my power to obstruct the course of the Law, nor in any wise interfere therewith, I cannot, consistent with my Station or Duty, comply with the requests you have made, to deliver up Wiley, Sharp & others, to receive their Tryal in your Province, nor to discharge such Persons as now stand indicted for a Riott on or near the Borders of the Two Provinces.

The Justices of the Supreme Court of the Government of the

Lower Counties, having appointed the 25<sup>th</sup> instant, at Lewis, for the Tryal of John Willey and others, under Indictments, I shall send the Attorney General to attend the Court, and if it be found that the place where Outten was killed is out of the Jurisdiction of that Court, I shall then give the necessary orders to have Willey, and all others, confined and delivered up to any Officer you may appoint to receive them, in order to be tried, where the Fact shall really appear to have been committed.\*

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J. RIDOUT TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Annapolis, the 14th June, 1759.

Dear Sir,

The return of Governor Denny's Express, gives me an opportunity to acknowledge the receipt of your Letter dated the 8th inst. ;† the Contents whereof I communicated to our Governor yesterday morning, as soon as I received it. His Excellency desires you'll be pleased to make his Compliments to Governor Denny, and say, that after he has laid his Letter of the 11th inst., and the Papers it contained, before the Gentlemen of his Council, he will do himself the honour to answer it.

With the greatest Regard and Esteem,

I am,

Sir,

Your most Humble,

and obedient Servant,

T. RIDOUT.

Mr. Peters.

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WARRANT OF SURVEY, 1759.

Pensilvania & Counties ss.

By the Commissioners of Property.

At the request of Thomas Parker, of the County of Sus-  
[L. s.] sex, that we would grant him to take up within the Forest  
of the said County, on Rent, the Quantity of two hundred  
Acres of Land, These are to authorize and require thee to survey or  
cause to be surveyed unto the said Thomas Parker, in the said  
Forest, on ye Branches of Cedar Creek, contiguous to the Sur

\* See page 660.

† See Ibid.

there already made, the said Quantity of two hundred Acres of land that has not been heretofore surveyed, nor is lawfully claimed by any other person, to be holden of the Proprietor under the yearly Quit Rent of one Penny Sterling for every acre thereof, and make a Return of the same into the Secretary's Office, in order for a further Confirmation. Given under our hands and Provincial Seal at Philada., the 20th day of the 7th month, Anno Dom. 1716.

Take special care that this be not executed on any Lands where the waters run into Chesapeake.

RICHARD HILL,  
ISAAC NORRIS.  
JAMES LOGAN.

To Jacob Taylor, Surveyor Gen'l.

A true Copy from the Original, remaining in }  
the Surv'r Gen'l's Office at Philada. Certi- }  
fied the 16th day of June, 1759.

Wm Nich's SCULL, Surv'r Gen'l.

#### PROCEEDINGS OF COURT AGAINST JOHN WILLEY, 1759.

Sir,

At the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and Goal Delivery, held at Lewes, in Sussex, on the 25th, 26th, and 27th instant. The Attorney General laid before the Grand Inquest, a Bill of Indictment a certain John Willey, for the Murdering a certain William Outten, the which Bill was returned to the Clerks and Endorsed Ignoramus; whereupon another bill was drawn against the said Willey, for Manslaughter, which was returned by the Grand Jury, a True Bill, to which Bill the afores'd Willey Pleaded Guilty, prayed the Benefit of Clergy, had it granted, and hath been Branded with the Letter M, on the Brawn of the left Thumb.

The Judges before they left the Bench, gave strict Charge to the Inhabitants of Sussex in general, and to the Borderers in Particular; to demean themselves in a Quiet, Peaceable, and inoffensive Manner, to the Inhabitants of the Government of Maryland in General, and to those who live on the Confines thereof, in particular; and doubt not, their said Charge will be punctually obeyed.

But so it is, may it please your Honour, that this day we have been informed, that several of the back inhabitants of this County, live in dread of having Officers sent among them, by the direction of the Justices of Worcester County, (Maryland.) in order to compel

them to give in their Names as Taxables, who they claim to live and reside within the jurisdiction of Worcester County afores'd, of which information we think it our duty to give your Honour, this plain and early acct, that so some measures may be fallen on, between your Honour and the Governor of Maryland, for quieting the minds and preserving the peace of our Honourable Proprietaries tenants, who live on the confines of Sussex County afores'd.

We are, Sir,

Your obedient,

Humble Servants,

RS. HOLT.

WM. TILL,

J. VINING.

Lewes, June 27th, 1759.

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COMPLAINT AGAINST GEORGE CROGHAN FOR TRADING WITH  
INDIANS, 1759.

May it Please the Governor,

By a Letter from our Agent at Pittsburgh, dated 22d June, we are inform'd that George Croghan has assum'd a power of Licencing such persons to trade with the Indians at Pittsburg, as he thinks proper, and also to fix the prices Goods shall be sold at, and of the Skins and Furrs to be rece'd in Payment. We have in both respects fix'd such prices for our Agent, as in our judgment would fully answer the design of the Law, & expectations of the Indians; but we are informed by the Letter above mentioned, that George Croghan has offered them 2s. per lb. more for their Beaver, than we have directed our Agent to give. The chief part of the peltry we shall receive, will pay so high a Carriage, that we are of opinion on an average, they will not neat the first cost in Philad<sup>a</sup>; and although Beaver at this time sells at a high price here, on acco<sup>t</sup> of the scarcity of that article, we are of opinion that the price must fall considerably on such quantities being bro't to market, as we think will be rece'd from Pittsburgh.

We must beg leave to represent to the Governor, that if any person is permitted to License Traders with the Indians, & to fix such prices for skins and peltry as he may judge proper, we apprehend such inconveniences will arise, as our Legislature thought necessary to remedy, by the law under which we act.

We have sent forward to Carlisle a large quantity of Goods, and provided more in expectation of the trade being conducted according

to Law; as our late advices from Pittsburgh give reason to apprehend an obstruction thereto, we think it necessary to lay these matters before the Governor.

JOHN REYNELL,  
JOS. RICHARDSON,  
WM. WEST,  
EDWD. PENINGTON,  
WILLIAM FISHER,  
JAMES CHILD,  
THOS. WILLING,  
AMOS STRETTCELL.

Philadelphia, July 9th, 1759.

TO AND FROM F. J. PARIS AND OTHERS, 1759.

Richard Partridge, Esqr.,

Sir: The Proprietarys of Pennsylvania were, long since, informed that the Papers relating to the Charge made by the Indian, Teedy-uscung, were to be transmitted to Great Britain, & to be laid before his Majesty & his Ministers, and which gave them great satisfaction as they would thereby have had a publick opportunity of vindicating themselves & their Familys, and their much injured Reputations, against the Effects of a Charge so exceedingly false and wicked.

But after repeated Enquirys, at the several offices, where any such Papers were expected to have been lodged, it cannot be discovered that any such are brought in.

You may believe that the Proprietarys cannot rest easy whilst an Affair of this kind remains unexamined into, wherefore, it is by their order that I desire to know from you whether those Papers are arrived, & whether they are, or when they will be, presented to His Majesty, or any of his Ministers, and am,

Sir,

Your humble Servant,

F. J. PARIS.

Surry Street, 6th July, 1758.

Surry Street, London, 27th July, 1758.

Thomas Penn, Esqr.,

Dr. Sr. : On the 20th Instant I wrote to Dr. Fothergill, as underneath, & at Noon this Day received his Answer, Copys whereof wait on you herewith, from,

Dr. Sr.,

Your most faithful

& obed<sup>t</sup> h'ble Servant,

FERD JOHN PARIS.

Copy of Mr. Paris's Letter to Doct<sup>r</sup> Fothergill.

Sir :

The Proprietarys of Pennsylvania were long since informed that the Papers relating to the Charge made by the Indian, Teedyuscung, were to be transmitted to Great Britain and laid before his Majesty and his Ministers, which Information gave them great satisfaction, as they thereby hoped for a publick opportunity of vindicating themselves & their Familys, & their much injured reputations, against the Effects of a Charge so exceedingly false.

But upon repeated Enquiries at the Offices where such Papers were expected to have been lodged, it cannot be discovered that any such are brought in.

And after writing to Mr. Partridge, the Agent, he says that tho' he has transciently heard something of that Matter, yet he knows nothing about it, nor has any Papers relative to it.

You may believe that the Proprietarys cannot rest easy whilst an Affair of this kind remains unexamined into, and as they have been farther informed that those Papers are sent to yourself & some other Friend, they have therefore ordered me to desire to know from you whether those Papers are arrived, & whether they are or when they will be presented to his Majesty or any of his Ministers.

I shall be glad to receive the favour of your Answer, & remain, with great Respect,

Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

humble Servant,

F. J. P.

Surry Street, Strand, 20th July, 1758.

## Copy Dr. Fothergill's Answer to Mr. Paris.

Esteemed Friend :

When thy Letter was left at my house I was at considerable distance in the Country, & have embraced the first leisure Moment to acquaint thee with all I know concerning the Affair.

Some Papers were transmitted to me to peruse and deliver B. Franklin, relating in some respects to the Indian Complaints.

These Papers were not in the Nature of a Memorial to be delivered to any of the Publick Offices, but were merely a collection of Facts from such Records as were accessible.

They were long since delivered to the Person to whom they were ordered, and as they only passed thro' my hands for a transient perusal, I neither took Copies or Extracts of any Part of them.

I am,

With great Respect to the Prop<sup>r</sup> & thyself,

Thy obliged Friend,

JOHN FOTHERGILL

Whitehart Court, 27th Inst.

Hampstead, 31st Aug<sup>t</sup>, 1758.Thomas Penn, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

Dr. Sir: I sent my Clerk to Richard Partridge's House with a Copy of the Letter I wrote to him the 6th of last Month, (of which you had a Copy before) & added thereto the following words:

"Surry Street, 28th August, 1758. Sir: It is now above Seven Weeks since I troubled you with a letter by order of the Proprietaries of Pennsylvania, the copy whereof is here above written. You excused yourself giving me any answer then, because, as you told me, some Gentlemen, who had the Papers I ment oned, was then out of Town. This, I think, was the purport of what you then said. As so much time has since elapsed, I now repeat my Request to you, by Command of the Proprietaries, and pray the favour of you, as the Agent of the House of Representatives, to give me a plain Answer, in Writing, to my above written Letter, and am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

F. J. P.

To Richard Partridge, Esq<sup>r</sup>., Agent of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania."

I find he will give me no Answer *in writing*, for he left word yesterday with my Clerk in Surry Street, "that Mr. Franklin (who is "still out of town) had informed him that the Papers I wrote about "were actually sent in, by the Assembly, to the Board of Trade."

But he did not say when they were sent in.

My Clerk has kept Memorandums of all this to serve in time convenient, and

I am,

Dr. Sir,

Your most faithful

& obed<sup>t</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>,

FRED JOHN PARIS.

*Indorsed*, "Message to Teedyuscung and the Delaware Indians, received by Post, June, 1759."

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ADAM STEPHEN TO BRIG. GEN. STANWIX, 1759.

Ft. Ligonier, July-7th, 1759.

Sir:

Yesterday about one o'clock the Scouts and Hunters returned to Camp & reported that they had not seen the least sign of the Enemy about; upon which, in Compliance with Maj<sup>r</sup> Tulliken's request, I sent L<sup>t</sup>. Blane with the R. Americans to Bedford, and as the party

was but small, ordered a Sergt & Eighteen chosen Woodsmen, to Conduct him through the Woods, to the foot of the Laurel Hill on the West side, with directiona to return to Camp without touching the Road.

About three Quarters of an hour after the Detachm<sup>t</sup> had marched the Enemy made an attempt to Surprise this Post. I cannot ascertain their numbers, but am certain they were considerably superiour to ours.

At first I imagined the Enemy only intended to amuse the Garrison whilst they were engaged with Lt. Blane's Party, but finding the place invested in an instant & the Enemy rush pretty briskly, I began to entertain hopes of their safety, & was only anxious for the Sergt & Eighteen men.

The Enemy made an Effort from every Quarter, but the fire on the first Redoubt was hottest, in it Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jones was killed.

We are extremely obliged to Lt. Mitchelson, of the Artillery, for his Vigilance & application. After a few well placed shells and a brisk fire from the Works, The Enemy retired into the skirts of the Woods, and continued their fire at a distance, till night.

The Sergt (Packet, of the Virginians) returned about Sunset without seeing an Enemy untill he came within sight of the Fort. The party behaved well, fought untill they had orders to retreat & got in without the loss of a man.

The Enemy never molested us in the night. Small Parties of them have shown themselves in the skirts of the Woods & fired at a distance to day without doing us any hurt.

We were happy in saving the Bullock guard & Cattle & all the horses employed in the publick Service were luckily returned to Bedford.

I have not heard from Pittsburg since the first inst., where Cap<sup>t</sup>. Woodward & Morgan then arrived with a detachment of 230 men, Having under their care Eighty horse load of flour.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup>

humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.,

ADAM STEPHEN.

P. S. We have only Cap<sup>t</sup>. Jones killed & three men wounded, & flatter ourselves that their loss is considerable.

Brigad<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Stanwix.

## ENSIGN ORNDT TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Fort Allen, July 12th, 1758.

To the Honorable William Denny, Esq., Commander in Chief of  
Province of Pennsylvania, Kent, Sussex and Delaware.

Sir,

I have to Inform you that the neighbourhood of Heidelberg has been very alarmed, by a boy who was sent to hunt horses in the above neighbourhood and was taken Captive by to Indians, who after taking him 10 days Journey, being very much fatigued, laid down to Sleep, he watching his opportunity made his escape and Came down to a Place belonging to George Custard, under the mountain, and asserted the above for truth, and I thought it my duty to Inform you of the above account. I have nothing more at Present to Inform you, but

Remain yours to Serve,

HENRY ORNDT, Ensign.

## COL. BOUQUET TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Ship. 12th July, 1759.

Sir,

The first press warrant you was pleased to Issue for Chester County a month ago having been secreted, the Second came to Mr. Hunt, three days ago, and in Consequence two of the Majestrates began yesterday only to Issue warrants to Impress in some Townships, But the rest of the Justices do not seem dispos'd to Concern themselves to forward the Service; 27 Wagons only have been raised in this County, which are ready to set out, But Mr. Hunt has no expectation to raise the 39 remaining. The People send their Wagons & horses out of the County to avoid the press, and the majestrates unwilling to levy even the small fine prescribed by Law.

The Season admitting of no further delay, and no magazine being yet form'd on the frontiers, the Troops detain'd at Carlisle till Wagons can be got; We have no other Resource left than to apply again to you, and beg the favour of your further assistance to write the majestrates of York, Lancaster, Berks, Chester & Bucks County, to know the Reason of their delay in Executing your Warrant, & enjoin them to do every thing in their power to Forward His Majesty's Service, which is at a stand for want of the proper Exertion of their powers, and to Recommend to them in the strongest terms, to loose no more time in Compelling the People to Comply immediately with Their duty and the General's Request. We have tried to send

Soldiers with the Constables to impress Lancaster & Chester Countys, but the bad Success they have had, Shews plainly the insufficiency of that Expedient.

The General sets out to-morrow for Carlisle, and I go back to Lancaster to-day.

I have the Honour to be, very respectfully,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

and most h'ble Servant,

HENRY BOUQUET,

D. A. G.

*Directed,*

The Hon'ble Wm. Denny, Esq',  
Governor of Pensilva.

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GEO. CROGHAN TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburg, July 15th, 1759.

Honoured Sir,

The 13th of this Inst, at 6 o'clock in the Evening, arrived here two Spies I had sent to Venango, to know the truth of the Intelligence we had received from several Indians, of the French being on their March from Priskie to Venango with a large Body of Troops, composed of French and Indians, to attack this place, & that they had with them a Train of Artillery; they say, that when they arrived at Venango, they see there about Seven hundred French, & four hundred Indians; that on the 9th of this month there arrived there two hundred Indians, the next day about the same number, and the day following about One hundred and fifty more, then the Command<sup>t</sup> told the Indians he would speak to them the next day; as fast as the Indians came, the French Officers were employed, Clothing and fitting them out for the Expedition, and by the 11th, at night, the whole were Cloathed; at 10 o'clock the next morning, the whole met in Council, when the French Command<sup>t</sup> gave the Indians thanks for joining him, & desired them to prepare themselves for he intended to set of for to attack this place the next Day, then threw down the War Belt; there was two Six Nations Indians in the Council, who had came there the Night before, one of which got up and made a Speech to all the Indians, telling them their Father was in too great a hurry, & desired them to consider some time on what they were going to do, & then delivered the Indians a large Bunch of String Wampum; this threw them into some confusion, and before they recovered out of it, two Indians arrived with a Packet of Letters, which, as soon as the Commander had opened & read, he

spoke to the Indians, told them he had bad News, that a great Army of English and S<sup>r</sup> Wm. Johnson, with the Six N<sup>s</sup> & a great number of other Indians, were on their march to attack Niagara; that it was a place of great Consequence both to them and their Children; that he should lay by thoughts of going down the River till he had drove the English from Niagara, and desired them to be strong and support their Father, & then give orders for the Battoes there to go up the River, and to turn the other Battoes back that was coming down. Our spies say they see but three Cannon; that the French expected in the Battoes that was to have been there that Night five more, and that about 30 Battoes set of while they were there, and a great many Indians were tying up their Bundles, and some set off; they are of opinion that the French will endeavour to divide them, leaving some of them behind to annoy the Road; that 19 Woyondotta, the whole that was with the French, had set of home; that the 18th, in the morning, some of the Party that had attacked Ligonier came there, that they had got neither Prisoners or Scalps, that they said they had one man killed and one wounded; that the Ind<sup>s</sup> the French had with them consisted of twelve different Nations.

Our Spies also say, that they had engaged three Shawnesse who had quit the French, to stay and see what they would do, and then set of for here with the News.

I am sending of fresh Spies to watch their motions. Coll. Mercer will send you a Copy of the Conferences we held with the Indians at this place, by which your Honor will be able to judge of their dispositions towards us, which I think are as favourable as can be expected considering we have neither Troops or Provisions here, for these several days we have had neither Flower, Meat or Salt, except some Milk Cows which some Country People brought here to sell their Milk; we have as many left as will serve us two days, and then we must begin upon our Horses, but we have some hopes of a Convoy's arriving here in a day or two, as we have Intelligence from Venango that a large Body of Troops, with a great number of Loaded Horses and Cattle, were seen by some of their spies five days agoe on this side the Allegheny Hill.

I should be obliged to your Honour for sending me a draught of the boundary line settled with the Indians at the Treaty of Easton, that I may have it in my power to prevent any disputes arising hereafter, as the Indians here look upon their having a right with the Six Nations in these Lands.

I am, with Esteem,

Your Honour's

Most obedient humb<sup>l</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

GEO. CROGHAN.

*Directed.*—(On his Majesty's Service.)

To the Honourable William Denny, Esq<sup>r</sup>,

Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania.

RICH'D PETERS TO DR'S GRÆME AND BOND, 1759.

Gentlemen :

I am informed by the Mayor of the City, that some Vessel may have imported a Person in the Yellow Fever. The Health Officer acquaints me that a Person was brought ashore from on board the Brigantino Pure Love, just arrived from St. Christophers, and that he lyes dead in an house in Front street, near Race street.

You are therefore hereby desired to visit the said Vessel, and the Corpse of the said Person, who was brought ashore from on board, and make Report to me forthwith of the Condition in which you find them.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS, Secretary

in the absence of the Governor, who is not in Town.

17<sup>th</sup> July, 1759.

To Dr Græme & Dr Bond.

DRS. GRÆME AND BOND TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Philadelphia, July 17, 1759.

In compliance with orders from Mr. Secrety Peters, we examined the state of Health of all the Mariners then on board the Snow True Love, from St. Christophers, viz., the Cap<sup>t</sup> and three Sailors, and found them well; we were told there were three other People belonging to the s<sup>d</sup> Vessel, who were on shore, but well; this we think the Health officer should particularly enquire into.

We also examined the Corpse of the Person said to have been a Passenger on board the s<sup>d</sup> Vessel, and to have Dyed soon after being landed, and found the Body bloated and yellowish, but did not discover any marks from which we could judge his Disease to have been a putrid or malignant Fever.

THOS. GRÆME,

THOS. BOND.

*Directed,*

To his Honour the Governor.

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COL. HUGH MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburgh, 17<sup>th</sup> July, 1759.

Sir :

My last to your Honour was of the 7<sup>th</sup>, in it I mention'd a Conference to be held with the Indians; their impatience to return home urged it on contrary to my inclination, before the General's Arrival. The Minutes are inclos'd for your perusal. The Indians appear highly satisfied, and since have given proofs of greater zeal and fidelity in our interests than I could have expected. The greatly superior force which the Enemy had unexpectedly collected at Venango, justly alarmed them, especially as they saw our low circumstances as to men & provisions; part of the Garrison being employ'd in escorts, and not a Days supply belonging to the Garrison when it was in the Enemies power to have invested us. The first Intelligence of the Enemies design we had from Priscile, the 11<sup>th</sup>, the next from the Delawares, above Venango, the 13<sup>th</sup>, both which I immediately communicated to the Gen<sup>l</sup>—the 15<sup>th</sup>, we had the following accounts from two Six Nation Indians sent to spy at Venango, who left this place the 7<sup>th</sup>. They found att Venango, 700 French & 400 Indians; the Commanding Officer told them he expected 600 more Indians, that as soon as they arrived he would come and drive us from this Place. Next day 200 Indians came to Venango, & the same number the next day, and the third. They were all fitted off for the Expedition by the 11<sup>th</sup>, at night, & 3 Peices of Cannon brought from Le Beuff, the other's expected every hour, with a great many Battoes loaded with Provisions. In the morning of the 12<sup>th</sup>, a Grand Council was held, in which the Comm<sup>r</sup> thanked the Indians for attending them, threw down the War Belt & told them he sett off next day. The Indians consented, but were somewhat disconcerted by one of the Six Nations, who gave them Wampum, telling them to consider what they did, and not be in too great a hurry; Soon after Messengers arrived with a Packet for the Officer who held the Council, at which he & the other Officers appeared much concern'd, and at length he told the Indians: Children, I have receivd bad News, the English are gone against Niagara; we must give over thoughts of going down the River, till we have clear'd that place of the Enemy. If it should be taken our Road to you is stopt up, and you must become poor.

Orders were immediately given to proceed with the Artillery, Provisions, &c., up French Creek, which the Spies saw sett off, and the Indians making up their Bundles to follow.

They reckon there were upwards of 1000 Indians, collected from 12 different Nations, at Venango.

Half the Party that attack'd Ligonier was returnd without Prisoner or Scalp; they had, by their own account, one Indian Killed & one Wounded.

PENNSYLVANIA ARCHIVES 1759. 675

22 Wiandots are just arrived, probably of those collected at Venango.

Since the Conference we have, in conjunction with the Delawares, sent Messengers with Belts to all the Nations in the French Interest, to inform them of what their Chiefs have agreed to here; and this, with the Enemies embarrassed situation, we expect may break off numbers from them.

I am, Sir,

Your Honours most

Obedient humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

HUGH MERCER.

THOMAS LAWRENCE TO RICH'D PETERS, 1759.

Sir :

The Health Officer thinks it necessary some order should issue from the Governor, respecting any Vessells that arrived at this season of year, that they may be stopp'd at the Battery, untill such time as they are examined, whether they are free from any Malignant disorders; if you will be kind enough to assist him in this matter, you will do great service to the Inhabitants of this City, and greatly oblige,

Sr, y<sup>r</sup> friend & humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

THO. LAWRENCE.

July 21<sup>st</sup>, 1759,

To Rich<sup>d</sup> Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

THE COMMISSIONERS TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, July 25, 1759.

Sir :

We have Consider<sup>d</sup>, Mr. Croghans Request, Recommended to us by your Honour, and Considering the very Great Expence this Province has been at, in Indian Treaties, we are of opinion, that as General Stanwix, has Ordered up to Pittsburg a very Large-present for the Different Nations of Indians, Along the Ohio, it is Unnecessary at this Time to run the Province to any Expence in an additional present.

We are your Honours,

Most Humble Ser<sup>ts</sup>.

THOS. CADWALADER,

JOS. GALLOWAY,

LYNDFORD LARDNER,

JOS. FFOX,

JON. HUGHES.

Directed.—For his Honor Governor Denney. These.

were on shore, and one of them  
came under our Inspection, with  
them.

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Den

THOMAS LEECH

Sir :

My last of the 5<sup>th</sup> July, acquainting  
steering my course towards Egmont  
Sloop, French Privateers, being  
of I stretched away for that quarter  
Hook, but no Intelligence of them  
but your Hon<sup>r</sup> may rely on all  
my endeavours in answering as  
was pleased to bestow on

Your Hon<sup>r</sup> m  
O

P. S. Inclosed your Hon<sup>r</sup> l

-

received advice at Dartmouth, that a large Fleet had sailed from Brest, consisting of thirty Sail of the Line, besides Frigates, and about an hundred Sail of Transports, that some people were of the opinion they were bound to Ireland, others to America, that three English Cruizers had sailed in order to know what course they steered, but he knew nothing of any English Squadron sailing. The said Holdsworth further said, that he met with very bad weather on his passage, and upon the declarants asking what passage he had, he Replied near Eight weeks.

Signed,

CHRISTOPHER HOSKINS.

Before

T. Hutchinson.

Boston, July 28th, 1759.

C. C. RABOTEAU TO R. PETERS, 1759.

New Providence, August the 2d, Anno, 1759.

Most Reverend Sr,

I took the Liberty last week to pay my Respects to you, and to acquaint you with the motives that induced me to leave the Service. I have the Hon<sup>r</sup> to be in, which I most humbly hope has met with your Approbation. And now, Rev'd Sir, I most humbly take the Liberty to beg the Favour of you, to be a Friend and a Father to the Neighbourhood I purpose to settle in, and to me and my family. Rev'd Sr, it lies in your Power, and I doubt in the least but your good-will and Service will be applied towards the perfecting of it, for with such kind of services, God is well pleased, as it tends to the bringing up of youth in the Fear, Love and Knowledge of Him, and of his Blessed Son, Jesus Christ. In short, Rev'd Sir, I have a Petition to present to his Hon<sup>r</sup> the Governor, for a License for making of a Lottery, for raising the sum of £364 10s., for what purpose your Reverence will see in the Petition here inclosed. And thus the Money is purposed to be applied: First, the sum of £50 to his Hon<sup>r</sup> for his Fee, unless his Hon<sup>r</sup> will please to bestow it for the carrying on so Laudable a design, Secondly, the sum of Ten Pounds allowed as expenses for Ticketts, Drawing, &c.; Thirdly, the sum of £280 for the Master's support or Salary, for the term of 7 years, at £40 <sup>per</sup> annum &c., the sum of £24 10s. to be applied for the Building the School House and Dwelling House, on the Lots laid out and given for each. The £280 to be put out to interest by the Managers, on good Land Security, and the interest arising therefrom, to

...that the Gentlemen  
give me, and also the scheme,  
sure see how the circumstance  
Liberty, God willing, to wait c  
and trust in God I shall meet  
Reverency, as is necessary to l  
tion. And I, as well as ma  
bound, ever pray,

Your Reverencie's most l  
& mo

*Directed.*

To the Reverend Mr. Richar

HIS C

Be it Known unto all Christian  
or may Concern,

That we, whose Names and S  
being appointed Managers for th  
in Execution, (if His Honour,  
Governor, will please to favour u  
Schem'd for the Erecting and M  
Benefit of the Inhabitants of T

it shall, or may be necessary for our said trust worthy Friend to Advise with, or to Go, on the aforesaid Account. And also having obtained the Grant for the same, to go to the Printers, and in our Names, Contract with to make for as many Tickets, Advertisements, &c., as shall be necessary for Compleating said Lottery.

As witness our Hands and Seals }  
as above said, Lebanon Town, }  
Lancaster County, and Leb- }  
anon Township, this day }  
of June, Anno Domini, 1759. }

GEORGE REYNOLDS, [L. S.]  
JAMES CLARK, [L. S.]  
MICHAEL BROWN, [L. S.]  
JOHN CLARK, [L. S.]  
JOSEPH KLINE, [L. S.]  
JOHN REYNOLDS, [L. S.]  
JAMES MCNEEF, [L. S.]  
GEORGE STITS, [L. S.]

Signed, Sealed and Delivered in presence of us,  
RALPH WHITE SITER, and 7 others.

#### THE PETITION.

May it Please your Honour,

We, your Hon'rs most Humble and most Obedient Servants, whose names are hereunto Subscribed, Inhabiting that part of the Province of Pennsylvania known by the name of Quittopahella, wherein a Town, under the name of Lebanon Town, is laid out, and a considerable number of Houses already Built, and a great number of Lotts taken up, which by Contract must be Built this year. And in Reality, this remote part of the Province, (which is now almost become the Frontier, has a fine prospect of being, in a short time, as Populous as almost any in it, Have thought it good and Advisable, for the benefit of the People already settled therein, and Encouragement of others to come and settle there,) to Calculate some Scheme for the Introducing of Literature amongst us, and the bringing up of our youth in the Fear, Love, and knowledge of God, and of his Son Jesus Christ, in both the English and German Languages.

For the which laudable End and Purpose, we have for some time past fix'd on a Master every way qualified for our Design, and have been so happy as to prevail with him to settle amongst us; and besides instructing our youth, is willing to do service for us in our three Churches, viz., the Church of England, the German Lutheran,

and Presbyterian Churches, on Sabbath days and other Suitable days, in absence of our Clergymen, who have so many congregations to attend, that they can but seldom come amongst us, which good opportunity will be of great Comfort to the Aged, and a great assistance to the bringing up of our youth, good Christians and Loyal Subjects. But as most beginnings are hard, so it happens that we have many poor Families settled in the Town and Neighbourhood, willing and desirous to have their Children taught, but unable to pay their part towards supporting a Master, and the whole Expence of Building and Support, would fall too heavy upon us, your Humble Petitioners. Thus, in order not to be if possible, without the Blessings, Comforts, and Benefits aforementioned, have fell (as we Humbly hope on an Innocent Scheme) to Erect and Maintain a Charity School, in the Town aforesaid, for the Term of Seven years. And we doubt not, but by the time they are Expired, it will please God to enable us to Maintain a Master.

We have therefore Calculated, or Schem'd a Lottery, and with profound submission to your Honour, take this opportunity and Method to Beg and Intreat your Hon'rs assistance in this affair. Not doubting you will of your wonted goodness and generosity, consider our Circumstances, and afford us such a portion of your Favour and Patronage, as will be necessary for bringing our Innocent, Laudable, (and in these Dangerous times necessary Scheme to Maturity.) We, (and many hundreds more,) shall, as in Duty Bound, ever pray.

WILLIAM HIDE,  
GEORGE STITS.  
MICHAEL BROWN,  
JOHN REYNOLDS,  
JAMES MCNEEF,  
GEO. REYNOLDS,  
JAMES CLARK,  
JOHN CLARK,  
and others.

May it Please your Honour,

We, your Hon'rs most Humble Petitioners within written, do most Humbly Supplicate your Hon', that in case our most humble Request cannot be granted, that it would please you to be so kind as to recommend our Infant settlement and numerous youth to the Hon'ble the Trustees General, for the Newly Established Society in London, for propagating the Knowledge of God and Jesus Christ among the Poor German Emigrants and their dependants, in Pennsylvania, as fit objects for the Societies most Noble Charity, and a Suitable ready and willing place for Receiving said Benefit, and answering said Illustrious Societies Benevolent Scheme.

*Directed.*

To the Honourable William Deny, Esquire, Lieut. Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of New Castle, Kent & Sussex, upon Delaware, the most humble Petition of some of the Inhabitants of Quittopahella, is most Humbly presented.

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JONATHAN QUINBY TO R. PETERS, 1759.

Solebury, Aug<sup>t</sup> 24<sup>th</sup>, 1759.

F<sup>r</sup> Peters :

I desire to know whither I can have any Assistance in regaining the Island that I possess'd under a Survey of the Penn Right, that Lyes nigh to Pennsylvania shore, on the River Delaware. I have made Enquiry of several Attorneys at Law, and find by much advice that I should be Jointly in the action against him, otherwise he will plead that the Penns had never Posses'd the Islands; but if I am Jointly in the action, either in seizing the Crop that is upon the said Island, or in a Suit of Law to bring to justice the Offender, I desire that if thee will assist me in that way, or any other, to send Orders that it should be done at September Court, I find by advice there is no danger of loosing the Cause, if thee will send an Order up to Ge<sup>o</sup> Ely's, that I may have it to carry on an action against Richard Minton, the said offender. I will take Care that it shall be carried on next Court, and if it can be carried on either way, I will be equal in the Cost, for I know if we have the benefit of the Laws we shall not loose the Cause.

N. B. I say the less in this paper, because I have given my complaint in, more at large in several other Papers. I desire we may have Benj<sup>a</sup> Chew to carry on the Cause, and if we cannot have him I will see and Fee another Attorney.

JON<sup>T</sup>AT QUINBY.

*Directed.*


To Mr. Richard Peters, in Philadelphia.

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POWER OF ATTORNEY TO "GOV. HAMILTON\*" FROM T. & R.  
PENN, 1759.

TO ALL to whom these Presents shall come, I, Sir Richard Glyn, Knight Lord Mayor of the City of London, do hereby certify, that on the day of the date hereof, personally came and appeared before

\* Gov. Hamilton did not produce his Commission to Council till Nov. 17, though dated July 19, and on the 18th presided, and issued his Proclamation continuing the persons then in office. See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 409, 411.



the said Affidavit to be also be  
the twenty ninth day of Aug  
Reign of our Sovereign Lord  
God, King of Great Britain, I  
Faith, and in the Year of Our  
and fifty nine.

Recorded this Certificate, toge  
bate in the Rolls Office, at Phi  
808, &c.

Robert Gwyn, of Arundell st  
Saint Clement Danes, County of  
Britain, Gentleman, maketh oath  
Witness, and did see and hear Th  
Persons named and described in  
or Deed Poll or Commission, bea  
July last past, hereunto annexe  
and Richard Penn, this Deponen  
personally acquainted) and each  
as their several and respective A  
unto annexed Paper Instrument  
sion. And, thereupon, Ferdina  
the Strand, in the said Parish of  
Middlesex, and Kingdom of G  
with this Deponent, respectiv

ner as the same now appears thereto, was and is of the proper Hand Writing of the before named Richard Penn. And that the Name Ferd. John Paris, thereunto set and subscribed, as the Name of One of the Two Witnesses, attesting the Signing, Sealing and Delivery of the same, by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, in such Manner as the same now appears thereto, was and is of the proper Hand Writing of the before named Ferdinando John Paris, and was so thereunto set and subscribed, in this Deponent's Presence; And that the Name, Rob<sup>t</sup> Gwyn, thereunto set and subscribed, as the Name of the Other of the Two Witnesses, attesting the Signing, Sealing and Delivery of the same, by the said Thomas Penn and Richard Penn, in such Manner as the same now appears thereto, was and is of the proper Hand Writing of this Deponent.

ROBT. GWYN.

Sworn the 29<sup>th</sup> day of Aug<sup>r</sup>, 1759,  
before me,  
R. GLYN, Mayor.

THOMAS PENN and RICHARD PENN, true and absolute Proprietaries and Governors in Chief of the Province of Pensilvania, and Countys of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex, on Delaware.

To James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor of the said Province and Countys, Greeting :

Whereas we have, at sundry times heretofore, given and granted Powers and Authority to several persons, from time to time, to do and execute all, or many of the acts, matters and things, which we now intend to give and grant unto you, Now Know You, That we, the said Proprietarys, Have, and Each of us Hath, revoked and determined, and by these Presents Do, and each of us Doth, revoke and determine, all Powers and Authoritys whatsoever, by us or either of us, given and granted, at any time before the Nineteenth day of the present month of July, unto William Denny, Richard Peters, Lynford Lardner and Richard Hockley, Esquires, or unto any or either of them, jointly or severally, or unto any other person or persons whatsoever, for the doing or performing of any act, matter or thing whatsoever, hereinafter, by these presents granted or committed to you, to do or perform, or for the conveying or granting away of any of our Lands, Tenements or Hereditaments, or for the Licensing of any Ferrys within the said Province and Countys, or within any or either of the same. And Know You Further, That We, reposing Special Trust and Confidence in you, have, and each of us hath given, granted and committed, and by these presents Do and each of us Doth give, grant and committ unto you, the said

...and under the best and  
ly Sterling Rents, and other Re  
the same, so as you always re  
Grant, Sale, Lease or Demise,  
and One Fifth part of all other  
Mouth, free from all Charges  
and all other Common and usu  
for the time being; And so as,  
payable, yearly and every year  
Sterling money or the value th  
ording to the then Course of E  
and the City of London; And a  
Sale, Lease or Demise, respective  
fairs in the said Province, for t  
Receiver General of the said Pr  
the Commission for the Office of  
Province, for the time being, sha  
Purchase money to be paid, and  
such Grant, Sale, Lease or Demi  
full value of the same, and that  
has been then already, actually p  
General, or to our Commissione  
neral, for our use, before the time  
or else in case such Purchase mor  
have been pay<sup>d</sup> down, in hand, t  
that good Land Security, for pay  
of the residue then remaining unp  
lawful Interest for "

make use of the Provincial or any other Seal or Seals of the said Province, as shall be proper and requisite; And what you shall lawfully do, or cause to be done, in all or any the premises, or the Dependences thereof, by Virtue, and in pursuance of these presents, We, and each of us shall and will, at all times hold for firm and effectual, and as such, shall and will ratify the same under the conditions herein before contained. In Witness whereof, we have hereunto sett our Hands and Seals at Arms, this Twenty first Day of July, in the Thirty Third Year of the Reign of our Sovereign Lord, George the Second, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland, King, Defender of the Faith, and so forth, and in the Year of our Lord One Thousand Seven hundred and Fifty Nine.

THO. PENN, [L. s.]  
RICH'D PENN, [L. s.]

Signed, Sealed and Delivered, by the  
before named Thomas Penn and Rich-  
ard Penn, in the presence of us. }

FERD. JOHN PARIS,  
ROBT. GWYN.

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COL. MERCER TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Pittsburgh, 15th Sept, 1759.

Sir,

As Ensign Kennedy of the first Battalion of your Regiment has been cashiered, I take the liberty to lay before your Honour a copy of the Court Martial, The general behaviour of the gentleman has brought so little credit to the Pennsylvania Troops, that we think ourselves happily freed from all connection with him.

A perfect tranquillity reigns here since General Stanwix arrived, the works of the new fort go on briskly, and no Enemy appears near the Camp or upon the Communication. By some Wiandots from the Huron River we hear that the French are constructing a new fort near de Droit, and that the Indians of that Country have no inclination to cross the Lake in favour of the French.

We hourly expect Capt. Montour from Priscile with authentic accounts of the state of the evacuated forts.

The difficulty of supplying the army here obliges the General to keep more of the Troops at Ligonier and Bedford than he would chuse; the remainder of the Virg<sup>a</sup> Regiment joins us next week. Col. Burd is forming a Post at Red Stone Creek, Col. Armstrong remains some weeks at Ligonier, and the greater part of my Battalion will be divided along the Communication to Carlisle.

As the General thinks proper to detain me here I beg you will

excuse my sending so imperfect a Return of the troops you have been pleased to put under my Command.

I am sir,

Your Honour's most obed<sup>t</sup>  
and most humble servant,

HUGH MERCER.

*Directed.*

The Honourable Governor Denny.

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Gov. DENNY TO ———, 1759.

Philadelphia, 5th 8ber, 1759.

Sir,

Inclosed is a letter from Major Orndt with a Petition from the Garrison at Fort Augusta, which is of a very extraordinary nature, as bad consequences may happen from the mutinous disposition of the Soldiers, I wish it may be agreeable to you to order the Garrison to be relieved, and if an additional number of soldiers could be spared, I should be glad if the Garrison considering ye importance of this place was stronger. I had the pleasure of receiving yours of 7ber, and the three Mohock Indians were well received, had Presents and Passports w<sup>h</sup> which they were extremely well pleased. We have no news but what is in ye Philadelphia Gazette yt I understand is already wrote.

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CHARLES SWAINE TO Gov. DENNY, 1759.

Easton, October 16, 1759.

Sir,

I sometime since received a letter from Mr. Hughes desiring a number of waggons might be sent out of this County. Upon the ninth instant I sent off from Macungie the extremest part of this County thirteen waggons, and with two which were in the service before them are fifteen from this County in the service. I issued warrants to three Townships to provide six more, these are I believe also gone since, I left the management of setting them off to Mr. Trexter, a worthy magistrate of this County, who lives in Macungie, which is thirty miles from me. These are all the Country could at present afford, as their Horses are generally become poor with their Harvest and seed time, and had the People been further preat a

great deal of the Land would have been left unsown. I hope my conduct will be approved by your Honour, and that you will consider me to have acted in this affair consistent with your orders his Majesties service, and a due regard to the circumstance of the People. There is another affair, which I think it my duty to transmit. That the Indians have and do steal Horses from beyond the mountains, and also on this side, greatly to the Damage of those who are settling over the mountain, as also to the Inhabitants on this side. They have stolen a great many and of value. I expect People in every day to give particular informations on this head, which I shall immediately transmit. I am also told and on credible authority, that the Indians have a notion amongst them, that if they go into the Jersey's they shall be shot, and that there are orders for that purpose, I should not presume to mention this had I not a credible authority for it, of there being such a Report amongst the Indians, and shall endeavour to procure a particular Information from reputable persons, to whom it is said the Indians told it.

I am your Honour's

Most obedient and

Obliged Servant,

CHARLES SWAINE.

*Directed,*

His Honour Gov. Denny.

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GEN. STANWIX TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

The Troops may suffer thro' winter for the want of their pay, and must disgust them at the Province, and render even the filling up the old Battalion much more expensive to the Governm<sup>t</sup>. I understand that the whole of the Pensilvania Forces were raised for three years, are free in May or June next; as your Assembly generally meet towards the end of this month, thought it my duty to give you my opinion on these matters, in as few words as I could. Who am, with very great truth,

Sir,

Your most obed't &

most humble Servant,

*Indorsed*—18th Oct. 1759.

JOHN STANWIX.

COL. JOHN ARMSTRONG TO GOV. DENNY, 1759.

Fort Ligonier, 19th Octobr, 1759.

Honoured Sir,

Though the Campaign furnishes nothing in the way of news, interesting enough to merit your attention, but what you must have heard from the Head Quarters, I thought it might not be amiss to acquaint you with the state of your Regiment. The old Battallions were last winter greatly Distressed on the communication for want of Pay, Cloathing and Provisions. Numbers of them paid the Debt of Nature in the way of Scalping, and many more died of the diseases necessarily arising from Cold and Hunger, so that the Additionals out of the question; they are far from being Compleat. The extravagant price exacted for Cloathing and other necessities through the Winter, has left them in General, not a Six pence of their pay to the First of August now rece'd, and they must go through a Series of the like Distresses again, unless there is some provision made by you, Sir, and the Assembly to prevent it. I cannot help observing also, that if its intended to fill up the old Battallions, it might be done in the cheapest manner, and with the most expedition; when the new levies are dismissed, and it's to be hoped the Government will hit on a method of discharging them, more just to ye Soldiers, and less dishonourable to themselves. I thought it a sort of justice to you and ye Troops, to let you into the real state of their Affairs, and am,

Your Honour's

Most Obedient,

Humble Servant,

JOHN ARMSTRONG.

*Directed.*

On his Majesties Service, to the Honourable William Denny, Esq., Governor of the Province of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia.

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VERBAL MESSAGE OF GOVERNOR TO ASSEMBLY, ON NEW-CASTLE COMMON, 1759.

The Governor returns the Bill for Vesting the New Castle Common in Trustees, and orders me to acquaint the House that he conceives it to relate to a matter in which the People are concerned, the land not having yet been confirmed by their Patent, and as he *has not* received any Directions from them respecting it, he declines

meddling with the Bill, till he can receive their orders, which he shall forthwith apply for, and hopes may arrive before the next Meeting of Assembly.

Oct. 30, 1759.

*Indorsed.*

Gov'r's Verbal Message, with the Return of the Bill for Vesting Newcastle Common in Trustees.

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PASSPORT GOV. DENNY, TO FRED. POST, 1759.

WILLIAM DENNY.

To all Persons whom these may concern Greeting :

Whereas, Mr. Frederick Post, a Deacon in the Church of the Unitas Fratrum, has signified to me that now peace, thro' the Divine Blessing, is likely to be established between his Majesty and the several Indian Nations with whom we were lately at War, he has an earnest desire to go amongst them with some of the Brethren of the said Church, in order to publish the glad Tidings of Salvation obtained by our Lord Jesus Christ, And Whereas, I have had good Experience of the Loyalty, Integrity and Prudence of the said Frederick Post, having employed him on several Important occasions during the War in Negotiating with the Indians ; I do therefore very readily grant him my Authority and full Licence & permission together with one, or more, of the said Brethren to pass and repass as often as he shall think fit in the Indian Country, unmolested and for the purposes aforesaid, that is to say, to preach the Gospel amongst any of the said Indian Nations, in Alliance with his Majesty, he continuing to demean himself well, and giving me in every Journey, or immediately on his return home, an Account of his doings amongst the said Indian Nations, to whom he is hereby heartily recommended for a kind reception and good treatment.\*

Given, &c., 5 Novem<sup>r</sup>, 1759.

By his Honour's Command,

RICH'D PETERS, Sec.

\* This closes the papers of Gov. Denny's administration contained in this Vol. Gov. James Hamilton succeeds him on Nov. 17, (although his commission is dated July 19.) See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 409. See p. 698, of this Vol.

## LORDS OF TRADE TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1759.

Whitehall, Nov<sup>r</sup> 18th, 1759.

Sir :

It having pleased Almighty God to give signal Success to His Majesty's Arms, both by Sea and Land, particularly by the defeat of the French Army in Canada, and the taking of Quebec, and his Majesty having thought fit in acknowledgment of so great Blessings to appoint a Day of publick Thanksgiving for the same throughout Great Britain, We herewith inclose to you His Majesty's Royal Proclamation for that purpose, and it being his Majesty's Pleasure that the like publick Thanksgiving should be solemnized in all His Majesties Colonies in America, which are so particularly interested in these happy Events. We do hereby signify to you His Majesty's Commands, that you do, as soon as possible after the Receipt hereof, appoint a proper day for that purpose, to be observed throughout the Province of Pennsylvania under your Government, with such Solemnities as are suitable to so great an occasion.

We are,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

humble Servants,

DUNK HALIFAX,  
JAMES OSWALD,  
SOAME JENYNS,  
W. G. HAMILTON.

James Hamilton, Esq<sup>r</sup>.,  
Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> of Pennsylvania. }

## PROCLAMATION FOR A THANKSGIVING DAY, 1759.

BY THE KING, A PROCLAMATION FOR A PUBLICK THANKSGIVING.

George R.:

We do most devoutly and thankfully acknowledge the great Goodness and mercy of Almighty God, who hath afforded Us his Protection and Assistance in the just War, in which, for the common Safety of Our Realms, and for disappointing the boundless Ambition of France, We are now engaged; and hath given such signal Successes to Our Arms, both by Sea and Land, particularly by the Defeat of the French Army in Canada, and the Taking of Quebec;

and who hath most seasonably granted Us at this Time an uncommonly plentiful Harvest; And, therefore, duly considering that such great and publick Blessings do call for publick and solemn Acknowledgments, We have thought fit, by and with the Advice of Our Privy Council, to issue this Our Royal Proclamation, hereby appointing and commanding, That a General Thanksgiving to Almighty God, for these His Mercies, be observed throughout Our Kingdom of England, Dominion of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, upon Thursday the Twenty-ninth day of November next. And, for the better and more religious and orderly Solemnizing the same, We have given Directions to the Most Reverend the Archbishops, and the Right Reverend the Bishops of England, to compose a Form of Prayer suitable to this Occasion, to be used in all Churches and Chapels, and other Places of Public Worship, and to take Care for the timely dispersion thereof throughout their respective Dioceses. And We do strictly charge and command, That the said publick Day of Thanksgiving be religiously observed by all Our loving Subjects, as they tender the Favour of Almighty God, and upon Pain of suffering such Punishment as We may justly inflict upon all such as shall contemn or neglect the Performance of so religious and necessary a Duty.

Given at our Court at Kensington, the Twenty-third Day of October, One thousand seven hundred and fifty-nine, in the Thirty-third year of Our Reign.

GOD SAVE THE KING.\*

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GOV. HAMILTON TO GOV. DE LANCY, 1759.

Philadelphia, 20th November, 1759.

Sir,

The Proprietaries having been pleased to appoint me to the Government of this Province, in the room of Mr. Denny, it will give me a particular pleasure to receive your Commands, and to communicate whatever shall at any time come to my knowledge, that may conduce to his Majesty's service, which I shall on all occasions endeavour to promote to the utmost of my power. I very heartily congratulate you on the glorious events of this successful Year, and am,

Your Excellency's  
most Obedient,  
and most humble Servant

*Directed,*

His Excellency Governor Delancy.

\* Printed from original handbill in black letter.

## TIMOTHY HORSFIELD'S PASS TO TEEDYUSCUNG, 1759.

Northampton, ss.

[L s.] These are to Request all his Majesty's Liege People to suffer the Bearer, King Teedyuscung & Daniel, with Seven other Indians, Men & Women, Having with them four White Captives, viz, Two women & 2 Boys, To Pass unmolested to Philad<sup>a</sup>, Their Business being to Deliver the said Captives to His Honour the Governor.

Given under my hand & Seal at Bethlehem, the 27th Novr. 1759.

TIMO. HORSFIELD.

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CERTIFICATE OF NATURALIZATION OF REV. ERICK UNANDER, 1759.

By the Honourable James Hamilton, Esq<sup>r</sup>, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting :

Whereas the Reverend Mr. Erick Unander, a Native of the Kingdom of Sweeden, and Minister of the Sweedes Congregation at Wilmington, hath, by his humble Petition, set forth that he hath resided in this and the Neighbouring Province of New Jersey, for the space of Eleven years, and hath requested that I would be pleased to admit him to be partaker of those privileges which the Natural born Subjects of Great Britain do enjoy within the Government of the Counties, &c. ; And whereas the s<sup>d</sup> E. Unander, in order to entitle himself to such Naturalization, *as well as in demonstration of his Affection and Zeal for his present Majesty's person and Government*, hath this day Qualified himself before me by taking the Oaths and subscribing the Declaration directed to be taken and Subscribed by the several Acts of Parliament made for the security of his Majesty's person and Government, &c. Now Know Ye, that in consideration of the premises and in Virtue of the powers and Authorities given to me by a Law of this Government, pass'd in the 8d Year of the Reign of William the 3d, King, &c., Entitled an Act of Naturalization, I do by these Presents declare the said Erick Unander fully and compleatly Naturalized, hereby giving and granting unto him, the said Erick Unander, and to his Heirs, all the Rights, Liberties, Advantages, Privileges and Immunities within this Government of a natural Born Subject of the King of Great Britain, to have, hold, use and enjoy the same to all Intents and Purposes whatsoever, as fully and amply as any other of his Majesty's Sub-

jects may or can do, or as if the s<sup>t</sup> Erick Unander had been born within the Kingdom of Great Britain, or any the Dominions thereunto Belonging.

Given, &c.

Nov, 30, 1759.

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GOV. POWNALL TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1759.

Boston, Dec<sup>r</sup> 3, 1759.

Sir,

I was, by last post, favored with your Letter. Permitt me to congratulate You on your safe Arrival at your Government, & to assure you I shall think myself happy in every oportunity of communication & correspondence with You.

I am, with great respect, Sir,

Your Honour's

most Obed<sup>t</sup>

& most Humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

J. POWNALL.

*Directed,*

To His Honour, L<sup>t</sup> Governor Hamilton.

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GEN. STANWIX TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1759.

Camp at Pittsburgh, 8th Dec<sup>r</sup>, 1759.

Sir,

The last Express brought me the favour of your letter of the 20th, and take this the early<sup>st</sup> opportunity to congratulate you on being appointed Governor of this Province, and am very sincere in my wish's that your administration may prove a happynes to your self, and as you are no stranger to the people you are to govern,\* so you are the more likely to carry on such measures as will always be for the publick good, and your own honour, during my Command here you may depend on every thing in my power that may contribute to both.

The works here are near carried on to that degree of defence which was at first prepared for this year, so that I am now by degrees forming a Winter Garrison, which is to consist of 300 provincials, one half Pennsilvan<sup>e</sup> the other Virginians, and 400 of the first Batt<sup>a</sup> of the Roy<sup>l</sup> American Regim<sup>t</sup>, the whole to be under the Command of Major Tulikens when I leave it, these I hope I shall

\* This was his second term in-office.

be able to cover well under good Barrack's & feed likewise for six month's from the first of January, besides Artillery Artificers and Batteau men, Indians too must be fed and they'r not a few that come and go and trade here, and will expect provisions from us in w<sup>ch</sup> at least at present they must not be disappointed.

As great disturbances were threaten'd by the Savages on the borders of Virginia, North and South Carolina, so I thought it right to send home the Virginia Regim<sup>t</sup>, and accordingly they marched from this the 25th of November to Winchester under the command of Colonel Byrd to be more immediately under the Command of Governor Fauqueer for the defence of that Dominion, or to give such assistance as may be required of him by Gov. Littleton for South Carolina, all your new Levees shall be ordered immediately to Lancaster, where I hope the paymaster of them will be to settle and pay what is due to them for their past services, and very soon afterwards shall order down the remainder of the two old Battalions to Garrison the Posts of the Pensilvania Communication from Pittsburg to Fort Augusta, having already settled this disposition with the Colonel's Armstrong and Bird, the remainder of the first Battalion of R. A. R., I send to Lancaster which will be four weak Comp<sup>t</sup>, where and in the Province of Maryland I hope to get a good number of recruits, I beg leave to lay before you the distressed condition of that part of your Regim<sup>t</sup> that help to form the Winter Garrisons here, the 150 men have not above 50 Blankets amongst them, hope therefore that you will prevail with the Commiss<sup>r</sup> to send them 100 Blankets as soon as possible, which will be the means of saving the lives of many brave fellows.

I am sir,

Your most obed<sup>t</sup> and

Most humble servant,

JOHN STANWIX.

*Directed,*

Governor Hamilton.

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GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1759.

New York, 15th Decem<sup>r</sup>, 1759.

Sir,

On my road from Crown Point to this place I was favor'd with Your Letter of the 20th ulto., acquainting me with the Proprietaries having been pleased to appoint You to the Government of Pensylvania in the room of Mr. Denny, on which I congratulate You, as likewise on Your arrival; and shall be glad at all times to Correspond and Co-operate with You upon every matter, that I can tend

to promote the good of the Service, at present I have nothing to trouble You with.

I am with great regard sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

*Directed,*

Honourable Governor Hamilton.

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GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1759.

New York, 17th December, 1759.

Sir,

Your Letter of the 10th Instant came to my hands last night, and gives me no small concern as the measure proposed by the Assembly of disbanding all their provincial Forces except one hundred and fifty men, Officers included, must certainly interfere with the King's Service, for there is no manner of Doubt that as Brig<sup>r</sup>. Gen<sup>l</sup>. Stanwix would take it for granted that they would be Continued as in former years, he will have made his Dispositions accordingly, which it will now be too late to alter, I cannot therefore fail of highly disapproving this step of the Assembly, and desiring you will in the strongest manner possible Dissuade them from it, the more so, as I only waited for Letters from Mr. Stanwix to desire you to move the Assembly to continue their Troops in pay during the Winter, for altho' I have not as yet Received any particular orders from His Majesty relative to the operations of the Campaign, Yet I am confident it must be of Infinite Service to the publick cause to have all the Troops ready against these orders, daily expected, do arrive; And I must therefore beg that you will omit nothing that can induce the Assembly to promote the good of the Common Cause to the utmost.

I am with great regard sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

*Directed,*

Honourable Governor Hamilton.

GEN. STANWIX TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1759.

Pittsburg, 24th Dec., 1759.

Sir,

I am to own the Favour of your letter of the 8th, and must own at the same time that the precipitate Resolution of your Assembly, in so hasty a manner disbanding their Troops, has totally disconcerted the measures I had taken for the disposition of them and security of the extensive communications from Fort Pitt to Fort Augusta, and had taken care in the first place to send down all your new Levies to Lancaster, to be paid and disbanded, of which, with many other particulars, I acquainted you in my letter of the 8th Instant, which was as soon as I could come to a Resolution, to put an end to this Campaign, and leave of the works here in great part for this season, from the Winter threatening to set in full upon us, and did propose to myself to assemble the Pensilvanian troops again early in the Spring, to assist in carrying on the extensive works here so necessary for securing all his Majesty's Southern Provinces, as likewise the Royal Americans from Lancaster and the Virginia Regim'ts, which would, by calculation, be sufficient to complete all the Works here in one Summer. The few Royal Americans I sent down, not only to recruit their numbers, but in hopes to recruit them from a bad habit of body they have contracted, most of them having been here or in these parts, ever since the begin'g of Gen. Forbes's Campaign, but in order to obviate if possible, every evil that this disbanding measure is big with. I have ordered Capt. Slaweer, who commands the few Royal Amer'ns at Lancaster, to march immediately a number of men to Garrison Juniata and Fort Bedford, and as soon as these arrive there, the present Garrison of these two posts composed of your Troops, will have orders to march to Lancaster, to be clear'd and broak. I have likewise ordered all the Pensilvanians on this side the Mountains, viz., Pittsburg, Wetherhold, Fort Legonier, and Stony Creek, to march immediately to Lancaster, to be paid and broak. Fort Loudoun and Fort Littleton being in your old Frontiers, I leave them still to be so, and continue the Pensilva'n Troops to the number of 50, Officers included, being 25 at each of these posts.

Shippensburg, in this exigency, must do without Troops for the present, as well as Carlisle; the other remaining 100, including Officers, of your Pensilva'n troops, are to Garrison Fort Augusta, which will take up the whole 150 left by the Assembly for the Garrisoning and securing their Frontiers, and you will judge which of these are the properest to keep up, and if you think of changing totally or in part the present Garrisons at Augusta, Fort Loudoun, & Fort Littleton, am confident you will do it in the manner which will appear to you to be the most just and equitable.

Your reasoning upon the disbanding message from the Assembly,

was so clear and convinsive, that nothing was left unsaid to prove the dangerous and destructive measure to be so.

Capt. Croghan, Dep'ty Agent for the King in Indian Affairs, under Sir Wm. Johnston, had my orders (and he tells me he obey'd 'em,) to send to Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny, Copys of all the Conferences, &c., held with the Indians, towards finally setteling a General Peace w<sup>th</sup> various Nations of them, to which I must refer you, and I am of opinion they will be your fast Friends as long as you allow them an advantageous trade, Feed, Cloaths, give frequent valuable presents, and protect 'em.

I have now a pretty severe fit of the Gout, brought in with the cold weather, and being obliged to be too much out in it, but hope it will soon go off, and then propose to set out for Philadelphia, and am, with great esteem,

Sir, Your most obed't and  
most humble Servant,

JOHN STANWIX.

Gov<sup>r</sup> Hamilton.

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GOV. SHARPE TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Annapolis, the 3d of January, 1760.

Sir,

Your Favour of the 20th of November, did not come to hand 'till a few days ago. I embrace the first opportunity to acknowledge my Receit of it, and to assure you that the news of your being re-appointed to the Government of Pensilvania, and of your safe arrival there, gave me great pleasure. I most sincerely wish you a long and happy administration. The hopes you permit me to entertain, that there will be a constant correspondence kept up between us, are very pleasing to me, and I flatter myself nothing will happen to interrupt it; I rejoice with you at the glorious successes which have attended his Majesty's Arms during the last Campaign, and am, with great Regard,

Sir,  
Your most obed't  
and most humble servant,

HORO. SHARPE.

Governor Hamilton.

## R. PETERS TO FREDERICK POST, 1760.

Philadelphia, 24th January, 1760.

Sir,

I am now writing to you by especial order of the Governor and Council, with the approbation of the Gentlemen of the Assembly and the Provincial Commissioners.

Teedyuscung and the Ohio Messengers, informed the Governor that there would be a very great concourse of Indians in Council over the Ohio, some time in the ensuing Spring, and that all the Tribes of Indians settled on the Waters of the Susquehanna, are invited, and Teedyuscung also as one of their most principal Chiefs.

Teedyuscung was encouraged to go, and very desirous that you and Isaac Stille should accompany him. As this Meeting of Indians is to do their own Business, and to consult what measures to take in the present conjuncture of their affairs, I do not apprehend that you will be charged with any particular matters from the Government. You can be of great service in advising Teedyuscung as to his Speeches to the other Indians, or his answers to their Speeches, and in many other things that may be highly serviceable to His Majesties Subjects, and may have it in your Power to expedite a safe and advantageous Peace. I know you too well not to think but you will gladly undertake this important charge, and contribute very earnestly, and without any regard to the trouble and hazard of the Journey, all you can to finish the good work you have been engaged in, of establishing a lasting Peace.

Inclosed are Copies of the General's Conferences with the Indians at Pittsburg, and of the Conferences between the Governor, Teedyuscung, and the Ohio Messengers, in December last, by which you will be informed of all particulars necessary to be known, in order to form a Judgment of the present temper of the Indians, and of the measures they will be likely to take in their Grand Convention.

Be pleased to favour me with an answer as soon as you conveniently can, and if there be any matter that you want to know more particularly, it may not be amiss, if it suits your affairs, to come here, that we may confer with the Governor about that or any other thing y<sup>t</sup> may tend to your satisfaction.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble

Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.

CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN CAPT. TRUMP & C. WEISER, 1760.

[Copy, Cap. Trump to Conrad Weiser.]

Sir :

Yesterday a Mingo Indian arrived here with the inclosed String of Wampum from John Shickalemy, requesting you might meet him here in Ten days from that time. He begs you will send me word by the Bearer, whether you intend meeting him here, as he intends staying here but a short time, but obliged to return immediately to his town.

I am, Sir, your

Hble Servant,

LEVI TRUMP.

Fort Augusta, Jan'y 28<sup>th</sup>, 1760.

[Copy, Conrad Weiser to Capt. Trump.]

Sir :

Yours of the 28<sup>th</sup> last past came to hand last night, for which I thank you, but as I am at present lame and obliged to keep my room, it is impossible for me to make the Journey, be pleased to acquaint John Shickalemy of this, I am very glad in the mean time to hear from him, and should be more so, if he would, if [he is in Health] come and visit me, with a couple of his Friends or Brothers, I should make them heartily welcome, for which purpose I send him the enclosed String of Wampum. He may safely come by the way of Fort Henry, your care will provide necessaries for him. With my hearty good wishes to you, and other Gentlemen Officers at Fort Augusta.

I remain, Sir,

Your very humble Servant,

PHILIP READING TO R. PETERS, 1760.

Apoquinimick, Febr 4<sup>th</sup>, 1760.

Reverend Sir :

I wrote to you in November last in relation to a scite of land for the purpose of erecting a commodious Church on, and at the same time inclosed a petitioning letter to Mr. Osborne, for obtaining the said lot of ground, agreeable to your advice and directions. Since writing as above I have never heard any thing from you, except a verbal Message delivered by M<sup>r</sup>. Jones, assuring us of which we never entertained the least doubt, that you was ready to exert your best endeavours with Mr. Osborne, in behalf of our Congregation. About

ten days ago, Mr. Osbornes tenant, one Samuel Davis, son of the Sheriff of Chester County, sent me word that he had orders from Mr. Osborne to lay out a lot of ground for the use of a Church, &c., and this day was appointed for a meeting of the principal members of our Congregation to fix upon a proper place for the said purpose. A good number accordingly met, but when they came to view the place proposed, they found it every way so inconvenient as will, unless remedied by your kind interposition, quite disconcert all our measures. The place pitched upon by the Congregation, and agreed to last summer by Davis himself, is situated at the south-east corner of a little field on the north side of the road leading from Drawyers bridge to Mr Witherspoons; the land itself is sandy and barren, lying on the edge of a road laid out by Act of Assembly, and which, from the nature of trade in these parts, can never admit of an alteration, so that the tract itself cannot be prejudiced by a grant in that place. Mr. Osborne, I am confident, is imposed on by misinformation. Many, who heard what passed this day suspect Davis, the tenant. I am afraid it may too justly be observed to you, that your kind endeavours to serve us are opposed and thwarted by one, whose family is indebted to the Government of Pennsylvania for a post of great honour and profit. As Davis desires to fixing us on the extremity of the tract in a low, uncouth place, and vouches Mr. Osbornes positive orders for his obstinacy, I must beg of you once more to renew your application, and endeavour to obtain a lot from Mr. Osborne in the place above described, which is about the center between the northwest courses from Apoquinimink to Drawyers Creek, but at the same time upon the edge of a road which can never be varied from its present direction. I am sorry this affair creates so much importunity, but as the prosperity of the Church is concerned, I know you will be good enough to excuse it.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate Brother,

and much obliged humble Servant,

PHILIP READING.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Philadelphia.

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JAMES IRVINE TO F. POST, 1760.

Fort Allen, February 9<sup>th</sup>, 1760.

Sir:

I have been with Teediuscung, & agreeable to your desire, have inquired of him whether it was the Request of the Indians that you should accompany him to Allegheny? he said it was: I then desired him to let me know the time when he intended to set off, that

you might get ready against then ? & his answer was in Ten weeks Time—he was very sorry you went away before he had spoke with you, and would have come to Bethlehem himself, but is prevented by sickness.

This morning he sent for me, & desired I would write you word that he has not got Wampum enough, & that neither he nor the Young Men that is to goe with him, have Cloathing sufficient for the Journey; he therefore begs you would intercede with the Governor for a supply of each.

Please to send me the Paper by the Bearer of this, and you will much oblige

Your humble Servant,

JAMES IRVINE.

*Directed.*

For Mr. Frederick Post, in Bethlehem.

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GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 6<sup>th</sup> February, 1760.

Sir :

The Detachment of His Majesty's Royal Regiment of Artillery, serving in North America, requiring Forty men to compleat them; And Colonel Williamson, who Commands that Detachment, having represented to me that it was likely to meet the most proper subjects for that Service in Philadelphia, I have granted him a Beating Order for that Place and its Environs, where, with your Countenance and Assistance, which I am certain you will readily grant for the good of the Service, he is hopefull of success.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Hamilton.

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CONRAD WEISER TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Reading, February the 18, 1760.

Honoured Sir :

It is about two weeks ago, when I received an Express from fort Augusta, forwarded by Captain Trump, at the instance of John Shickelmy, now a noted man among the Indians on the waters of that river, with a String of Wampum, a Copy of Capt<sup>l</sup> Trumps letter is here inclosed. I immediately after the receipt thereof sent a

of the letter, and my answer to it to the Secretary, whether the letter miscarried or the Secretary being from home I dont know, I was desirous to have some thing of an answer to it, tho' as I then thought, Johns invitation might not signify much, yet I am since informed by some Soldiers coming from fort Augusta, that the Indians about there are much displeased, and the invitation might be of some consequence. If your Honour orders it, Sammy Weiser shall go up to fort Augusta for intelligence. My answer to John Shickelmy was, that I could not travel by this severe weather, and that I was lame, but gave him a kind invitation by a String of Wampum, to come with his Brother or some other friend to see me, and conferr with me of things he had on his mind, and I would make them welcome. I have nothing to add, but am,

Honoured Sir,

Your very obedient and  
most humble Servant,

CONRAD WEISER.

To Governor Hamilton.

I give my best compliments to your Honour, and if it is your commands that I shall go to Fort Augusta, according to the within letter of my Father, I will, with pleasure, obey your Honours command; who am,

Your Honours most obedient

& very humble Servt.

SAM. WEISER.

*Directed,*

To the Honourable James Hamilton, Esquire, Governor of the Province of Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>, Philadelphia.

¶ James Kemer, Esq<sup>r</sup>.

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C. FRED. POST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

To his Honour the Governor of Penns<sup>a</sup>, &c.

Sir,

In Obedience to your Honour's Commands, I have further considered all that your Honour was pleased to communicate to me last Tuesday: and I find that upon the whole I have nothing more to observe, than what I have done already in my Journal, and particularly in them Reflexions, which I have delivered with the same Journal to the late General Forbes and Governor Denny. One thing I have hinted in the same Reflexions, I beg Leave to declare upon now more fully than I did at that time, namely:

Altho' I think that a bare Messenger has no Business to inquire

into the Ressorts of the Affair, and to be much curious about such Parts of the whole scheme, which it is best that nobody should know but those who are intrusted with the chief management of the public Concerns: yet as I have been these fifteen years past a Messenger of the Gospel among the Indians, and as I hope to continue all my Life time in that way; so I think that a man whose Character it is to bring Words of Goddely and immutable Truth to the Nations, ought to be somewhat more cautious than others in carrying to the same People worldly messages, as these latter are often subject to unforeseen Disappointments. I declare sincerely I have such a high idea of your Honours noble candor that it cometh not in my Mind you would suffer the least thing to be inserted in my Instructions that you might suspect to be liable to Amendments or Revocations: Yet as it is but one of His Majesty's Provinces for which I am to carry my Message, and as it is not quite improbable His Majesty's Generals or other Persons under His Royal Commissions might hereafter hold Treaties with the said Indians; so I cannot forbear with the deepest Respect and Submission to recommend my aforesaid Character of a Minister of the Gospel to your Honours tenderest Care and Concerns, that I might not be charged with making any Promise to the Nations I shall have to speak to, than what this Province independent from any other Concurrences shall be able & willing to observe & fulfill strictly.

Your Honours

Most dutiful and

Obedient Servant,

CHRISTIAN FRIDRICK POST.

Philadelphia, February 22d, 1760.

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AUTHENTICATION OF ACTS OF CHAS. BROCKDEN AS MASTER  
OF ROLLS, 1760.

The Honourable James Hamilton; Esquire, Lieutenant Governor & Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania and Counties of Newcastle, Kent, and Sussex on Delaware.

To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

I do hereby certify that Charles Brockdon of the City of Philadelphia, Esquire, who has given and subscribed the attestation to the Exemplified copy of the Act of Assembly hereunto annexed, intituled, ["An act for reemitting the Bills of Credit of this province heretofore reemitted on Loan, and for striking the further sum of "Thirty six thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, to enable the "Trustees to lend fifty thousand pounds to Colonel John Hunter

"Agent for the Contractors, with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of His Majesty's Treasury for his Majesty's Service."—["An Act for Recording of Warrants and Surveys, and for rendering the real estates and property within this province more secure."]  
 ["An act for appointing an agent to apply for and receive the distributive share and proportion which shall be assigned to this province of the sum of money granted by parliament to his Majesty's Colonies in America."]  
 ["A Supplement to the act intituled An Act for Reemitting the Bills of Credit of this Province heretofore Reemitted on Loan, and for striking the sum of thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty pounds, to enable the Trustees to lend fifty thousand pounds to Colonel John Hunter, Agent for the Contractors, with the Right Honourable the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's Treasury for his Majesty's Service."]  
 ["An act for the more effectual suppressing and preventing of Lotteries and Plays."]  
 ["A Supplement to the Act intituled, An Act for establishing Courts of Judicature in this Province,"] is the Master of the Rolls for the said Province of Pennsylvania, and that the seal affixed to his said attestation is the proper seal of his office, and that to all Copies of Acts so attested under the Hand and Seal of Office, of the said Master of the Rolls, all due Faith and Credit is, and ought, to be given.

In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my Hand, and caused the Great Seal of the said province to be hereunto affixed, At Philadelphia this twenty-seventh day of February in the Thirty-third year of his Majesty's Reign, Anno Domini, 1760.

JAMES HAMILTON.

#### SIR WILLIAM JOHNSON TO TEEDYUSCUNG, 1760.

Fort Johnson, March 1st, 1760.

Brother Teedyuscung,

His Majesty King George having, in Consequence of what passed at the Conferences in July and August, 1757, at Easton, taken into Consideration your Complaint then made concerning Lands which you allege you have been deprived of without your consent or satisfaction made you for the same, and out of his great goodness, Regard to Justice, which he is remarkable for, as well as his Love for his Children the Indians, has ordered me to examine thoroughly into the said Affair, and when I have made a full and particular Enquiry into the Circumstances of the case, and hear what all partys may have to offer, to transmit to him my proceedings in this Business.

In obedience therefore to his Majestie's Commands, I do now take the earliest opportunity by your son, who is the Bearer, of acquainting

you with his pleasure, and I desire to know when a meeting with you and such Delawares or others as are concerned in the affair may be had for that purpose, also where it may be most convenient for you and them to meet me; the sooner I know this the better, that I may give notice to the Proprietors's Commissioners to attend, and that it may not interfere with my Military Duty the ensuing Campaign, in which I hope and expect you and your nation will, in return for his Majestie's kind Intentions towards you, be ready to act a Brotherlike part against his Enemies when called upon.

I am your well Wisher and

sincere Brother,

WM. JOHNSON.

*Directed,*

To Teedyuscung, Chief of the Delawares.

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DEPOSITION OF PETER TITTEL, 1760.

Cumberland County, ss :

The Deposition of Peter Title, of Carlisle, aged about thirty-five years, taken before me, one of his Majesties Justices, &c., for said County, Who, being duly Sworn on the Holy Evangelists & examin'd deposeth, that about the fifteenth day of January Last, a certain Indian called Doctor John was in his house at Carlisle aforesaid, when he, the said Doctor John, Spoke contemptuously of the Soldiers, by saying they were good for nothing, & that he & two or three more of them would drive the whole of them, & this Deponent further saith, that said Doctor John said they killed Capt. Jacobs, but that he had another Captain Jacobs, a young, big man, bigger & stronger than him, that was killed, & further this Deponent says not.

PETER TITTEL.\*

Sworn & Subscribed the 4th day of March, 1760, before

FRA'S WEST.

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DEPOSITION OF RICHARD DAVIS, 1760.

Cumberland County, ss :

The Deposition of Richard Davis, aged about Eighteen years, taken before me, one of his Majesties Justices of the Peace for said County, Who, being duly Sworn on the holy Evangelists & examined saith, that about the fifteenth day of January last a certain Indian called Doctor John was in the House of Peter Title, in Carlisle,

\* Referred to in Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 455, 712.

when he told a certain Tho<sup>r</sup>. Evans that he killed Sixty white People & captivated Six, & this Deponent says he heard the said Doctor John say if the War would break out again he would do the same, and asked the said Evans if he would taste it, (meaning death) and this Deponent further saith, that he heard the said Doctor John say, in an insulting & angry tone, that the white People killed his Captain Jacobs, but that he had one twice as big & that they were Fools, for when he caught a white Prisoner he would lie down on the Ground till he would kill & Scalp him.

his  
RICHARD ~~X~~ DAVIS.\*  
mark.

Sworn & Subscribed the 4th day of March, 1760, before

FRA'S WEST.

Least the above mentioned Tho<sup>r</sup>. Evans should be suspected for the murder of the Indians on acco<sup>t</sup> of their Insolent Talk & behaviour to him, I undertake to say he is a drunken, stupid fellow, incapable of any such Enterprize.

FRA'S WEST.

### GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 6th March, 1760.

Sir :

I am this moment favor'd with your Letter of the 2<sup>d</sup> Instant, by which I see, with pleasure, that your Assembly have come to a Resolution of Raising and Paying Two Thousand Seven Hundred Men, for the Service of the Ensuing Campaign ; That the Bill was not yet sent up to You, nor that You was not so well Informed of their Intentions, as to be able to say whether it will be framed in such manner, that, as an honest man, You may give Your Assent to it, but that You sincerely wish it may. I do so too most heartily, for the Service will absolutely admit of no difficulties, and I trust, that None will be put in Your way, or if any, but what may be Waved, which I shall be glad to Learn so soon as it is in Your power.

I am,

with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup>. Hamilton.

\* Referred to in Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 466, 712.

FRANCIS WEST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Carlisle, March the 7th, 1760.

S<sup>r</sup>:

I was honour'd with your Letter of Feb'y the 21<sup>st</sup>, and in obedience thereto, have caused diligent search and Inquiry to be made for the Murderers by the Constables, along and between Connogogwinet, and the Kittatiny Mountains to Susquehannah, but the least discovery has not been made.

Doctor John, the Indian who was lately murdered, was of the Delaware Tribe, (as I am informed) but what Nation his Squaw & the Boy was of I can't clearly learn. He followed Hunting whilst in this neighbourhood, and behaved very Insolently, as you will see by the inclosed Depositions.

You may be assured I will use my best endeavours to find out the Persons who perpetrated that barbarous Fact, and will for the future afford protection to every friendly and peaceable Indian that shall sojourn in this County.

I am,

with greatest Respect,

Your Hon<sup>r</sup>'s most humb<sup>l</sup>e& obed<sup>t</sup> Servant,

FRA'S WEST.

Governour Hamilton.

C. FRED. POST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

To his Honour the Governour :

I beg leave to lay before your Honour this short account concerning my late conversation with Teedyuscung, which I found at Fort Allen, sober and well, and in obedience to your Honour's Command I have delivered the Message to him as follows, viz<sup>t</sup> :

Brother Teedyuscung, listen to what I have to say. I have it in Command from his<sup>r</sup> Honour, the Governor, and from all the rest of the Gentlemen in Philadelphia, to bring you a Hearty Salutation ; and a true Information also of what has happened lately near Carlisle, for as much we have a sincere desire that a good understanding may be kept up between us and the several Indian Nations, therefore the Governor sent me to you, to tell you of every thing

\* Referred to in Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 455, 712.

are desired also to give Informa  
Indians about your Town, desi  
uneasy about what has happened  
Brotherly Love towards them.

**The answer of Teedyuscung**

**Brother:** I thank you for the  
send me by Mr. Frederick Post.  
well, and your Pain and Care wh  
pleases me very much and gives

**Brother:** I let you know I can  
true there are many rogues on bo  
and who knows who has done it,  
neither you nor I can tell the aut  
as it is to you to see that the Peac

**Brother:** be strong, see to find

**Brother:** I am not willing to sta  
like to go from here, home, until I  
in yours, then we will confer more  
to bury it under Ground, that it  
remains too long some rogues will  
is the reason that I hasten, and I t  
hence. I salute the Governor and

Further he told me that one of  
and had brought news that the M  
Schemanga, and intend to come  
Chain of Friendship

his aid and grace, that it may turn out according to his holy will, and the glory of our gracious Sovereign, and to the Honour of the Governor, Council and Assembly, and all men in power under him, and to the advantage and safety not only to the Inhabitants of this Province, but of all his Majesties loiale Subjects on this Continent, that Peace may be made with these numerous and dangerous Indian Nations, which by all probability is the wisest step which men in power at this juncture can take and wish for. Therefore it is fallen in my minde that it would be good and necessary, if your Honour would be pleased, to let General Amherst know of my going to theire Council, For I think it would be of great consequence, both to the Province and to the Indians; if I had a word to bring theym from the Chief Commander of all his Maiesties Forces here, for I am sure they will aske me very closely to tell them the real truth of the intention of our great warior and chief in regard to theym who is sent from the King to this Country to act in his Name. For the Indians will much listen to what hope of advantage a Messenger will geave them from the Chief Roolers. I know one of theire Principall Point in theire Council will be, how to secure the limits between them and they white people, so that they may live by theymselfs a due distance from us, to secure theire hunting ground, for they are more affraid of loosing theire hunting grounds than theire lives and they are very much preposest and suspicious that that is our scheme to incroge upon them, and spoil theire hunting, and bring them in messery and slavery, and they like the Jews think we are free born and no slaves, and will therefore rather die than submit to worck. I for my part, doubt not at all but that they Indians will grant a tract of land for a trading plaes, in a proper manner bought of them and that they white people don't hount on land which is not bought of them, and in so doing one can avoide all quarrels with theym else it wou'd not be safe for anny one to live upon theire land otherwise, for my part I can never see trough how a peace can be settled with the Indians. To root theym out or to subdue theym I think it is impossible for this thime, for theire is not one who rightly knows there Country and theare lurking holes an there severall Nations and strength.

Please your Honour not to take it amiss of me that I write my opinion and thoughts about this Affair, I do it out of a sincere and honest Heart, according to my knolege for the best and wellfare of the public I submit to your Honour's superior judgment, an am, with due respect,

Your Honour's

most humble and

obedeant Serv<sup>t</sup>.,

CHRISTIAN FREDERICK POST.

Beth<sup>m</sup>, March the 11th, 1760.

## MESSAGE OF GOV. HAMILTON TO THE ASSEMBLY, 1760.

Gentlemen :

As I look upon his Majesty's Service as well as the Security of the Province to be nearly concerned in your complying with General Amherst's requisition of the 27th of February last, communicated to you in my Message of the 3<sup>d</sup> Instant, I was in hopes before this time to have received an Answer signifying your willingness to accede to the measure therein recommended.

Which not having been the case, I am under the necessity of applying to you again upon that subject, and of urging to you a speedy compliance with the General's request of "Three hundred men properly officered to serve as Garrisons at the several Forts and Posts within the communication to Pittsburgh." And I do this with the greater confidence of success, as you are sensible there yet remains in the Trustees hands undisposed of a large Proportion of the supply granted to his Majesty the last year than will probably be wanted for this Service.

JAMES HAMILTON.

March 12, 1761.\*

## GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 13<sup>th</sup> March, 1760.

Sir,

I am extremely obliged to you for the information you are pleased to give me, of your having on the 10<sup>th</sup> Inst., acquainted the Assembly by Message, that you were ready to pass the Supply Bill, and am likewise to return you my thanks for having pressed them to give it all the Dispatch in their power, which I am hopefull they will have complied with, as the season for our operations draw so near, and that nothing, I expect from England, will or can sett aside the Services their Troops are intended for, and I have accordingly wrote to Major General Stanwix to fix on the places & the days of Rendezvous of the Troops under his Command, that no time may be lost in proceeding with them to their destination.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

\* The indorsement has this date, 1760; it is probable the above is the correct date, as an act was passed March 14th, 1761, for raising 800 men, See Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 687.

GEN. STANWIX TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Fort Pitt, Pittsburg, March 17<sup>th</sup>, 1760.

Sir,

I am to own the Favour of your letter of the 22<sup>d</sup> of Jan<sup>r</sup>, with the unhappy acc<sup>t</sup> of the murder of the four Indians at Carlisle, I consulted immediately w<sup>th</sup> Capt. Croghan, his Majestys Depty Agent here for Indian Affairs under Sir Will. Johnston, have sent a Message, w<sup>th</sup> a Belt of Wampum & the Proclamation to the Beaver, & to acquaint him of your's and the Assembly determination to punish, w<sup>th</sup> the utmost rigour of the Law, the perpetrators of this piece of iniquity, for w<sup>ch</sup> so large a reward is offer'd for a discovery, Capt. Croghan thinks this the likely'st to appease for the present, & 'till there is a return to this message, no more can be said upon it.

I have likewise great reason to be dissatisfied w<sup>th</sup> the Wayindott Nation for the murder of Giles Collins, wheeler to the Artillery, who was murder'd and scalped by three Indians on this way alone, about six miles towards Fort Ligonier, he having left this without my leave or knowledge of his officers, but a permission of an old date found in his Pocket Book, signed by his Capt. Hay, I immediately sent a message to the Nations, a Copy of w<sup>ch</sup> I here transmit to you. Capt. Croghan is of opinion w<sup>th</sup> Indians here, that the Nations will give up the delinquent if they remain in their Nation, but tis most probable they are gone amongst the French, the man murderd had the character of a very obstinate fellow: tis believ'd the intentions of these Indians were to carry him prisoner to Detroit, but that he refused to go, being found scalp'd two miles from the road towards the Ohio.

As soon as the waters are down propose to leave this post for Philadelphia, w<sup>ch</sup> I can do now with great satisfaction, having finish'd the works all round in a very defenceable manner, leave the Garrison in great good health, in excellent Barracks, & seven month's wholesome, good provisions from the first of April next; the rest of the works may be now finish'd under cover, and be only obliged to work in proper weather, which has been very far from our case this hard winter and dirty spring, so far as it is advanced, but have carry'd the works as far into execution as I could possibly propose to myself in the time, and dont doubt but it will be finish'd as soon as such a work can be done, so as to give a strong security to all the Southern Provinces, and answer every end proposed for his Majesty's Service.

And as I have given it every attention in my power, shall conti-

nue the same application whether I have the hon<sup>r</sup> of a Command,  
who am, with very great respect,

Sir, your most obed

& most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN STANWIX.

Gover. Hamilton.

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GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 21<sup>st</sup> March, 1760.

Sir,

This will be delivered to you by Mr. Plumstead, who, jointly with Mr. Franks, both of Philadelphia, have, by the new Contractors for Supplying His Majesty's Troops with Provisions, been Appointed their Agent for the Southern District, in the room of Mr. Joshua Howell, that held the same Employment under the Contract, which will Expire on the 26<sup>th</sup> Instant.

And as these two Gentlemen, at their first entering upon the performance of said Contract, may perhaps meet with Difficulties in the Execution thereof, which, with your Countenance and Protection, may the more easily be removed and overcome, I cannot, in Duty to the King, and in Justice to his Troops, refrain from requesting you to Grant them, upon every such occasion, all the Aid and Assistance they may stand in need of, for the better and more effectual performance of the said Contract; And, as far as lays in you, to procure them all possible facilities in obtaining the proper and necessary Supplies for the said Troops, that they may not, thro' the Caprice or Avidity of individuals, be deprived of any part of the provision most graciously made for them by the King, in which I am convinced you will cheerfully second me to your utmost. I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Hamilton.

## ACCOUNT OF THE EXPENCES OF SAMUEL WEISER, 1760.

In his Journey (going and coming) to and from Fort Augusta.

To the hire of a Horse, having none of my own, 11 days, at 1.6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> day,	}	£00 16 6
To the hire of a Man and Horse to accompany me from Tulpenhaccon, 9 days, at 4 <sup>s</sup> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> day for man & Horse,	}	1 15 00
To Provision I bought at Tolheo for my Journey, and for three Nights Lodging, including Oats and fodder for our Horses, amounting in all to	}	2 11 10
To 667 Grains of Wampum, made up in two Strings of several Rows, made use of with the Indians at Fort Augusta, at 5 <sup>s</sup> <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub> Hundred,	}	1 13 9
		£6 18 8

N. B.—In the above £2 11 00, is included 15, which I gave to John Petty, he complaining of his wretched Poverty.

And my own Trouble is Humbly submitted to his Honour, the Governor, by

Honoured Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

SAML. WEISER.

Philad<sup>a</sup>, March the 21<sup>st</sup>, 1760.

## GEN. STANWIX TO RICHARD PETERS, 1760.\*

Sir,

As I have wrote a long letter† by this Express to your Governor, so shall only give you a short tro'ble to own your favour of the 22<sup>d</sup>.

You will see by mine to the Gover<sup>r</sup>, that we have reason to complain of the Indians, and probably do what we can, a few of these things will sometimes happen of both sides to give uneasiness, but every thing that can be done on all sides to make satisfaction should be attempted. I propose setting out as soon as the present wet weather is over, & have the pleasure soon to kiss your hands at Phi-

\* Indorsed "Rec'd March 23, 1760."

† See p. 711.

Philadelphia, & shall, at all times, be glad of every occasion to approve myself,

Dr Sir,

Your most obed hum<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>.

JOHN STANWIX.

Rev. Mr. Peters.

Gov. POWNALL TO Gov. HAMILTON, 1760.

Boston, 24<sup>th</sup> March, 1760.

Sir,

On the 20<sup>th</sup> instant a Fire broke out in the Town of Boston, which raged in such a manner as to elude all means for suppressing the same, untill it had (according to the best Information that can be obtained in the present confusion) destroyed one hundred and seventy four Dwelling Houses, and as many Warehouses and Shops, and other Buildings, which, with the Furniture and Goods therein, amount at a moderate computation to One hundred thousand Pounds Sterling; by this Two hundred and twenty Families are turned out of Doors, the greater part of whom being, by this misfortune, so reduced as to be rendered incapable of subsisting themselves, are become the proper Objects of Charity.

And although I have, at the desire of both Houses of Legislature, sent Briefs throughout the Province to procure Relief for the unhappy sufferers, yet the calamity is so great and extensive, that the means of Relief from among ourselves, and the contributions of our own Inhabitants, must be greatly inadequate to the Loss.

I would therefore (as has been practiced on the like occasions) desire that your Honour would be so good as to recommend it to the people under your Government, to assist in relieving their distress'd Fellow subjects, and that you would cause what may be collected on this occasion, to be remitted to the Selectmen and Overseers of the Poor of the Town of Boston, with whom will be lodged the collections made in this Government to be distributed among the Sufferers, as they in their discretion shall judge proper.

I have the Honour to be,

Sir, your Honor's most Obedient,

& most humble Servant,

T. POWNALL.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Hamilton, Esq.

March 27.

P. S.—Sir: By a mistake of the Clerks employ'd to Copy my Letters, the above Letter was not laid before me with the rest on Monday last. As the Letters to y<sup>e</sup> Governors of the neighbour Pro-

vinces went by the Post that day, I thought this apology necessary to your Honor, & hope you'll accept it. From

Y<sup>r</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup>

& most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>.

T. POWNALL.

*Indorsed.*

24<sup>th</sup> March—Gov<sup>r</sup> Pownall.

[Laid before the Assembly, to recommend the Relief of the Sufferers by the Great Fire at Boston.]\*

GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 30<sup>th</sup> March, 1760.

Sir,

I am to own the Receipt of your two Letters of the 26<sup>th</sup> & 27<sup>th</sup> Instant, the one in relation to the Dilatory proceedings of the Assembly, and the other concerning Indian Affairs, upon both which I shall give you my sentiments.

And first, with regard to the delays of the Assembly in sending up the Bill for your concurrence, then adjourning for nine days without consulting you, and afterwards applying for your Consent to a further Adjournment of 13 or 14 days, when the business under their consideration requires the utmost Dispatch. Such delays, I cannot help saying must prove very detrimental to the Service, and cannot therefore miss of incurring His Majestys highest disapprobation, especially after his Enjunctions for unanimity and dispatch at this important crisis, are so urgently set forth in his Secretary of State's Letter of the 7<sup>th</sup> January,† I must not therefore omit recommending your wise and prudent refusal of so untimely and unreasonable an application on their part, nor yet fail expressing the high sense I have of the determination you have come to, altho' you find the Bill, big with injustice and mischief, both to the property of the Proprietors, and to the just rights of Government, and framed as you verily think, with no other view than that you should reject it, in order to give occasion of drawing down the censure of the Government at home, upon their Proprietors, with whom they are contending: Yet in this you should disappoint them, by being in your own mind determined, however reluctantly, rather to submit, and to make a sacrifice of the Proprietors interest, by giving your assent to the Bill, than that the Service should, at this important Crisis,

\* See Secretary Peters' Letter, April 11th, transmitting this Letter (Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 483.) to the Assembly, who agreed to it. The Governor proposed £1500 to £2000, as a "generous gift."

† Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 451.



...the equipping of  
which is now so near at hand

Before I turn to your other  
of my most sincere thanks for  
as to promise to the new Com  
the Commission entrusted to

I come now, Sir, to your I  
cannot but commend your at  
Trade with all such Indians  
the happy Government we liv  
ing Mr. Post & Mr. Still to a  
to you by Teedyuscun, to be  
dian Towns over the Ohio, is  
productive of Cementing th  
tween those Nations and Us;  
than the good and welfare of  
Post thinks it necessary he as  
jesty's Commander in chief, to  
sign to make any encroachment  
protect and Defend their Lives  
what I promised at a Conference  
between Gov<sup>r</sup> Denny, Bernard  
myself, the Deputies of Canada  
close you a Copy; And I shall  
to time wrote to Sr W<sup>m</sup>. John  
Department on my behalf, viz  
to deprive any of them of the  
ry, that so long as they adhere  
viour gave proofs of the since  
Person & Cause. I should def

my Command, should kill or Injure any of our Indian brethren, they shall, upon due proof thereof, receive equal punishment. I mean not neither to take any of their Lands, Except in such cases Where the necessity of His Majesty's Service Obliges me to take Post, Where I must & will build Forts; but then the Lands Adjoining will still continue their own, and be not only equally good for their hunting, but be so much the more secure against any interruption the Enemy might offer to give them, for I know no medium between us & the French, if We have not Forts they will. Those that will Join His Majesty's arm, and that will be Aiding & Assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded; And those that may not Chuse to Act in Conjunction with the Forces, shall be equally protected, Provided they do not Join in any Acts of Hostility with the Enemy, or Carry them Intelligence, which might prove prejudicial to the Publick good. Upon these terms they shall find me their fast friend, but on a breach of them I shall punish them as they Deserve, and I Chuse they should know what they have to trust to, since I intend to be as good as my word.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governor Hamilton.

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LIST OF NECESSARIES TO BE PROVIDED FOR TEEDYUSCUNG,  
1760.

31st March, 1760.

A List of necessities to be provided for Teedyuscung and his Company:

Teedyuscung is to be fitted out with a good suit of Cloaths, Hat, &c., that he may make an Appearance answerable to the Occasion.

Mr. Frederick Post recommends it to the Governor to send Presents to consist of some silver Ornaments to King Beaver, Chingas, Custalogo, Netotnetamet, Delaware George, and a few other Chiefs, who have been and may be serviceable to us.

Quectahickon, Nutimus & Packsenosa, who will go with Teedyuscung should have each a Stroud & a Shirt sent to them.

A small present is to be made to the Indians who are now in Town, such as shall be thought proper :

2 Dozen of Shirts,	Tinder Box and Steele,
2 Dozen Handkerchiefs,	Flints,
1 Dozen Blankets,	Osnabrig for Baggs & Wallets,
1 Dozen Strowds,	Leather to mend shoes,
2 Dozen Pair of Stockings,	2 Kettles,
1 Dozen Breech Clout,	10 Tin Cupps,
12 Pair of Shoes,	1 Pound of Tea,
12 Hats,	3 Pound of Chocolate
2 Half Barrells of Powder,	and Sugar,
Lead in proportion,	Half pound of Pepper,
30 lb. Swanshot & Pigeen shot,	½ Bushel of Salt,
3 Good, strong Horses,	2 Axes,
2 Bells for Horses	Flower,
with	Biscuit,
Hopples and Halters,	Cheese,
Horseshoes and Nails,	Writing Paper,
Vermillion,	Gunns,
Knives,	Soap,
Ribbons,	Saddle-Bags for Mr. Post,
Awls,	Pipes and Tobacco.*
Needles and Thread,	

1st April, 1760.

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GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 31st March, 1760.

Sir :

As the time mentioned in my Circular Letter of the 21st† February, for Assembling the Troops requested by his Majesty from the Southern Province, draws nigh, and that I then Acquainted you I should Inform you of the place of Rendezvous I should appoint. I am, agreeable thereto, to give you notice that I wrote to Major General Stanwix to fix on such places as he shall think most proper and convenient for that purpose, and that he do give you notice thereof. You will accordingly order the Troops of your Province, or such part thereof as he shall desire, to the place or places of

\* See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 467.

† See Col. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 452.

Rendezvous, which he shall appoint, and to cause them to be there on the days he shall fix.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient,

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon'ble Governor Hamilton.

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MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR TO THE ASSEMBLY, 1760.

Gentlemen :

It is now a week since I sent you down the Bill for granting a supply to his Majesty for the Service of the ensuing Campaign with some Amendments by me proposed to it, and as you have not as yet acquainted me with your further proceedings thereon, or whether you have acceded to any, and which, of my proposed amendments, I find myself under a necessity of applying to you for information upon that head.

I likewise think myself obliged to remind you that the season for raising of men is wasting a pace, and that it is impossible for me to take any step towards that, or any other matter provided for in the Bill, until the same shall be passed into a Law. You will allow me therefore, Gentlemen, to request that you will give it all the dispatch in your power, lest your good intentions to his Majesty's Service should be defeated by postponing the supplies to an unreasonable time.

April 1st, 1760.

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GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 20<sup>th</sup> April, 1760.

Sir,

By Your Letter of the 17<sup>th</sup> Instant, received last Night, I had Confirmed what Major General Stanwix had Informed me of in the morning, Vizt., That the Supply Bill of the Province of Pennsylvania had been passed on the 12<sup>th</sup>.

From Every Token You have given me of Your Zeal for His Majesty, and the good of His Service, which I cannot sufficiently Commend, I have not the least doubt but You will do Your Utmost Endeavors to Carry said Bill into immediate Execution, and Use Your utmost Efforts to get the Troops Voted by it, to the Place of Res-

deztvous Appointed by Major General Stanwix, by the 12th of May next, and I trust You will prove Successfull in the Undertaking.

I am not less hopefull of Your prevailing on the Assembly of the Lower Counties, whom I See You have Summoned to meet You at New Castle to morrow, to Vote and furnish their Original Numbers, which were Three Hundred.

General Stanwix proposes to Set out, in two or three days, on his return to Philadelphia, there to finish every thing relative to his Command, after which he proposes to go to England, when Brig<sup>de</sup> General Monckton will Succeed him in that District; Wherefore, I am to desire, that so soon as the Command devolves on that Gentleman, You will please to Correspond and Co-operate with him, and Continue him the same Aid & Assistance for the good of the Service, which hitherto You have proved to have so much at heart. I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Hamilton.

#### PASSPORT FOR FRED. POST, TEEDYUSCUNG, &c., 1760.

By the Honourable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of Pennsylvania, and Counties of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greeting :

Whereas, Mr. Frederick Post and Mr. John Hayes, together with Moses Tettamy and Isaac Stille, have undertaken, at the request of Teedyuscung, to bear him Company in his Journey to several distant Indian Nations, with whom he is to hold Treaties, and in consequence thereof are charged with matters of great Importance, as well by the General of his Majesties Forces as by this Government, and they have requested my Letters of Passport, Protection & Safe Conduct, not only for themselves but for all other Persons, both White Men and Indians, whom they may find necessary to take with them on this Occasion; Sensible of the merit and of the great Trust reposed in the said Frederick Post, John Hayes, Moses Tittamy, and Isaac Stille, I do most readily grant them these my Letters of Passport, Protection and Safe Conduct, requiring and desiring all Officers, Civil and Military, & all other Persons whatever, to afford them all necessary Aid & Assistance in passing and repassing to and from the Indian Country; And as they may find

occasion, either to come or send other Persons with Messages to the General, or to Me, or any other of his Majesties Governors, I do most earnestly recommend it to the Officers who have the chief Command in any Posts or Places thro' which they may pass, to receive them kindly, & to furnish them with Provisions & necessary Escorts, that they may be enabled to deliver their Dispatches with expedition. Given under my Hand and the Lesser Seal of the said Province, at Philadelphia, this twenty second day of April, 1760.

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## COL. HUGH MERCER TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Fort Augusta, 23<sup>d</sup> April, 1760.

Honoured Sir,

In a Conference with John Shekalemy to day, he told me by a String of Wampum, that he and the other Mingo Indians here, are invited by express to attend a Grand Council of the Six Nation Warriors, at General Johnstons. And as he will have an opportunity of making his People acquainted with the Governments design of cutting a Road from hence to the frontier, he desires to be furnishd with some Wampum for that purpose.

I thought proper to acquaint Your Honour of this, if there will be time to receive your Instructions before Shekalemy goes off, his health oblidging him to stay here a fortnight. He would gladly see Col. Weiser, and I shall send him an express to that purpose. Att their earnest request, I could not avoid giving the Mingo Indians some Flour to help them home, as I believe it is the Governments intention to grant them any reasonable Indulgence, especially att the opening a Campaign, when their Services may be of Consequence.

I am, Sir, Your Honour's most  
obedient humble Servant,  
HUGH MERCER.

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SPEECH OF GOV. HAMILTON TO ASSEMBLY AT NEW CASTLE,  
1760.

Having, since your Meeting in October, arrived with a Commission from the Honble Proprietors, appointing me Lieutenant Gov<sup>r</sup> of these Counties, I lost no time in publishing my Commission,\* and taking upon me the Administration of the Government; and as I did presume that the necessary legislative Business of the year had, as usual, been dispatched at that your first meeting, I determined not to give you the trouble, or put the Country to the expence that

\* See Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 409.



as they did for the last Ca  
" number of its inhabitants  
" them to hold themselves in  
" to the Rendezvous, at such  
" that purpose by the Comn  
" in America, or by the Offi  
" the Kings forces in those  
" in conjunction with a Bod  
" the supreme Command of  
" so as to be in a situation to  
" or as soon after as shall  
" operations as shall be judg  
" forces in those parts most e  
You will further observe, "  
" all the men raised as above,  
" well as to order provisions  
" ty's Commissaries, in the sa  
" the Rest of his Majesty's f  
" tillery will also be provided  
" rations of the Campaign, an  
" & requires from the several  
" pay of the men. And on  
" ment may be wanting to tl  
" Majesty is further most grac  
" acquainted, that strong reco  
" ment, in their Session next  
" for such expences as above,  
" strenuous efforts of the resp  
" to merit."

Gentlemen The

more as the number of our Inhabitants may allow, so that they may be assembled by the Twelfth of the next month, at the towns of Lancaster, York, and Carlisle, in the Province of Pennsylv<sup>a</sup>, those being the several places of rendezvous appointed by Major General Stanwix, in consequence of a discretionary power lodged in him by the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's forces in North America.

Gentlemen, As this is the first occasion that has offered of our meeting in assembly, since my present accession to the Government, it may be expected I should make some particular declaration of my purposes in respect to the administration of it. But, upon such an occasion, I desire rather to speak by actions, than by words and professions, and as your Constituents have already had considerable experience of my behaviour in the Station I now fill, They will, from thence, be better able to form a Judgm<sup>t</sup> of what may be reasonably expected from my future conduct, than from any thing I can or shall say in my own behalf. I shall therefore only acquaint You in General, that, as on the one hand, I shall study to protect you in the full enjoyment of all the Civil & Religious Liberties to which You are entitled by the Laws or Constitution of the Country, so on the other hand, I trust & depend on your being equally careful to support and defend the Prerogatives of the Crown & the just Rights of Government.

*Indorsed.*

Rough Draught of Governors Speech to the Assembly at Newcastle, delivered on Wednesday, the 23<sup>d</sup> April, 1760, to the Speaker, & y<sup>e</sup> house, at Mr. Clays.

On y<sup>e</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>, P. M., the House, by three members, returned an Address\* in answer to y<sup>e</sup> Speech.

On y<sup>e</sup> 26, the house presented two Bills to the Gov<sup>r</sup> for his Concurrence: One Entituled an Act for appointing an Agent residing in England for this Government—the other, Entituled an Act for the better Regulation of the Supreme Court within this Government.

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ADDRESS TO GOV. HAMILTON FROM ASSEMBLY OF LOWER COUNTIES, 1760.

To the Honorable JAMES HAMILTON, Esquire, Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Government of New Castle, Kent and Sussex, upon Delaware, and Province of Pennsylvania.

The Address of the Representatives of the Freemen of Newcastle, Kent and Sussex, on Delaware.

May it please your Honour:

We, the Representatives of the Freemen of Newcastle, Kent and

Sussex, upon Delaware, in Assembly met, do congratulate your Honor on your Appointment and Accession to this Government, and sincerely wish your Administration may prove equally agreeable to yourself and advantageous to the Publick.

Your Honor's former conduct in the Station you now fill, gives great reason to hope for all the happiness that a Free people can expect to enjoy, when a love of Justice and integrity are united with the Chief Authority, and your Honor's assurances, "that you will study to protect us in the Full enjoyment of all the Civil and Religious Liberties to which we are entituled by the Laws or Constitution of our Country," justly claim our acknowledgments.

We are so well perswaded that those Liberties cannot be preserved in a Government fram'd like this, as nearly as possible on the principles of the English Constitution, without a due regard "to the Prerogatives of the Crown," that we shall ever esteem "the Support and defence of them" a Duty of the greatest concern.

We have taken into our consideration the Letter from one of the principal Secretarys of State, which your Honor was pleased to lay before us.

The measures concerted by our gracious Sovereign, "for the preservation and future Security of America," and the critical Situation of Affairs in Europe at this time, fully convince us that nothing can divert his constant and affectionate attention to the welfare of his Subjects, however remote from his Royal person, and excite in our Hearts the warmest sentiments of Gratitude and Loyalty.

These will always incline us to exert ourselves in endeavouring to answer his Majesty's expectations; and this laudable desire has so uniformly actuated his faithfull Subjects in this Government, that they have on every occasion given the strongest proof of it in their power.

They now find themselves labouring under heavy Taxes to discharge Debts incurr'd during the present War, which they are little able to bear; and tho' the same Zeal to execute his Majesty's pleasure still continues to influence them, they are become incapable of manifesting it in the same manner.

This Reflection required us to be very cautious in laying new Burthens upon them; But when we consider his Majestys goodness in graciously promising, "that strong recommendations shall be made to Parliament, in their Sessions next year, to grant a proper compensation for the expences of the respective Provinces, according to the active vigour of each," We are encouraged by our reliance on the extensive Bounty of the Parliament, and moved by a sense of our Duty to his Majesty to make another effort, in this promising and decisive Crisis.

We shall therefore immediately proceed to grant Supplies for the ensuing Campaign, and shall cheerfully contribute as much as the circumstances of our Constituents will allow to promote his Majes-

ty's Service, the Interests of our Mother Country, and the common good of these Colonies.

Signed by Order of the House.

JACOB KOLLOCK, Speaker.\*

April 25th, 1760.

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A VERBAL MESSAGE TO THE ASSEMBLY, 1760.

The House, by their written Message of yesterday, having informed the Governor, that they shou'd immediately proceed to grant Supplies to his Majesty for the Service of the ensuing Campaign, his Honour Commands me to acquaint the House, that he hoped a Matter of so much Importance and general Concern, & for the Consideration whereof they were particularly conven'd wou'd have been the first Object of their Attention, and now desires to know what Progress has been made therein, and that to avoid giving the house unnecessary Trouble, he chuses to postpone passing the Two Bills now before him, until he is inform'd what Determination the house hath come to with regard to the promis'd Supplies, which he requests to be made acquainted with as soon as possible.

April 26, 1760.

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A MESSAGE TO THE GOVERNOR FROM THE ASSEMBLY, 1760.

May it please your Honor :

The House, at their first meeting, immediately proceeded to take into their consideration the proper Measures for granting Supplies to his Majesty for the ensuing Campaign, and appointed a Committee to prepare a Bill for this purpose, But on laying it before the House several Debates arose, which have been continued to a greater length than was expected.

The House earnestly desires to give a Matter of so much Importance the greatest Dispatch, and would have been extremely glad if they could have completed the Bill before this time.

It is now almost finished, and your Honor may be assur'd they will use all the expedition the nature of the thing will admit of, and they are in some hopes that they will have it ready to present to your Honor on Monday.

Signed by Order of the House.

JACOB KOLLOCK, Speaker.

April 26, 1760.

GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 27th April, 1760.

Sir,

I am very sorry at the Accident that has prevented Mr. Post from delivering to me Your Letter of the 16th, which, by an Express, this moment received from Major General Stanwix, I find is owing to a fall he had from his horse on his way hither. I hope he is not much hurt, and that it will not hinder him from being at the Convention of the Indians in time. As he was desirous somewhat to soften my talk to them, and that I hear so good a character of Mr. Post, from whence I conclude, he thinks it absolutely necessary, for the good of the Common Cause, I have Consented thereto and send the same, signed by me, to M. Gen<sup>l</sup> Stanwix, in the words he beg'd might be used upon this occasion, which I am hopefull will be productive of all the good he seems to expect, tho' at the same time I must own to you, that in my opinion, I think, firmness with those Gentry is very necessary.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governor Hamilton.

GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

New York, 28th April, 1760.

Sir,

Major General Stanwix having obtained His Majesty's Leave to go home, and he intending shortly to set out for England, I have given the Command of the Forces that now do, and shall serve during the Ensueing Campaign, in the Southern District, to the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Brigadier General Monckton, who is on his Departure for Philadelphia, and will take upon him the said Command, whenever M. Gen<sup>l</sup> Stanwix quits that place. I have therefore now to beg of You, that so soon as the Brigadier will have informed You of his Acting in that Capacity, You will Correspond and Co-operate with him, in the same manner as You have done with M. Gen<sup>l</sup> Stanwix, and that you will give him all the Aid and Assistance he may from time to time require of You, for the good of the Service.

I am, with great regard,

Sir,

Your most obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Governor Hamilton.

R. PETERS TO COMMANDING OFFICER AT FORT AUGUSTA,  
1760.

Philadelphia, 30th April, 1760.

Sir :

I am Commanded by the Governor to acquaint you that the Express came to this City with your letter of the 23<sup>d</sup> Inst. on Saturday, & waited for His Honors return from New Castle till last night before he could have an opportunity of delivering it.

This morning the Indian Commissioners met, and on reading your letter which the Governor laid before them, they requested the man might be dispatched to Fort Augusta and they bear the Expenses, and gave an order on their Agent to Supply you with one Thousand or Fifteen hundred Grains of Wampom ; there is no white Wampom in Town, or it would have been sent, John Sheekcalimy therefore must take the Black Wampom and get it changed for white, which we apprehend will be readily done.

Sheekcalimy is to be told that the Governor takes it Exceedingly kind of him and the other Mingo Indians to give the Information of their, being Invited to a Grand Council of the Six Nations Warriors at Gen<sup>l</sup> Johnsons, and thanks him for his offer of mentioning at that Council the Governor's desire of cutting a Road from the Fronteer to Fort Augusta. He will at the same time lett them know that the Sole Reason of their doing so, is that the Indians may be supplied with Provisions and Goods at that Fort at all times in the year by a Nearer, Safer and more Commodious way and with abundance less Expence than by the Dangerous and round-about way of the River Susquahanna, which is some times Impassible in Summer time, and almost all the Winter admits of no Transportation of Goods or Provisions.

The Disappointment as well as Heavy Charge attending that way of Carriage was taken notice of by the Indians and this New Road Examined and Recommended ; as it is therefore for their sakes only that this is done, it need only be mentioned to the Six Nations with these Facts, and they will see the Expediency and usefulness of it to themselves and to the support of the Trading House, which was erected at their Request, and from which they have Received great Benefit.

Mr. Weiser is here settling his accounts for Wagons, &c., with the Gen<sup>l</sup>, and it is not possible for him to come to Fort Augusta, tho' he would be very glad to see his old friend Sheekcalimy. Please to Remember me kindly to him as an old & faithfull friend to Him, his Brothers and all the Family.

Inclosed is an order on the Agent who will comply with it on your making a demand of ye Wampom.

I give you joy of your Reappintment to the Command of a B

tallion. Col. Armstrong's Business will not suffer him to go this Campaign.

I am, Sir,

Your affectionate

humble Servant,

(Signed)

RICHARD PETERS.

Col. Mercer, or the Commanding Officer at Fort Augusta.

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COL. H. MERCER TO LT. GRAYDON, AT FORT AUGUSTA, 1760.

Harris, 3<sup>d</sup> May, 1760.

Dr. Sir :

I have just received the Inclosed Letters by Maxwell, upon which you must have a Conference with Jn<sup>s</sup> Shikalemy, and as he kindly proposed transacting the affair of our Road, I am of opinion that the Message & Wampum he is entrusted with from the Government to his People, ought likewise to be delivered him in private, that is with regard to Indians. You see what the Governour recommends to be said. I should think no expectations of having goods or provisions cheaper, by the Road, should be used as an argument, but rather insist upon the Inconveniencies attending the present method of supplying the Indians, for removing of which it is natural for the Indians to lend a helping hand, as they reap the Benefit of the Trade. Shikalemy is to be cautioned against mentioning the affair at Gen. Johnston's, if he goes there, but if I remember right, he proposes only to be at the Onondago Council; this Mr. Holland will remember whose advice will be requisite in forming your speech for the Governour.

If no other white Wampum is to be got, what I left with you should be taken for the Purpose.

I wrote to Mr. Wallace to send up the Wampum by Maxwell, as I imagine Mr. Holland has not received it.

Mr. Peters has put down all you need say on the subject of the Road, but he mistakes the meaning of my letter, when he desires to thank Shikalemy for his offer of transacting the Road affair at Johnstons.

It will be proper to give a String or two of Wampum in the Governour's name to thank Shikalemy for his news, as well as to testify the Governour's satisfaction in this fresh instance of his steady friendship.

Then the Belt or Bundle of Wampum, & speech addressed to the Six Nations, founded in the Inclosed Letters, with the above alterations, if they are approved of by Mr. Holland, who understands both

the necessities of the Trade, & how to make the affair go down with the Indians. I don't think it should be in the nature of a Request but rather a measure absolutely necessary for continuing the Trade at Augusta upon the present advantageous footing for Indians.

I write this in a hurry, & therefore must be excused from observing order or ceremony.

I am, sincerely,

Your Friend &

most obed<sup>t</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

HUGH MERCEP.

You will not forget to write the Governor, and enclose him a copy of the Speech you deliver Shekalemy.

*Directed.*

To Lieut. Graydon, Fort Augusta.

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LT. GRAYDON TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Fort Augusta, the 6th May, 1760.

Sir :

I have received the Secretary's Letters of the 30th ult<sup>o</sup>, (directed to Colonel Mercer) the 4th inst. containing Y. Hon<sup>r</sup> Instructions for holding a Conference with John Shecalamy. These Letters met Colonel Mercer at Harris's Ferry, from whence he sent them to me with the inclosed, which I hope will sufficiently apologize for my deviating a little from your Instructions in addressing Shecalamy. As your Hon<sup>r</sup> will please to observe by it that Mr. Peters has mistook him in the first letter he wrote.

However, I have transacted the affair as agreeable as possible to the Advice and Instructions I have rec<sup>d</sup>, with the Assistance of Mr. Holland, the Indian Agent, which Colonel Mercer recommended.

We procured some White Wampum and sent for John Shecalamy and John Petty, his Brother, and by a String of Wampum I told John Shecalamy, "That the Governor took him by the hand ; "That the Governor took it exceeding kind of him and the other "Mingoes in informing him of their being invited to a Grand Council of the Six Nations, and that the Governor returned him thanks "for his offer of mentioning to the Onondago Council the Governor's "Design of cutting a Road from the Frontier to Fort Augusta, and "looked upon it as a fresh Instance of his steady Friendship and "sincere attachment to this Province."

Gave the String.

But before we proceeded to the 'above, We took the opportunity of some private Conversation with Shecalamy, and then asked him his Opinion of acquainting the Onondago Council by a String of Wampum of the Governor's Design of making the Road ; How he thought the Indians would receive the news, whether they would be satisfied, and whether he judged it most advisable that he should mention the affair in a private manner without a String ? To all which he answered, That he did not know any Reason why the Onondago Council shou'd have any Objections to the Governor's Intention ; Tho' wou'd not answer for their positive approbation ; But that it would not do by any means to mention it without a String of Wampum in a private manner, for he said they would not believe him, & that he did it of his own accord, without any authority.

We then concluded to deliver him the following Message to the Onondago Council, by a large String of Wampum :

" The Governor desires that His Friend John Shecalamy, by this String of Wampum, will acquaint the Onondago Council That the Government designs to open a Road from the Frontier of this Province to Fort Augusta, and lett them know at the same time that the sole reason for doing so is, "That the Indians may be supplied with Goods at this Fort at all times in the year, by a nearer, safer and more commodious way than by the dangerous and round about way of the River Susquehannah which is some-times unpassable in Summer time, and all the Winter admits of " no Transportation of Goods or Provisions."

Gave a large String.

John Shecalamy promised that he would deliver this Message, That he would use all the arguments and Efforts in his power that the Opening of this Road should meet with the Approbation of the Onondago Council, And that if he should succeed he would be down himself in two Months at farthest with the news.

He sett off last night, but was to have gone three days agoe but I detained him in Expectation of the Letters and Messages I received.

Shecalamy, after the Conference was over, requested a little Provision to carry him home, which I have ventured to comply with, tho' uncustomary & without Orders, I let him have 100 lb. w<sup>t</sup>. flour & a little meat. I should be glad to have you Hon<sup>rs</sup> Instructions with regard to obliging some particular Indians in this Article occasionally.

I shall be extreemly happy if I have executed this piece of Business to your Honour's Satisfaction, as I assure you Sir, The small Experience I have in the nature of such an important Affair, and the Fear of my erring, gives me no small uneasiness. I long to be

delivered from my anxiety by hearing your Hon<sup>re</sup> Sentiments. I  
am, with the greatest Respect,

Your Honour's

Most Obedient

Humble Servant,

C. GRAYDON.

The Hon<sup>ble</sup> James Hamilton.

#### DEPOSITION OF JOHN LOUGHRY, 1760.

Cumberland County, ss:

The Deposition of John Loughry, of York County, in the Province of Pennsylvania, aged Twenty-Three years, by Trade a Weaver.

That on or about the beginning of February Last a Certain John Mason, son of John Mason of Cumberland County, in the Province aforesaid, applyed to him, this Deponent, to be Assistant with him in Perpetrating the Murder of a Party of Indians, to the Number of Four or thereabouts, residing in Cabins on Connodogwinham Creek. This said Deponent desired the said Mason not to be concerned in such an Affair, for it would bring him to Trouble; that some time after that This Deponent being at Mr. Allison, in Connogojigg, in the County & Province aforesaid, a Certain James Foster, of Paxton, in Lancaster County, and Province aforesaid, there informed him, this Deponent, that he, the said James Foster, together with William George & some of the Boys of Arther Foster, (which said Boys This Deponent immagined to be sons of the said Arther Foster, all of the County of Cumberland & Province aforesaid,) Perpetrated the Murder of said Indians, by forceably entering into the Cabin of said Indians in the Night, when asleep, with Axes, &c., and killed & Scalped the said Indians; And that some time near the beginning of March Last, being at Pittsburgh (at which time the Governor's Proclamation for discovering the said Murderers, was there Publickly known) that the aforesaid James told him, this Deponent, that he, the said Foster, was afraid the Murder would be found out upon him & his Accomlices; And further This Deponent saith not.

Sworn before us, Two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the County aforesaid, at Carlisle, in the County aforesaid, This Sixth Day of May One Thousand Seven Hundred & Sixty.

JOHN LOUGHRY.

FRA'S WEST,        }  
HARM'S ALBICKS.    }

F. WEST & H. ALRICKS TO GOV. H., 1760.

Carlisle, May the 7th, 1760.

Sr. :

Herewith we send y<sup>r</sup> inclosed the Copy of John Loughry's Deposition against James Foster, John Mason, (who are now at Pittsburgh in the Battoe Service) William George & the Boys or Sons of Arthur Foster, for the Murder of Four Indians, near the Town. We have issued our Warrant to the Constables to apprehend such of them as are in this County, and we intend to send by the first opportunity to the Commanding officer at Pittsburgh a Copy of the Deposition, with a request to apprehend and confine both Mason & Foster, till your orders for transmitting them here arrives there.

As Loughry had no Bail for his appearance at Court to prosecute & for his personal safety, we have confined him in Prison, and further, as his Evidence is only hear say we want Information whether William George & the Sons of Arthur Foster areailable or not. We therefore request your Answer and Advice on this Head.

We are,

With greatest Respect,

Your Hon<sup>rs</sup> most obed<sup>t</sup>

Humble Servants,

FRA'S WEST,

HARM'S ALRICKS.

For Governor Hamilton, Esquire.

GEN. MONCKTON TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Philadelphia, the 7th May, 1760.

Sir :

Being appointed by Major General Amherst to The Command of the Forces that are to Serve in the Southern District of North America, I am to acquaint you of my Arrival here, and of Major General Stanwix (who remains here some Days to Settle His Accounts) having given up the Command to me.

As the Service the Forces of the Southern Provinces are to be Employed in, requires the utmost Dispatch, I have not the least doubt but the Troops of your Province will Rendezvous at the Time (or as soon after as can be) & places appointed by Major General Stanwix.

I shall be happy, Sir, in concurring with you in any Steps for the Advancement of His Majesty's Service.

I am, Sir,

Your most obedient, and

most humble Servant,

ROBT. MONCKTON.

His Excellency, Governour Hamilton.

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GEO. CROGHAN TO R. PETERS, 1760.

Fort Pitt, May 12th, 1760.

Sr.:

The Berrers, Six Mohock Indians that came hear with Capt. Montour Some Time ago, being Now Returning home, Desired I would Recommend them to you, & hopes you will Recommend them to y<sup>e</sup> Governor. I am Senceable this is giving you a Greatt Dail of Truble, Butt you are the only person in y<sup>e</sup> Government who the Indians are Acquainted with & whome they Expect to Take Cair of them; these Indians are known to be steady friends to y<sup>e</sup> British Interest, and if y<sup>e</sup> Government will nott give them any presents, I Doubt nott butt y<sup>e</sup> Command<sup>r</sup> officer will, on your Re:ommending them to him. As we hear No News hear we are att a Loss to know who Comm<sup>d</sup> this Way.

I have had a Conference with the Indians Since Ginerall Stanwix Left this, att which y<sup>e</sup> Cheaf part of y<sup>e</sup> Shewnas was present and y<sup>e</sup> Ancient friendship Renew<sup>d</sup> with that Nation; the Indians of all those Diferent Nations seem att present quite Easy, Except some Rouges wuich Now and then Steal some of our horses, & y<sup>e</sup> Several Nations Seem to be Bent on Carrying on a War against the Southern Indians, above 100 Men are now ready Sett of, butt y<sup>e</sup> Scersity of ammunisions hear Retared thire Carreys on y<sup>e</sup> war with that Spiritt they wo'ld Do, which if they Did might Relive y<sup>e</sup> Distrest Inhabitants on y<sup>e</sup> Southern Fronteers, as it wo'ld soon Draw y<sup>e</sup> Cheerokes Back to gard thire own towns.

I am, Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

GEO. CROGHAN.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esq<sup>r</sup>., in Philadel<sup>a</sup>.

GEN. AMHERST TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Albany, 17th May, 1760.

Sir,

Yesterday I was favored with your Letter of the 6th Instant, and am sorry to find that You have, in a great measure, failed of the Success You had promised Yourself from Your Journey to New Castle, and that You had not been able to Obtain from that Assembly more than two Companies of 50 men Each, and even those not without a great deal of difficulty; from their former Loyalty & Zeal, I had Expected a much more favorable Issue from Your meeting with them, and little suspected the Cloggs they have thrown in Your way. which You did very right not to agree to. I am really surprized People can be so blind to their own Interests as not to Exert themselves to their utmost at this present time, when a proper vigorous Effort must Ensure to them the Blessings of Peace, and a sure Recompence for the Losses they may have Sustained during the Continuance of this so Just and necessary War.

At the same time that I received Your Letter, I likewise had One from Brig<sup>r</sup> General Monckton, mentioning what You Say in regard to the Regular Returns of Your Troops not being yet come in; but that the Levies go on but slow, I am Convinced nothing will be wanting on Your part to hasten the Compleating of them, which I must most earnestly recommend to You, as the retarding of Brig<sup>r</sup> General Monckton from proceeding on his Command, must not only prejudice the Service within his Department, but also that within every other, both on this Side, as well as every where Else in this part of America, and therefore You will See the necessity of hastening the Levies, for which I entirely Rely on You, and without troubling you for a Report of them, unless when you shall think it necessary, as I shall Expect them from Brig<sup>r</sup> General Monckton.

I am, with great Regard,

Sir,

~Your most Obedient

Humble Servant,

JEFF. AMHERST.

Hon<sup>ble</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> Hamilton.

COMMISS'RS FOR INDIAN TRADE TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

In Pursuance of an Act of Assembly of the Province of Pennsylvania, pass'd in the thirty first Year of his Majesty's Reign, Intituled An Act for Preventing Abuses in the Indian Trade, &c.

We, the Commiss<sup>rs</sup>, appointed by the s<sup>d</sup> Act, do nominate & re-

commend to the Governor the following Persons as suitable for Agents at Pittsburgh, Viz'.

JOHN LANGDALE,  
JOSIAH DAVENPORT,  
ROBERT BURCHAN.

Witness our Hands & Seals, at Philadelphia,  
the 20th Day May, 1760.

JAMES CHILD,	[L. s.]
WM. WEST,	[L. s.]
AMOS STRITTELL,	[L. s.]
THOS. WILLING,	[L. s.]
JOHN REYNELL,	[L. s.]
JOS. RICHARDSON,	[L. s.]
EDWD. PENINGTON,	[L. s.]
WILLIAM FISHER,	[L. s.]
JOS. MORRIS,	[L. s.]

### THE JOURNAL OF JOHN HAYS, 1760.

Monday, May 5th, 1760.

Received a Letter from Mr. Post, with orders to be in Readiness, and to come down Next Day to Bethlehem to see him.

May 6th. Tuesday went to Bethlehem and saw Mr. Post, who told me he would be at my fathers the Eight, consulted about fitting out, and so Returned the same night.

7th. Wednesday spent the Day in Getting Ready to go, & Thursday Got my Horse Shod and waited Mr. Posts coming, who came in the Evening.

Friday, 9th. Set out Early and arrived at fort Allen.

Saturday, 10th. Heassie wether; Sett off from fort Allen at Eight o'Clock, and traveled till it was Late through a vast Desert; Lodged in the Woods.

Sunday, 11th. Sett to the way Early and Arived at Wioming in the Evening, where we were Informed that Teedyuscung was Set off on his Journey this Morning, but they Sent for him Immediately on our Coming.

Monday, 12th. Teedyuscung Came home About Eleven o'Clock, and we had several Conferences with him this Day.

Tuesday, 1st. Wrought at Makeing Belts and Strings of our Wampum, was Used very Kindly and talked of Going Next Day.

Wed'y, 14th. Very Rainy Wether, so that we Could not set out, So we folowed our old Business of Belt making.

Thursday, 15th. Wether the Same, so that we wer Oblidged to Ly by as Before and Mad Belts.

Friday, 16th. Designed Going, but Teedyuscung would not Go untill he had a field of Corn planted first, and we all asisted him and planted it this Day.

Satturdy, 17th. Set of Early and traveled smartly, Crossed a Large Creek about one o'Clock, called Ahlahonie, and so folowed Our Course up the East Side of the Sisquhanna River till Night, and Set up our tents in an Old Indian Town called Quelootama, Being fourteen in Number, in all.

Sunday, 18th. Wet Wether, Nevertheless, we traveléd Smartly Cross a very Large Creek called Washooking, Lodged on the Banks of Sisquhanna, and had a very Wet Night of it.

Monday, 19th. Set of Early, tho wet, and Arived at a town called Quihaloosing, the Gôvernours Name Wamphoonham, a very Religious Civilized man in his own way, and Shewd us a great Deal of Kindness, and we held a Conference with him this Evening, and when over Mr. Post Gave us a sermon, at their Request.

Tuesday, 20th. They Called us to Council and seemed to be very friendly, and Delivered to Teedyuscung three prisoners By a string, and promised to bring them Soon down; this town is Situated on Sisquhanna, East side, about twenty Houses full of People, Very Good Land and Good Indian Buildings, all New; had Sermon this Evining again.

Wednesday, 21st. They told us there was another prisnор in this town, but the man that had hir would not Consent to Give hir Up yet, but if he Did not he Should Leave their town; We Set off about Eleven o'Clock, and Crossed Quihaloosing Creek about a mile above the town, shortly after there Came four Indians after us, and told us there was bad News where we were Going for one of their Indians; being out a hunting had Spied a fire, and Coming up to it there he found an Indian Lying aslcep, as he thought, covered up with his Matchcoat, and he presumed it was none of their people, Seeing a French Kettle, and so was Going off when the Sleeper Awoke, and Spying him, waved his hand to him as tho he wanted to Spcake with him, But when he Came Back he Could not Understand him, nor the other him, but takeing the Delawar Gun to Look at it, as he thought, Shot the Delaware through the arm, and broke it, when the Delaware Ran away and Escaped, tho hard pursued for a great way; then we Loaded all with bullets, and the Indians seemed Exceedingly afraid; We traveled Through Swamps, Rocks and Mountains, about 15 Miles, then came to the River, and took up Lodging on the Bank.

Thurday, 22d. Set out Early and Come to Diaboga, & Crossed the East Branch about 2 o'Clock, Teedyuscung had a Conference with the Cheifes, and Sent some Strings up the East Branch to the



Cheifes to meet us at Asinsan, and Set of Imediately, and went about 6 miles and Set up our Camp at Snake hole.

Friday, 23d. Set of Early and Arived at Asinsan in the Evening, there Stayed all night.

Saturday, 24th. Sent a string to the Mingo<sup>s</sup> at Pacihsahcunk, to Call them to Council, and staid for the Return; this Day the Indians Began to Sacrifice to their God, and Spent the Day in a very Odd manner, Howling and Danceing, Raveling Like Wolves and Painted frightfull as Divels.

Sunday, 25th. This Day our Mesenger Returned without any Answer; the Indians went on in the Same Manner as Yesterday.

Monday, 26th. The Indians Haveing Got Rum Got Drunk, all in General, Except some old men, and Teedyuscung Behaved well on this Ocasion, for when his Sone brought in the Kegg with Rum he would not taste it; we were very much Abused and Scolded by the Indians, and thretned Often to Rost us.

Tuesday, 27th. This Day, about one Clock, Daniel Benet Came Down from the Mingo<sup>s</sup> town, and told us that they Bid us Welcome to this town, but if we Came any farther they would Rost us in the fire, and that they Desired that none of the Nations on Sisquahana should Give their prisnors, it was their Orders that they shou<sup>d</sup> keep them and Bid us Go home the way we Came, and Come any farther; We held Council Imediately, to Conclude what was best to be Don with the King and Cheifs present, and their Minds were that we Should Stay some time till they would See the Reasons, and Said they would Make them Come to Council and Give their Reasons; it was a time of Danger, But we trusted that God would Protect us and Direct us for the Best, Both as to our particular Circumstances and Publick Good.

Wed'y, 28th. The Indians told us that Sr William Johnstone has Corespondence with the French; some told us to Go home and Bury the Indians that were Kiled Near Carlisle, or they would Come and Bury them them selves Soon. We took Teedyuscung out and Began to talk with him by himself concerning our having to turn back, he told us the Mingo<sup>s</sup> and Governour Use to have Confrences by themselves and did not trouble him, but Said he was a fool, & he would not have any part in their Diferences, and hoped that their Roguery would be found out now.

Thursday, 29th. Waited for some Messages, but Came not.

Friday, 30th. We began to Make Ready Belts and Strings, and Speeches wrote in a Large Hand, that Isaac Still might Read them. We Got word that the Meseager we Sent from Diahog is on foot, but no Answer from it, But we all waited for it; Teedyuscung Got my Gun, and Gave me a little fuzee for it.

Sat'y, 31st. Waited without any Answer.

June 1st. We sent a Mesuag with Moses Tamey, and Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bull, Teeduscung's Son, to the Mingoes again.

Mon'y, 2d. We were Diverted with a strang Storey that they told us of the Indians at Diahogo, Seeing a Vision in the Moon on May the 29th, Viz., that they Saw 2 horses in the Moon, one Came from the East, the other from the West, and they fought a battle, and the Eastly horse prevailed and threw the other Down and fell a top of him, and then Men appeared about one foot Long from the East and Drove all before them; the Indians were very Much Grieved at this Strange sight, and wanted to Know our opinions of it, but we thought best to say nothing about it. Moses and Bull Came Back in the Evening and Brought the Disagreeable Answer that we must Go back, and proceed any farther, for they had Some bad people in their Country, and they would not Come to us, for they Durst not trust us because of them that was Killed over Sisquahana.

Tuesday, 3d. Delivered several Belts and String, and other things, to Teedyuscung, that we Could Spare, and that he had need of; in the Evening Robert Whites Son Came with a Letter, and Belt and String, and Very Agreeable Speeches.

Wednesday, 3th. We thought to Set homeward, but it Rained Very hard; they told us they wanted to have more talk before we Came away, with us; Young White and the King had a long talk by themselves, and we waited for the Council Meeting and Shod our horses, Expecting to Go some Up and some Down; we were always alarmed with some Bad News they told us, of one of their women that was Killed at Albany.

Thursday, 5th. There was a great Sacrifice of a hogg which gathered a Great Number of them together, and after their Sacrificial Rites were Over they Encouraged us to Go on; But we Could not See it Clear, for the old father Mingo always Sent us word not Go, but that Teedyuscung and his Indians Might Go, but that we should not Go, nor any White man Should pas through their Country; But being Unwiling to turn, and at the Request of Teedyuscung, who was Desircous of our Company, we Designed to Go as far as Paseckachkunk, if possible.

Friday, 6th. We all Set of for Paseckachkunk, and Came James Davises about noon and Dined with him plentifully, but proceeded farther tho it Raind, Lodged on the bank of the West Branch, in Woods.

Saturday, 7th. Rained very hard, we Sent Bull before us Early, we all followed, passed several Little Towns, arrived at Paseckachkunk about four o'Clock, after Crossing the River five times; this town Stand on the South side of the River, and is in two parts, at the space of a mile Distance, where there is two Sorts of people; the Nearest part is peopled with Wonamies, Quitigon is their Cheif,

the Uper part is Mingoes, which Commands all that Country. We halted at the Lower town, and in the Evening there Came nine or ten from the Mings Town, and Looked very Sower and Divilish, but went of after some time.

Sunday, 8th. The Indians Gathered up from all the Little towns we had pased above Diahog, to see w<sup>t</sup> would be Don.

Monday, 9th. This Day waited for the Council to Gather, and was Entertained at a Sacrifice of the first Deer a man had killed this Season; we sent for the Old Mingo father to Come to Council, and he Came and heard our Speeches, which pleased him, and promised Us an Answer tomorrow.

Tuesday, 10th. Got an Answer from him to this Effect, that he liked our Business and Called it a good work, But that we asked him a hard Qestion, that was whither we might Go through his Country or not; but we thought he had Sent a Message away to his Cheif, and that he had Got no Answer yet, so Could not Give us any.

Wed'y, 11th. The Delawares and Wonamies, and Muncies, held Council, and all aGreed on it, that we were to Go forward on our Journey, and Quitigon was to Go with us, But we must stay Untill he would get his New house covered; there was Rum in this town, But Teedyuscung would not Drink of it, nor Alow any of his Company to Drink, But when he was Invited to it said it was not to Drink, that he Came here but to do Greater Business.

Thursday, 12th. We being in want of Provision we bought a Bull, which Cost 1400 Wampum, and Rosted the flesh for our Journey; the Delawares and Muncies went off all away home, but before they went of they Lifted a Large Collection of Wampum for our Suport on the Journey.

Friday, 13th. We went to work at Quitogons House, the Miquiteis Bit us so bad that I was Oblidged to Wrap my hankeroheif about my face; there was none that stayed but Isaac Still and Jamey Peepy and me, for their young man went all away to the Other town and Got Drunk, so the work went Slowly on.

Saturday, 14th. We Got word that the French had beseiged the English at the falls of Niagara, and that they were fighting now, & that there was 7 or 8 Mohawk Kings on their Journey, and they Expected they would be with us this Night.

Sunday, 15th. Instead of the 7 or 8 Kings, there was 2 Captains and a few Cheifs of Councilers Came; they Held a Confrence with us, the King told them his Business and they took it to a Consideration, so parted with us freindly, but Reconed it Very Hard to Grant us Liberty to Go throw their Country, and Likewise to Demand our people that they had prisnors, for there was an old agreement that no white man Should pas throw their Country for fear of Spyes to see their Land.

Mon'y, 16th. We Got our final Answer to Go home, and they were Sorry that we were in Teeduscungs Bosom, for they Said they feard it would be bad for them, and the Delawares on Sasquahana, for perhaps there would Rise a storm, and the Limbs would fall and Knock our Brains out, and they and the Delawares would be Sorry for it, Lest they Should be Blamed for it, and that they Had begun a good Work of peace themselves, and was Going to Alegeny soon to Confirm it; But was positive in their Answer that we must Go home, but Mr. Post Insisted Upon a Reason and a Liberty to Speake further Upon it, which they alowed, and invited him to Come up to the Mingo part of the town Next Day and they would Hear him.

Tuesday, 17th. We went up to the place where we had been often threatned if we Came they would Rost us, but they were Civel to us when there, altho one fellow Gave me Great Blow across the Back as we were Going up to the town. Mr. Post made a Speech, and their Answer was that they Desired us to pity their wemon and Children and Go Back, and we Must Go Back, then we Resolved we would not Insist any further, finding it was to no purpose, but Make ourselves Ready as soon as possible to Come home again.

Wednesday, 18th. Waited all Day for an Escort to Conduct us safe Back again; Quitigon Made a Great Complaint that he had don a great Deal for the English, but had never Got any Reward for it, and that he had no horse, so we Concluded to Give him, in the Name of the Governour, the horse and Sadle that I Rode to Go to Alegeny. Very wet wether.

Thursday, 19th. Took Leave of our fellow travilers and Set of home, altho were not Sory to Leave that place, yet we were Sory to turn Back so fruitless. The King sent Moses, and the Mohawks sent four of their young men with us as far as James Davises, where we Stayed all night.

Friday, 20th. Waited for an Escort and were Very Kindly used; this is an Ordinary Country, Nothing but Mountains and Rocks, and pine timber, save the small Low lands the Indians plants their Corn on.

Saturday, 21st. Very Rainy wether; waited still for an Escort.

Sunday, 22d. Moses Tatemy, altho' Ordered to Come home with us, Left us this Day, saying he had some Business to Do for the Quakers, and could not Know what to say to the Quakers if he Did not Go along, and would not Come any further with us, but went after Teedyuscung, we Got an Escort and Set of and traveled smartly till we Came to Asinsan, and had some Discourse with Eghohowin, the Governour of the town, who told he had no orders from the Mingoes to Bring in any prisnors, and he Did not mind Teedyuscung, seeing he had no orders from them, pased on Untill Night and Lodged in the Woods.

Mcnd'y, 23d. It Rained very hard, but we Set off and Came to

French Margrets about ten o'clock and Got Breakfast; she being very Kind, she made Complaint and said she Did not Know what to do, for she had been ill used at Shomokin, and threatned, and that they told her that Mr. Petters had Said That hir and hir family should be apprehended, and She said she had some prisnors She wanted to Bring Down, but Durst not Bring them, but we promised hir protection and Safety if She Came the Road, by fort Allen, Notwithstanding it Rained, we set of and Came to Diahoga and stayed there all Night.

Tuesday, 24th. The River was Very high and Dificult to Cross, but we Swam our Horses over and Got a Canoe for our selves and Baggage, and pushed on over hills and Mountains, an Extream bad Road, and Cam to Quihaloosing Creek after Dark, but could not Get over into the town, so we made fire and stayd all Night.

Wednesday, 25th. Got over in the Morning to Quickaloosing with Dificulty, and Stayd all Day waiting for an Escort and Guide.

Thursday, 26th. Set off and John Rodgers Came with us, it Began to Rain very hard, we Got a canoo & Rodgers went into it, and took our Bagage by watter, and we Rode along Shore we met about noon and Eat something, then I took the Canoo my spell till night, and swamed our Horses over a great Creek and stayd there all Night, but little sleep, the Knates Bit so hard.

Friday, 27th. Very Rainy weather, Mr. Post took the Cannoo this Morning and the Horses, and about Eleven o'clock we came to a narow pass wher the horses, with Hight of the River, was oblidged to Swime a considerable way, and had to all in the Canoo, then took our horses again and had to Swim another Large Creek & Climbe many a hill, so that our horses were almost wore out, but at Lenth we Got to Weoming, thank God.

Saturday, 28th. Set of from Weoming, and traveled Over the Mountains and Lodged in the Woods, and had very wet Weather.

Sunday, 29th. Set out Early and it Rained, we Rod Lehi so deep that y<sup>e</sup> water Came over the Horses withers, and Arived at fort Allen at five o'clock.

Monday, 30th. Set of Early and Came to my fathers against Noon, &c., &c.\*

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TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO R. PETERS, 1760.

Sir,

I have desired the bearer, Fri<sup>t</sup> Rote, to ride before and inform you of this Troublesome visit of ye Indian man Pofoonham & Companions, 25 in number; they have three White children Captives, and some Horses stolen from the Frontiers, which they are desirous

\* Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII., p. 491.

to deliver to his Honour. I have ordered Rote to take the Tavern Keepers Bills of Exchange from place to place, to be given the Gentlemen Commissioners. Please to Excuse hast, from S<sup>r</sup>,

Your most H<sup>ble</sup> Serv<sup>t</sup>,

TIM. HORSFIELD.

Beth'm, July 8, 1760.

*Directed.*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, Philada.

#### RELATION BY FREDERICK POST OF CONVERSATION WITH INDIANS, 1760.

Br., last fall wan you past bay hear, I hoard wot you and your Brodarn da Englysch had agreed on, I rasayst over it to hoar you, after you com back, dat was the ryson I dalywered you da hoases dat was brot haer from de inhabetans back; Br. listen wat I say, I have hart you last nayt, you told me wat our brodern de Englysch have so mouts at heart, and wat the da sayr, we all lat you know it schall be grantet what da dosayr consarnying dar one flasch and blod, we know dat Gott has sean us; we still have kapt your flasch and blod hear; we know dat Gott Nous us we have not bean onnest; we have bean falsch and hepocresay in keeping you flasch and blod so long back, for all we tat to love Gott br, but nowa we all tall and aschur you, all dat belongs to Deas taun or Susayetey, we got displeast har which we will dalever to you, for we dasayr to do Schoustus and love Gott, br, but we connot command odears nouley com her to dalever dam allso; br, now I woult frilay do wat our br'n da Englysh dasayrd me to do, I wist it was in may pour to asseast, dat da may got all dam back dat ar Schaderet in da wouds, every war geave a string of wompom. Da boys nam is Schacoh, from Tulpekkay, Da woman is born in bat Fort in Nuangland, har nam is Mary, da garlls nam is Janckke, Alodats garl, har parns leave at Memesing, har faders nam is Peter Sonnet; da Schyldern prayd as if da schould day wan da war prasantat to us; Deas poepel has bout dam from oders.

Dear and honoured Sir, it gywess my grat pleasur to inform your honnour in may myecknes, of halt dat we arayst at Mockocklocking, an Inschan taun nuly layd out, war dar ar a Companie to gader all of da Manyssing Indceans, a sord of raleceous poepel, it is about 8 Yoahr wan da bagon an Papounnahang, is da bageanner of da compane, and dar menester da want to sea da frinds scheafay, and to

stho dat da raly ar frynds, da have not schagnd in da warr dam prisnors da have ; dam poepel ar synds com to leave amongst dam, and da ar datarmd to lat nobode leave amongst dam dat do not daleaver dar proasonars an Indeans dat have not schaynd in da wahr, do not layck to tryt about peass, so dar ar of da sam sort so far as I coan larn, is all in querralnas ; da wat for ous, but I sea mor and mor of a letel dastorbans amongst dam, and da apt to baleave it will bryd a war battwen dam and da Mohocks ; as deas poepel is a ralegeous poepel, and da dasyrd of me to hold meting to dam, so I deat with grat bleasing over da tackts, dat da anschals proclaymd bay boyrd of aur Saveyur Jesus Christ, it sutel wall da deat dalcaver da prosoners to us, as it is in Tetyuskunds latear bay dais Speaces as follows.:

Br'n, geave yut attanceon to wat I go to say, after we want to counsel bay aursalfss, I told Titeyoscond mane ting war on he had not tod bafor, he sad, Br., I on I have not don as I schould ; I schould had mor confard with you on da rod, dan we mat ogan war ; we tanckt dam, of Onas da Governor and all da inhabetans, of dar sensear deasposeschan toward peas, an I gave dam a string of wompom. Sir, I bag hartly to be excust, not rayting a very cearcumstans, am may speceas to dam in da fyrs part. I am Schicks, so dat I schust can ster and dat is all, an I am aschamd to rayt, ba as I rayt in fria hand in da fylt, without tabel or shear, an da mousketers and sand flays tackts all correas most away, it has manny mor unconveneans basayts deas manschand, in de avenyng da daleverd an odar stryng, with deas words : Brf. I am gratlay pleast to hoear of dat gut pease, dat it is wall estableast I hartlay schayr in it, and layk to leave in peace, har kan Br. I bra you woul't have som peatte on us, and lat us have no strong leckqur at all, deas we all bag of you that leave at da plass cals Machachlosung, an if ane of our young man schuld com daun, asck dam war da com from, and wan da say da com from Machachlosung, I pra you geave dam not a drop of leckque at all, and I hop you will hor us geave deas a string, as hodar to we have comcloaver along. Our compane conseasts of 14 in number. I beg hartly to be excoust in rayting ane mor, and I bag to be remamberd bay all schandel peopel sears.

I raman jour mos houpel an obedean Sarwent,

FRADRYCK POST.

Da<sup>r</sup>eson way I brack of from rayting so sun, aur horstes arraved, and da call us wons mor to gader to have a meting.

I raman wet raspack, your honnous

humpel and obedean Sarvend,

*Indorsed,*

Frederick Post's relation of what passed between him and the Quaker, or religious Indians, at Monmucblooson, on the Susquehanna.

To his honnour da Governor of Pansylvanea :

Broder, I cam to Machochlaung, wa mane Indeans lyve, I cald dam all togader, and I told dam wat we bous had agreed on wan we sa one anoder last, and wat you ar sorre for and have so mouts at hart, and dasayrt me to mack it avere war noun avere war, and dasayrd dam to be strong and sea dat your flasch and blod may be rastord to you; now br'r, you know dat it is aur agreamand, dat as soun as I hoar any ting, I geave yu daracktly notys of, and as I am as jat closs bay you, so I sand daes prasonars to you which da daleverat to me, and I geave dam to Papunnahanok to dalever dam to you; br. I do not sand deas poepel daun, da have had damsalf a long dasayr to go daun to sea dar br. da Englesch, so I tot it proper to sand dam along; I hop you will rajoys to sca dam and be kaynd to dam, and allso to dam poepel dat bryng dam daun; wan I am farder from you and I schall meat wit som, I schall bryng dam mayself daun wan I com along; br. you know aur worck is grat, and will tack a long taym befor we coan com back, I salud all da schandel pepel, and dasayr you to be strong.

Ye 20 Day of May, 1760, rot at Machochloschung.

At a Conference held by The Honourable Brigadier General Monckton with the Western Nation of Indians, at the Camp before Pittsburg, 12th day of August, 1760.

*Present :*

The Honourable Brigadier General MONCKTON, Commander of His Majesty's Forces in The Southern District of North America.  
Colonel Sir JOHN ST. CLAIR, Deputy Quarter Master General.  
Colonel JAMES BURD, Commanding the Pens<sup>a</sup> Regiment.  
Captain RICHARD MATHER, of the Royal American Regiment.  
Captain HARRY GORDON, Chief Engineer at Fort Pitt.  
Captain BARNSLEY & Captain CAMPBELL, with a number of Officers of all the Corps, &c.  
GEORGE CROGHAN, Esq., Deputy Agent for Indian Affairs.  
Captain THOMAS MAGHEE & Mr. THOMAS HUTCHINS, Assistants to the Deputy Agents.  
Captain ANDREW MONTOUR, Interpreter.

INDIANS.

<i>Six Nations.</i>	72 Warriors,
TOUISGOURAWA,	48 Women,
CONNOODGUYATT,	38 Children.
OSSEREDUNGAS,	
OROADEDECUA,	

*Twightwees.*

MECHENNOCK, Chief.

11 Warriors,

6 Women,

14 Children.

*Delawars.*

THE BEAVER,	} Chiefs.
DELAWARE GEORGE,	
NETTWELLHUSS,	
TEEDYUSCUNG,	
202 Warriors,	
168 Women,	
191 Children.	

4 Women,  
16 Children.*Shawanesse.*BUCKSHINUTHA, } Chiefs.  
KETHECOMEY, }

26 Warriors,

18 Women,

26 Children.

*Wyandotts.*SONNEQUEHANA, } Chiefs.  
SONENDESHA, }

42 Warriors,

22 Women,

10 Children.

*Ottowas.*

MISSINAGO, Chief,

9 Warriors,

*Pottowatimies.*

WEAPONAHAN, Chief,

5 Warriors.

The General Open'd The Conference with The Following Speech :

Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors of The many Nations, Take Notice of what I am going to say to you in the Name of the Chief Commander of all His Majesty's Forces on This Continent.

Brethren, I let you know that our Great King has sent me into this Country to lead and Command all His Warriors, and He has given me a Sword to Protect & Defend His Subjects, & to Act against his Enemies.

As I have nothing more at Heart than the Good & Welfare of The whole Community, I do assure all The Indian Nations, that His Majesty has not sent me to deprive any of you of your Lands and Property; on the Contrary, so long as you adhere to His Interest, and by your Behaviour give proofs of the Sincerity of your Attachment to His Royal Person & Cause, I will defend & Maintain you in your Just Rights, and give you all the Aid & Assistance you may Stand in need of to repress the Dangers you may be liable to through your Attachments to Us.

This I firmly mean to adhere to as long as you behave like Good & Faithful Allies. But on the other Hand, if any of you should Commit any Act of Hostility, or do any Injury to any of His Majesty's Subjects, you are Sensible I must resent it, and retaliate upon them, and you know that I have the might so to do, Ten-fold for every Breach of Treaty or Outrage you could be guilty of; and if any of His Majesty's Subjects under my Command should Kill or Injure any of Our Indian Brethren, they shall upon due proof Thereof, receive equal Punishment. As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

\* See Vol. IV. for an agreement between Lord Baltimore and Proprietaries, respecting boundaries, excluded from this, (its appropriate place,) by its length.

Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors, I mean not to Take any of your Lands but as the necessity of His Majesty's Service Obliges me to Take Post, & Build Forts in some parts of your Country, to protect our Trade with you, and prevent the Enemy from taking possession of your Lands, and Hurting both you & Us; & you are Sensible that if we don't Build Forts the French will. In that case I assure you that no part whatever of your Lands Joining the said Forts shall be taken from you, nor any of Our people be permitted to Hunt or Settle upon them, But they shall remain your Absolute property, and I will even promise you some present as a Consideration for the Lands where such Trade & Trading Houses are, or may be Built upon; and as it is expensive & inconvenient for us to Carry Provisions for our Warriors from our Settlements to these Forts, & also to Supply Our Brethren, the Indians, when they come to see us, if you will lay out a Space of Ground adjoining every Fort to raise Corn, In that Case fix yourselves the Limits of that part of your Lands so Appropriated to Us, and you will receive such a Consideration for it as will be agreed between you and us, to your Satisfaction. As a proof of the Truth and Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

Brethren, Kings, Captains & Warriors of the many Indian Nations, Those who will Join His Majesty's Arms, and be Aiding & Assisting in Subduing the Common Enemy, shall be well rewarded, and those that may not choose to Act in Conjunction with the Forces shall be Equally protected, provided they do not Join in any Act of Hostility with the Enemy, or Carry them Intelligence which might prove prejudicial to the Publick Good. Upon these Terms you shall find me your Fast Friend, But on a Breach of them you would Force me to Treat you as Our Enemies, the Consequence of which would be Fatal to you & very disagreeable to the King, my Master; I say this out of the Tender regard I have for the Lives and Welfare of Our Brethren, the Indians, and I choose you should know what you have to Trust to, since I intend to be as good as my Word.

Given under my hand & Seal of Arms at Head Quarters at Fort George, in the City of New York, this 22d day of April, 1760.

(Signed,) JEFF. AMHERST, [L. s.]

(Countersign'd.)

By His Excellency's Command,

J. APPY.

The General having done Speaking, the Chief of the Six Nation Indians got up and Spoke as follows:

Nephews,

The Delawares, and Brethren of all Other Nations, Listen to what I am going to say to you, You have heard what our Brethren, the English, have said to you, and you all know that We, the Six Nations, and Our Brethren, the English, have but One Head & One Heart, & whatever Hurts Them Hurts Us, we feel the Pain equal

with Them, we desire that you may Harbour nothing that is Evil in your Minds, nor listen to any bad reports that may be spread thro' the instigation of the Evil Spirit, but Act as we do, who are Determined to Live & Dye with our Brethren, the English; let all Nations take Notice what I say to them in Behalf of the Six Nations, with this String I Bury all that is past, and take away all Evil Thoughts from your remembrance.

Gave a String of Wampum.

And then the Chief Warrior of the Six Nations Spoke as follows:  
Brethren,

You have heard what has been said to you by Our Brethren, the English, and Our Chiefs, we desire you may Lodge it in your Hearts, and not Open your Ears to any Evil Reports for the Future, but Act as our Brethren, the English, have desired you, which will prevent any disputes Arising amongst Us, for we Assure you by this String, we will support the English in every Thing they Undertake.

Gave a String.

August 14th, 1760.—The Conference being Open'd, the Beaver King of the Delawares Spoke as follows:

Uncles of the Six Nations, and Grandchildren, The Shawanese, Wyandotts, Twightwees, Ottowas & Pottowattemies, listen to what I am going to Say to Our Brethren, the English, then addressing himself to the General said,

Brother, with this String of Wampum I clear your Ears, that you may Hear what is Going to be said to you in behalf of all Nations now present.

Gave a String.

Delaware George then Spoke as follows:

Brother,

We have heard what you said to us from the Great King; when we look towards him we think that God is His Councillor, as we never Hear any thing from Him but what is Good, and what we Hear we lay close to Our Hearts, as his Speeches allways gives us pleasure, & makes Our Hearts Glad. Brother, take pity on Our Women, Children & Warriors, we are a poor people, and cannot Live without your Assistance; let a Fair & Open Trade be continued to be Carry'd on by your People amongst Us.

Delivered a Belt Nine Rows, all White Wampum.

Beaver King of the Delawares got up & said:

Brother,

By this Belt I Inform you that the Governour of Pensilvania has sent us an invitation to go to Philadelphia, to the Old Council Fire made there By Our Brethren, the English, and our Grandfathers. with this Invitation I am well pleased, but at present I have a great

deal of Business to do. I must go and acquaint all Nations with what has passed at this Treaty, therefore cannot go down at This Time, but Early next Summer I intend to go down & Visit it.

Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

Brother, (the Beaver still Speaker,) By the Speeches you made us Two days ago, you took Fast Hold of all Nations in Friendship, from the Sun Rising to the Sun Setting, it gives us all great pleasure. Brother, be strong, don't let them Slip, hold fast. They are all Our Friends, we are as One People. As soon as possible all Nations shall be Acquainted that you have taken them by the Hand in Friendship.

Gave a Belt.

(The Beaver still Speaker.) Brother, as to laying Out a piece of Ground for you to plant Corn, for the Support of yourselves & us living amongst you, we can give no answer to it, you must apply to our Uncles, the Six Nations, for the very Ground we live on belongs to them.

Brother, I have not done Speaking to you at present, when every thing you have said to us is considered by all the Nations to the Sun's Setting, you shall hear what we have all to Say to you next Spring, perhaps in Philadelphia.

The Beaver then Spoke to the Wyandotts as follows:

Uncles, when the Deputys from all Nations met here last Year from the Sun Setting, they sent Messages to me to all the Nations to the Sun rising. I now acquaint you that Answers are Come to the Several Messages they sent by me, and I will go soon to your Country myself and deliver the Answers, and I desire they may Sett still until I come there, as it will not be long.

The Beaver then Spoke to the Ottowas, Cheepowees & Pottowattimies:

Grandchildren, your Nations sent Messages at the same Time Our Uncles the Wyandotts did, I desire your Nations may be acquainted that I am coming with Answers to their Messages from the Nations living this way.

Gave a Belt.

The Beaver then addressing himself to the Twightwees said:

Grandchildren, I desire all your Tribes may be Acquainted that I will likewise Visit them & deliver their Answers in their Own Country. Gave a Belt, and then the Beaver acquainted the Six Nations he had done Speaking.

August 15th. The Conference being Open'd the Chief of the Six Nations got up & Spoke as follows:

Brethren the Wyandotts, & Nephews of all the Other Nations, Listen to what I am going to say to you.

You all know that the French at D'Troit has some of Our Flesh and Blood in Prison there; we have been here Strengthening and Brightening the Chain of Friendship with our Brethren. We expected to have heard of His being released, but as we have heard nothing of it, I now acquaint you we will go for Him, and if the French refuse to deliver Him, we will Dye with Him.

The Principal Warrior of the Deleware then got up & desired all the Nations to give Attention to what he was going to say in behalf of the Warriors of His Nation, & then Spoke as follows, directing his Speech to the General.

Brother,

You are the Chief Warrior of our Brethren here, and I speak in Behalf of all our Warriors what has been Transacted between you & our Councillors, we Confirm, and we assure you, when our Chiefs meet at the Old Council Fire, we will agree to every thing they transact there with our Brethren for keeping the Chain of Friendship from Contracting any Rust for the Future, as we have thrown from our remembrance every thing that is Evil, we desire you will do the same; in confirmation of what we have said I give you this Belt.

Gave a Belt of Seven Rows.

And then Addressing Himself to the General, Spoke again as follows:

Brother, we have renew'd our Antient Friendship, the Evil Weapon which breed the Difference between us, we hope that God will hide forever from our Sight; You have Often desired to see some of your Flesh & Blood, we now Open our Hands and deliver you some of them; don't press us on that Head, God will Direct us, and you will see them all as we are now Brethren again; let us not enter into any more Disputes,

Delivered up Seven Prisoners.

Brethren, (Addressing Himself to the General & Officers,) as the Antient Chain of Friendship subsisting between you and our Ancestors is now Renew'd and made as Strong as it is in our Power to make it, I again assure you, nothing can give us greater pleasure; we have now nothing to do but to return to our former Employment of Hunting to get Skins to Exchange with our Brethren for Goods for our Families, and we hope you will Order Ammunition to be Sold us at a reasonable Price.

Gave a Belt of Eight Rows.

He then acquainted the General he had done Speaking in behalf of the Warriors.

August the 17th.—The Conference being Open'd, the General Spoke as follows:

Friends & Brethren that live over the Lake,

With this String of Wampum I desire you to Consider what was said to you Yesterday by your Brother the Chief, the Six Nations, concerning a Chief of theirs detain'd in Prison by the French, it is equally your Concern, & you ought unanimously & without Delay, to insist on His enlargement, and on an Acknowledgement for so Great an Insult.

Friends & Brethren, Chiefs & Warriors of the many Nations here present, it rejoices me to find you all so Hearty in the Renewal of our Antient Friendship, may it continue as long as Sun & Moon endures. Your giving up the Prisoners is a proof of your Sincerity; I did not intend to press you for them, being Convinced that seeing the Generosity of Our Behaviour to You, your own Hearts would Dictate to you what you ought to do upon that Occasion.

Friends, Brethren, Chiefs and Warriors, I cannot help mentioning to you the Loss of some of our Brethren lately near the Lake, the more so, as the party that Committed the murder, were disguised as Indians, a Stratagem used by the French to Try to Break the Antient Chain of Friendship Subsisting between us and our Brethren, the Indians. By this Belt I expect you will keep the Road Clear. Our proceedings are Open to you, and for the Good & Welfare of your several Nations, I will now Order that you may have Powder & Lead, & will at all Times contribute as far as I can to relieve your necessities, but I expect you will not suffer your young Men to Take our Horses as they have done. The Goods the King has sent in a present to your several Nations are equally divided for you.

Gave a Belt.

Then one of the Wyandotts Spoke in Behalf of the rest as follows:  
Brethren of all Nations,

I have heard what the Warriors of the Six Nations said to us Yesterday, and also what our Brethren, the English, has said to us on the same Subject to-day; I now Acquaint all the Warriors of the several Nations here, that we are One Flesh and Blood with the Six Nations, and we are Determined to go with them to release their Flesh & Blood out of the Hands of the French, and are ready to resent the insult put on the Six Nations, and with this String we assure our Brother, the General, that we will do as he has desired us.

Gave a String.

Then the Chief of the Ottawas Spoke in Behalf of themselves and Pottowattimies, & Addressing Himself to the General, said:

Brother,

We have heard what our Grandfathers, the Delewares, said Yesterday to you, that they have taken fast hold of the Chain of Friendship you Offer'd them, and that all past Offences are now forgot. I assure you in behalf of our Nations, that we have likewise taken fast hold of it, and shall never let it Slip out of our Hands, and we desire you to be Strong; You may depend on our Nations to be your real

Brethren ; Tho' we live amongst your Enemies we shall never Assist them, but on the Contrary, we will Assist you if you want Us.

Gave a Large Bunch of Wampum.

And then the Conference Ended, when His Majesty's Presents were delivered to all the Indians, in the presence of the General & most of the Officers of the Army, & a multitude of others.

Fort Pitt, 2d August, 1760.—This day arrived here Six Deputys with their Attendants, from each of the following Nations, viz., Twightwees, Pottowattimies & Quicoppos, and having at their Desire met the General, the Chief of the Twightwees Spoke as follows :

Brother,

We heard at our Country that there was to be a great Meeting here of all Nations to Brighten & Strengthen the Antient Chain of Friendship ; on hearing this, we sett out from our Towns in Order to attend the General Council, in Company with One Hundred Men of our Nations. When we came to the Lower Shawnee Town, we met some of our Brethren there a Trading, with whom we Dealt our Skins & Furrs, but upon our hearing many bad Reports from here by the Shawanese, our People were, many of them, Affraid to come, upon which they Fix'd upon us to Attend the General Council and Hear what our Brethren had to say, the several Nations at this Meeting.

Brethren, several of our young Men, who were sent here with Speeches last Fall & this Spring, & were kindly received, & brought Back answers which were Agreeable to our Nations.

Brethren, we live a great way off, and we have been a great while from Home, as it is uncertain when the several Nations may be Collected at this Place, we desire you will dispatch us.

Brethren, we have had a Sincere Regard for you ever Since our first Acquaintance, which is not of a long Standing, the Friendship we then made with our Brethren remains Still in our Hearts ; to Confirm the Truth of what we say, we give you this String of Wampum.

Brethren, ever since you drove the French from this place, we have heard from the Indians of all Nations who came to Visit you, how kindly you Treated them ; and several of our young Men who had been here to see you, likewise inform'd us of the kind Treatment they met with ; Your behaviour since you come here has gain'd the Hearts of all the Indians, for you have dispersed the Dark Clouds which Hung over our Heads, & Proclaim'd Peace thro' this whole Land. You have given us fresh Spirits, our Women & Children look pleasant, all our Countenances are Changed. We are a poor people & have a long time been led in the Dark ; we desire that you may forget all that is past, and we assure you we are resolved never to Break the Peace now Settled between you and Us.

Brethren, we beg you will consider our wants, & send some of your Traders amongst Us.

Brethren, you have made a Road to the Sun Setting. By this Belt of Wampum we assure you that we will Assist you in keeping this Road Open & Free, and we hope in the Fall of the Year, you will send Traders to our Settlements where we & the French fought; our Grandfathers, the Delawares, will Conduct our Brethren the Traders, to our Towns, you may be assured we will take great care of them & bring them safe Home.

Gave a Belt.

The Chief of the Twightwees having done Speaking, the General said:

Friends & Brethren,

It is with pleasure I see you here; you have done well in coming to hear what I have to say to you, in the name of the Great King's Chief Warrior, and I could have wished your Affairs would have permitted you to have Stayed until the General Council of the many Nations which is to be held here in a few days.

Brethren, the Chief Warrior of the Great King has nothing more at Heart than the Good and Welfare of the several Nations Inhabiting this Country. It is from this principle that he is desirous of Opening your Eyes, that you may see Clear, and be able to Distinguish your real Friends. It is not to Molest or Disturb any of your Nations that he has sent me here, but to protect and lay Open a Free & uninterrupted Trade for you, & for all Nations; and it is with that View that he has Ordered me to take Post at the several places where the French, by their most unjust Encroachments, were Establish'd, & as a proof of the Truth & Sincerity of what I have said, I give you this Belt.

Brethren, you tell me that you are a poor people, and desire our Traders may go amongst you, I consent to it; and as a Token of our Esteem & Friendship to you, I have Ordered presents to be given you.

Then the Chief of the Pottowattimies rose up & said:

Brother,

We have with pleasure heard what you have said to us this day; we are Convinced in our minds that you speak Sincere, & from the Heart, your Treatment to all Nations convinces us of your Sincerity, we won't at present Take upon us to Return you an Answer, but we will as soon as we go home Call a General Council of all our Nations, & lay before them every thing you have said to Us for their consideration, then you may depend on hearing from us, & we hope to convince you of our Sincerity by our Future Conduct.

## WM. PITT TO THE Gov., 1760.

Whitehall, 23<sup>d</sup> August, 1760.

Sir :

The Commanders of His Majesty's Forces and Fleets in North America, and the West Indies, having transmitted repeated and certain Intelligence of an Illegal and most pernicious Trade carried on by the King's Subjects in North America, and the West Indians, as well to the French Islands, as to the French Settlements on the Continent of America, and particularly to the Rivers Mobile and Mississippi, by which the Enemy is, to the greatest Reproach and Detriment of Government, supplied with Provisions and other Necessaries, whereby they are principally, if not alone, enabled to sustain & protract this long and expensive War, and It farther appearing that large Sums in Bullion are also sent, by the King's Subjects, to the above Places, in return whereof Commodities are taken, which interfere with the Produce of the British Colonies themselves, in open Contempt of the Authority of the Mother Country, as well as to the most manifest Prejudice of the Manufactures and Trade of Great Britain. In order therefore to put the most speedy and effectual Stop to such flagitious Practices, so utterly subversive of all Law, and so highly repugnant to the Honour and Well-being of this Kingdom, It is His Majesty's express Will & Pleasure that you do forthwith make the strictest and most diligent Enquiry into the state of this dangerous and ignominious Trade, and that you do use every means in your Power to detect and discover Persons concerned either as Principals or Accessories therein, and that you do take every step authorized by Law, to bring all such heinous Offenders to the most exemplary and condign Punishment; And you will, as soon as may be, & from Time to Time, transmit to me for the King's Information, full and particular Accounts of the Progress you shall have made in the Execution of these His Majesty's Commands, to which the King expects that you do pay the most exact Obedience: And you are farther to use your utmost Endeavours to trace out and investigate the various Artifices and Evasions by which the Dealers in this iniquitous Intercourse find means to cover their criminal Proceedings and elude the Law, in order that from such Lights due and timely Consideration may be had, what farther Provisions shall be necessary to restrain an Evil of such extensive & pernicious Consequences.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient

humble Servant,

W. PITT.

R. PETERS TO LEWIS GORDON, 1760.

Philadelphia, Septem<sup>r</sup> 15th, 1760.

Sir :

Mr. Jones is so kind as to inform the Governor that he has rec<sup>d</sup> several Accounts of a number of persons having presumed to make Settlements at or near a place called Oashietan within this Province on Lands not purchased from the Indians.

As this might disturb the Indians and bring on a renewal of Hostilities, and as these Lands are absolutely granted to the Proprietarys by his Majesty, I have it in charge from the Governor that you do forthwith desire two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace to accompany you to the place where these Settlements are said to be made and there inform yourself of what is doing, and take down the names of all persons that you shall find there, together with everything done by them that you may upon Oath or otherwise give just and full Information in order to have the Laws put in the most speedy execution against them, and that all proper steps may be taken to prevent the renewal of an Indian War, as well as an Invasion of the Proprietary Lands.

You will at the same time publish the Iniquity and extreme bad consequences that may arise from such unjust proceedings and acquaint every body that you are expressly sent on this Errand by the Government, and that in consequence of your Enquiry, if the Information be found to be true, effectual measures will be taken to punish all such Violaters of the Peace of this Government, as nothing can be a greater Violation of Peace, good order and the just rights of the Proprietaries and the Indians, than such a proceeding.

I am,

Sir,

Your most humble Servant,

RICHARD PETERS.

The expence of this Journey will be repaid you, but be not more expensive than is necessary.\*

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LETTER OF CHIEF JUSTICE TO—————1760.

Sir :

You will herewith receive my Warrant to arrest and bring before me a number of Persons who have unlawfully entered upon and taken Possession of a large Tract of Land in your County, near Cushitunk, without any Warrant or Order from the Proprietors of

\* See the answer on page 756.

this Province, &c. I expect that as soon as this gets to your hands you will engage 20 or 25 resolute and discreet Persons to aid and assist you, and proceed with all possible Secrecy and dispatch to the Habitations of the offenders, and use your best Endeavours to apprehend as many of the Persons mentioned in the Warrant as you can find and bring them without Loss of Time before me, that they may be dealt with as the Law directs. I have only to recommend to you, which I do in the strongest Terms, great Prudence and Circumspection in the discharge of your Duty, and that you restrain your Company from Violating the Laws, or using any other Force than what is absolutely necessary to support your authority, protect your Persons & prevent the Rescue of the Prisoners you may take. The Law will justify you in breaking open Doors to make an arrest, provided you first declare what your Business is, who you are, and demand that the Doors be opened to you. I firmly rely that you will carry this matter thro' with Spirit and Prudence, and am.

*Indorsed.*

Chief Justice's Letter, with his Warrant, to apprehend Connecticut Trespassers, 1760.

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TIMOTHY HORSFIELD TO LEWIS GORDON, 1760.

Beth<sup>n</sup>, Sep<sup>r</sup>. 20th, 1760.

S<sup>r</sup>:

I Rece<sup>d</sup> your Favour of yesterday by Mr. Klots & note the Contents. I have been to y<sup>e</sup> Indian Town to Enquire for Indians; and found y<sup>e</sup> most part of y<sup>m</sup> y<sup>t</sup> could be of any servis in your Intended Journey was gonea Hunting & could not learn y<sup>t</sup> any of y<sup>m</sup> had Ever been at y<sup>e</sup> parts of the Country you are going, so y<sup>t</sup> no help is to be Expected from y<sup>t</sup> quarter. As to myself, it is not the Business I have to do y<sup>t</sup> should hinder me, & to follow my own Inclination I should realy like to go, but as I am of Late years very weakly, very apt to get cold & often much Indisposed, I do not think I could undergo the fatigues of such a Journey, must therefore pray to be Excused. Mr. Edmonds, y<sup>e</sup> Bearer of this, urges to go, so y<sup>t</sup> I've not time to answer all y<sup>e</sup> particulars of your Letter. I have Communicated to him y<sup>t</sup> part Concerning Provisions, which he will verbally answer. I am very willing to give you any assistance that Lays in my power, so pray give a Line @ Mr. Edmonds.

Pray Excuse haste, from

Sir,

Your H<sup>b</sup>le Serv<sup>t</sup>,

TIM. HORSFIELD.

P. S. In discoursing w<sup>th</sup> Mr. Klotz yesterday, and telling him y<sup>t</sup> most of y<sup>e</sup> Indians was gone a Hunting, he signified y<sup>t</sup> if Indians could not be procured, he did not incline to go.

*Directed.*

To Lewis Gordon, Esquire, Easton.

By Mr. Edmonds.

LEWIS GORDON TO B. PETERS, 1760.

Easton, 21<sup>st</sup> September, 1760.

Sir:

Upon the Receipt of your Letter of the 15<sup>th</sup> Instant, by Mr. Jones, I communicated the contents of it to Mr. Horsfield and Mr. Klotz only; being apprehensive lest a more general Publication of the Matter might be prejudicial to the Plan I conceived most eligible to pursue,

It occurred to me that if any of the People should happen to be down towards the Minisinks, where they sometimes come to purchase some Necessaries, the Noise of our Journey being spread abroad in the Country, might reach Cashitunc before we got thither, which would in my opinion greatly disconcert us. For the people being once apprized of our coming, (they to be sure) would not permit us to enter their Settlements, much less acquaint us with their Names, or any thing else they could conceal. It was this Conversation, therefore, made me conclude it most proper for us not to go or appear there in our real Characters, but to assume that and the dress of farmers going in quest of Lands to settle upon, by which we might more easily introduce ourselves amongst them, learn all that was necessary, and then, if we should think it prudent, we might discover ourselves to them, tell them our real errand, & take our leave. Mr. Horsfield and Mr. Klotz approved the Scheme. Mr. Klotz agreed positively to go. Mr. Horsfield spoke sometimes doubtfully, and mentioned Business being the only Thing that should detain him, and again he said he could accomodate every thing so as to go. So that upon the whole, I expected nothing less.

As we could not procure Necessaries for such a Journey here, I wrote Mr. Horsfield to have every thing in readiness by Monday, (to-morrow,) for then if the weather permitted, & he and Mr. Klotz ready, we would set off. But to my great surprize, he sent me the inclosed by Mr. Edmunds, excusing himself. I can't tell why, but Mr. Edmunds discourages me mightily from attempting this Journey at this season. Says that one of their Indians informed that the way (high up) is so incumbered with lawrel, Cedar & Spruce Swamps, that there is no penetrating them, and are also so dark, that the

\* See page 751.

Path cannot be seen, and that, therefore, People are obliged to embark in Canoes when they get about 60 miles from hence. How this Matter is I can't tell, but let the difficulty be what it will, as soon as I can prevail on two Justices to go with me, I will attempt it, and please God, perform the Journey. The present heavy Rains must have raised the Creeks, which, had we been ready to go, would have impeded us, and as I have still two Justices to engage, I hardly think we can get ready till after the Election. There's none so fit (I think) as Mr. A. Dupui, neither do I expect that any of the others will undertake it. The present Sheriff will also go if it be thought necessary. The Expence will come to something, as we must take every necessary with us, with Servants and Horses; but I shall endeavour to make it as moderate as possible. I beg you will be pleased to send me your advice how I shall further Conduct myself in this matter, and I will observe it punctually. I am,

Sir,

Your most obed't &

most humble servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

I would not have Mr. Horsfield know I sent his Letter.

To Richard Peters, Esquire.

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LEWIS GORDON TO R. PETERS, 1760.

Easton, October 2d, 1760.

Sir,

I received your Favour of the 27th ult'o, and Mr. Hart, concerning our Message to Cushietunck, for which I am much obliged to you. Had it not been in the height of Seed Time, and the Election at Hand, we should have been on our Journey; the former impeded the Justices, and the latter the Sheriff. I cannot well avoid taking Mr. Klotz with us, because, before the Receipt of your last, we had a meeting, wherein he agreed positively to go, and because I have not yet received an answer from Mr. Dupui, who perhaps can't go, and then it will be very necessary to have one from these parts with us. Mr. Moore and I have appointed next Tuesday to set off, and I have given Mr. Klotz Notice accordingly. I pray you therefore, to dispatch Mr. Moore as soon as may be, that we meet with no farther delays. I think it but Justice to Mr. Moore to add, that he

has made for these two years past, a diligent, honest and punctual officer. Being much in haste, I conclude, and am,

Sir,

Your most obed't and most

humble servant,

LEWIS GORDON.

*Directed,*

To Richard Peters, Esquire, Secretary of the Province of Pennsylvania, in Philadelphia.

HENRY QUAMASH AN INDIAN TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

The Words of Capt. Henry Quamash, an Indian Man, who has layn sick at Bethlehem, ever since the Treaty in Novbr. 1758.

To His Honour the Governor,

First, I salute the Governor, Mr. Secretary Peters, and all the Gentlemen Commissioners, and acquaint them, that I am most heartily thankfull, as also are my Father, my Mother, and My Brethren, for every thing that has been bestowed on me and mine, by the Order and Direction of the Governor and the Gentlemen Commissioners. I am Likewise thankfull for the Trouble which the Brethren in Bethlehem have had with us, and in particular we thank Mr. Horsfield for his Love and great Care of us. I am thankfull to the Doctor for the Medicines I have received, which have had such good Effect, that I am now so well restored again, that I hope I shall be able to ride home. I return my hearty thanks for the Horse, the Blankets, Stockings and Hat, which Mr. Horsfield has given me, also for the Meal and Medicines to take with me. I know not what further I shall say. We thank you, and again we thank you, for all that which the Governor and Gentlemen Commissioners has so plentifully bestowed on us.

His  
HENRY  $\bowtie$  QUAMASH.  
mark.

I hope to go on my Journey home to-morrow.

Nain near Bethlehem,

Oct 7, 1760.

EXTRACTS FROM THE JOURNALS OF THE HOUSE OF  
REPRESENTATIVES, 1760.

Oct. 15, 1760, A. M.

Resolved,

That Benjamin Franklin, Esquire, be and he is hereby continued and appointed Agent of this Province, to solicit and transact the Affairs thereof in Great Britain, in pursuance of the Powers and Instructions given to him by the last Assembly, and of such further Instructions as may be hereafter given him by this House.

Resolved,

That Robert Charles, Esquire, be appointed Agent to assist the said Benjamin Franklin in the discharge of his Duty in transacting the Affairs of this Province, according to the foregoing Resolve, during his stay in Great Britain, and then sole Agent for the remaining part of the year.

A true extract from the Journals.

CHAS. MOORE,  
Clk. of Assembly.

[Power of the Agents only from year to year, &amp; not permanent.]\*

SEC'Y POWNALL TO GOV. HAMILTON, 1760.

Whitehall, October 29th, 1760.

Sir:

In consequence of the melancholy Event of the King's Death on the 25 Instant, I am directed by the Lord's Commissioners For Trade and Plantations to take the Opportunity by the Packet of acquainting you that the necessary Forms for Proclaiming His present Majesty in the Colonies, together with Warrants for using the Old Seals, Proclamations for continuing officers in their employments, orders for Alteration of the Liturgy, &c, &c., are preparing with all possible dispatch, and will be transmitted to your self and the rest of the Governors & Commanders-in-Chief of his Majesties Colonys in America in a few days.

I am, Sir,

Your most Obedt,

Humble Servant,

JOHN POWNALL, *Sec'ry.*†James Hamilton, Esquire, Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup>. of Pennsylvania.

\* Referred to in Colon. Rec. Vol. VIII. p. 512.

† See Col. Rec. Vol. VIII., p. 614.

## REPORT OF AARON DUPUI AND OTHERS, 1760.

By the Hono'ble James Hamilton, Esquire, Lieut. Gov., &c.  
To all whom it may concern, Greeting:

On the 24th Day of 8ber in the year 1760, Lewis Gordon, Esquire, Prothonotary and Clerk of the Peace of the County of Northampton, in the said Province, came personally before me, the said J. H., and made oath on the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God that the Foregoing Instrument of Writing is a just and true Copy of the Original Report\* made by Aaron Dupui and Lewis Klotz, Esquires, Justices of the Peace of the said County of Northampton, John Moore, Esquire, High Sheriff of the said County, and him, this Deponent, to me respecting the settlement and claims of sundry Persons from the Colony of Connecticut now residing on the Lands of Cushitunck, in the said Province of Pennsylvania, and that the said Report contains a faithful and true Account of the Proceedings of them, the said Aaron Dupui, Lewis Klotz, John Moore & him, this Deponent, in Execution of the Powers to them, by me, for that purposes given, and that all the several matters and things therein contained relating to their Warning the said Settlers to remove off from the said Lands, the Intelligence they received there and what they themselves saw and heard, is just and true as is herein set forth.

LEWIS GORDON.

In testimony whereof I have caused the Great Seal of the said Counties of New Castle, Kent and Sussex to be hereunto affixed at New Castle, the day and year above written.

JAMES HAMILTON.

*Indorsed.*

"Report of Aaron Dupui, Lewis Klotz, Jno. Moore, and Lewis Gordon. Exemplified and sent to the Proprietary by Captain Budden, 24th 8ber, 1760."

\* This Report will be found in Colon. Rec., Vol. VIII. p. 564-567. This paper is probably only the authenticating certificate.

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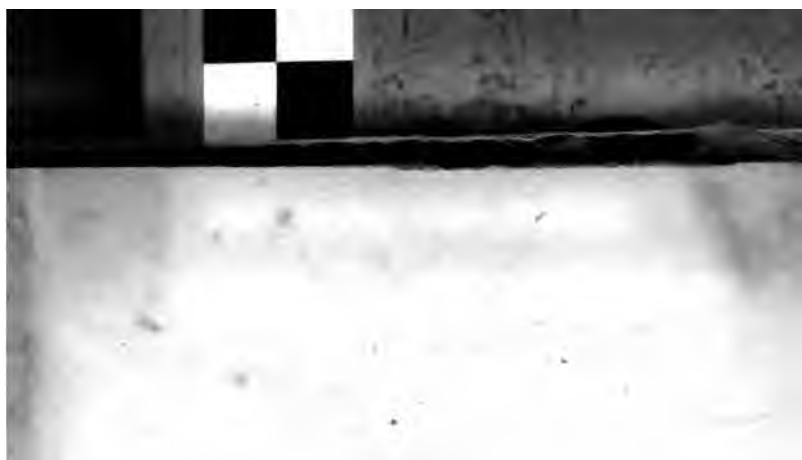
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